THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

1930

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The Yasuda Bank, Ltd.

(YASUDA GINKO, LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:

EIRAKU BUILDING

NICHOME, EIRAKUCHO, KOJIMACHI-KU, TOKYO

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - - Yen 150,000,000

DEPOSITS (Dec. 31st, 1926) - - „ 712,000,000

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of the
University of Wisconsin

HISA A, Esq.

TSUGIO MARUYAMA, Esq. HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.

General Manager:

Mr. JUNZO SAITO

Transact general banking and trust business, having 148 branches and correspondents in the principal cities throughout the Japanese Empire.

Foreign business transacted at HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA (San-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku), KOBE (Itchome, Motomachi), and YOKOHAMA OFFICES (Itchome, Benten-dori).

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THE

TOKYO FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1887

CAPITAL - - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - „ 12,020,000

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - - - - - *President*
ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSU, Baron - - - *Vice-President*
RINZO KOMATSU, Esq. - - - - - *Managing Director*
KANJI MINAMI, Esq. - - - - - - *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 6, Ote-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOYA,
SENDAI, FUKUOKA, KEIJO

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Imperial Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1893

Subscribed Capital - - - - - Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - - - „ 2,500,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - - - „ 7,130,000

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - - President
Baron ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSZ - - Vice-President
TSUNEJIRO IWASAKI, Esq. - - - - Managing Director
KAMESABURO MIYAKE, Esq. - - - „
SUYEHIKO HAYASHI, Esq. - - - - „

MODERATE RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS, PROMPT & EQUITABLE LOSS SETTLEMENTS

Marine Insurance losses made payable in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE :

6, Ote-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Branches :

OSAKA.....57, Honmachi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka
KOBE .....13, Sakayemachi-dori 3-chome, Kobe
YOKOHAMA.....34, Honcho 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama
NAGOYA.....Minami Otsu-machi 1-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya
KYOTO .....Shijo-dori Shimo-kyoku, Kyoto
FUKUOKA .....Shimonishi-machi, Fukuoka

General Agents for Europe :

Messrs. LESLIE & GODWIN, LTD.,
St. Katharine Dock House, Tower Hill, London.

Principal Agencies :

New York, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Bombay, Sydney, Batavia, Marseilles, Hamburg, etc.

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MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Company)
Established in 1893
Cable Address :—"Iwasaki Tokyo" Capital :—Yen 120,000,000
Head Office :—Marunouchi Tokyo
Partners :—Baron Koyata Iwasaki (President), Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, Mr. Hikoyata Iwasaki
ESTATE DEPARTMENT (Controlling Estates and Buildings)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakilad Tokyo"

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakisip Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 50,000, 00
Shipbuilders; Engine Boiler and Machinery Makers
Head Office :—Marunouchi. Tokyo
Dockyards & Engine Works :—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hikoshima
Arms Works :—Nagasaki
Research Laboratory :—Tokyo

Mitsubishi Seitetsu Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakiron Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 25,000,000
Manufacturers of Iron and Steel
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Kenjiho (Chosen)

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakisok Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 10,000,000
Landing Shipping and Forwarding Agents; Stevedores; Wharfingers; Custom Brokers; Warehousemen
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Warehouses :—Tokyo. Osaka. Kobe, Moji, Yokohama

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakisal Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 15,000 000
Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants Brokers, Ship Owners
Head Office :—Marunouchi Tokyo
Branches and Agencies :—Keelung. Kobe, Kure. Moji, Nagasak , Nagoya. Osaka. Otaru, Sasebo, Seoul, Takow, Yokohama, Berlin, Dairen, Hankow, Har in, Hongkong, London, Lyons, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Seorabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tsingtao, Vancouver, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakimin Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 100,000,000
Producers of Coal. Metals & other Minerals
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Mines and Collieries :—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta. etc.
Metallurgical Works, Refineries and actories :—Osaka, Naoshima
Coke Works :—Makiyama
Branches and Agencies :—Yokohama, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, Hakodate, etc.
Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo

Mitsubishi Kaijo Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Mar ne & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Insurer Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 5,000,000
Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport, A tomobile, Burglary and Personal Accident Insurances
Head Office :—Marunouchi. Tokyo
Branches and Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

Cable Address :—"Iwasakibak Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 100,000,000
General Banking and Exchange Business
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, Shanghai, London, New York

Mitsubishi Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakiair Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 5,000,000
Manufacturers of Aircrafts. Aero-engines, Aeronautical Arms, Automobiles. etc.
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Nagoya, Shibaura

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—"Iwasakilec Tokyo"
Capital :—Yen 15,000,000
Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers and other Electrical Machineries
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya

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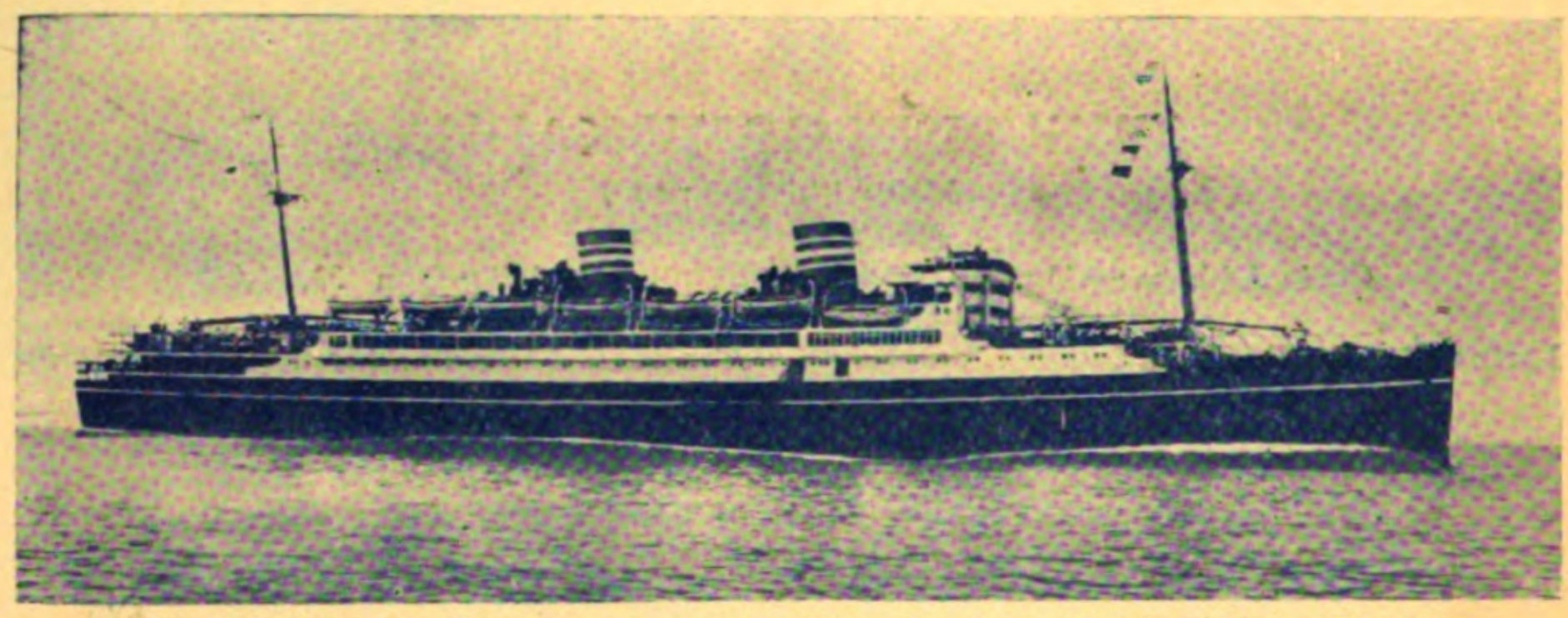

M.S. ASAMA MARU (17,000 gross tons), THE ORIENT-CALIFORNIA SERVICE

N. Y. K. Passenger Service
EXCELS TO-DAY!

Orient-California Fortnightly Service

Two motor-ships, the **Chichibu Maru** and **Tatsuta Maru,** will be placed on the run along with the **Asama Maru** early next year.
Other vessels in service: S.S. **Taiyo Maru,** S.S. **Tenyo Maru** and S.S. **Shinyo Maru.**

Orient-Seattle Fortnightly Service

Three new motor-ships, **Hikawa Maru, Hiye Maru** and **Heian Maru** are shortly to be commissioned.
Other vessels in the service are the popular steamers, **Korea Maru, Siberia Maru** and **Mishima Maru.**

South American West Coast Monthly Service

A new motor-ship, **Heiyo Maru**, will be added to the fleet of 4 steamers now in service.

Japan-Europe Fortnightly Service

Two new motor-ships, **Terukuni Maru** and **Yasukuni Maru,** each of 11,800 gross tons, will replace 3 **Kamo Maru** type steamers.

All other principal passenger services will also be improved by change of vessels, in consequence of the commission of new ships on the above-mentioned lines.

N. Y. K. Special Round-the-World Tours arranged.
Low-rate Through Fares to Europe via America Quoted.

N. Y. K. LINE

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN

Branch Offices and Agencies at all Important Ports and Cities throughout the World

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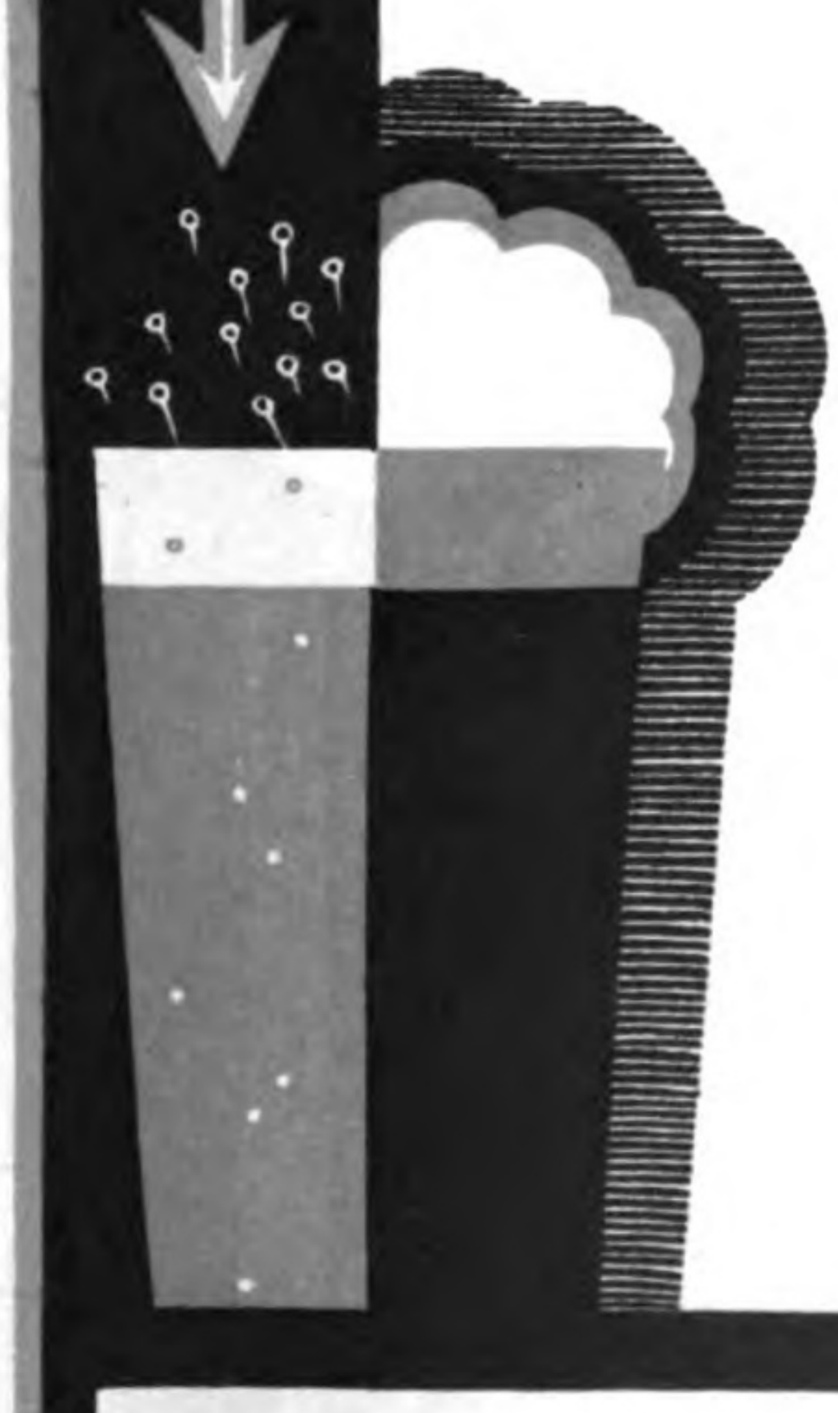
KIRIN BEER

KIRIN LEMONADE
KIRIN CHAMPAGNE CIDER
KIRIN TANSAN



THE CHOICE
OF THE
MULTITUDES

EXPORT OFFICE
5th Floor
YAESU BUILDING
Marunouchi
Tokyo

KIRIN BREWERY CO., LTD.

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While in Tokyo

You must not lose the opportunity to visit

The Mitsukoshi,

Up-to-date Department Store.

MITSUKOSHI

NIHONBASHI TOKIO

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N.G.K.'s

CANNED SALMON AND CRAB MEAT

PRODUCING OVER **1,300,000 CASES**
PACKED BY THE NICHIRO CANNERY.
THE PACKERS OF WORLD WIDE FAME.

~ ~

NICHIRO GYOGYO CO., LTD.
TOKYO AND HAKODATE

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THE YASUDA TRUST CO., LIMITED.

(Yasuda Shintaku Kabushiki Kaisha)

Capital (Subscribed) . Yen 30,000,000.00

Capital (Paid-up) . . . „ 7,500,000.00

PRESIDENT:

ZENJIRO YASUDA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

2-CHOME, KITAHAMA, OSAKA

TOKYO BRANCH:

1-CHOME, GOFUKUBASHI, NIHONBASHI-KU

TOKYO BRANCH:

TAKAKURA, SHIJO-DORI

NAGOYA BRANCH:

1-CHOME, SHINSAKAE-MACHI

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THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, LTD.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) - - - - Yen 57,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND - - - - - „ 57,500,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND - „ 6,300,000.00

President :—Y. SASAKI, Esq. *Vice-President* :—K. ISHII, Esq.

Directors :

S. SUGITA, Esq. Y. OHSAWA, Esq. T. AKASHI, Esq.
Y. NOGUCHI, Esq. K. NOGUCHI, Esq. K. SHIBUSAWA, Esq.
T. KANOH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

1, KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

T. AKASHI, *Manager*

HOME BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA, TOYOHASHI, NAGOYA, YOKKAICHI, KYOTO, FUSHIMI, OSAKA, KOBE, HIROSHIMA, SHIMONOSEKI, CHOFU, MOJI, KOKURA, FUKUOKA, KURUME, KUMAMOTO, HAKODATE, OTARU, SAPPORO, MURORAN, UTSUNOMIYA, ASHIKAGA, TOCHIGI, SANO, KIRIU, TATEBAYASHI.

BRANCHES IN KOREA:

SEOUL, FUSAN

LONDON AND NEW YORK AGENTS:

LONDON { Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Midland Bank, Ltd.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK { The National City Bank of New York.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

CORRESPONDENTS:

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has numerous Agencies or **Correspondents in the** principal Cities and Towns at Home and Abroad.

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THE

Industrial Bank of Japan,

LIMITED

(NIPPON KOGYO GINKO)

CAPITAL - - - Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branch Offices:

TOKYO, Nihonbashi. OSAKA, Koraibashi.

KOBE, Naka-machi.

NAGOYA, Naka-ku, Minami Nagashima-machi.

All Descriptions of General Banking Business Transacted.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In the Principal Cities at Home.

In London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

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The Kawasaki-One Hundredth Bank, Limited

Phone : Nihombashi 141 and 3105

SHO HOSHINO, President

HEAD OFFICE :

TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO

Special facilities offered for foreign residents & corporations in Japan.

Interest allowed on current & time deposits
Safe deposit box rented.

Branches and Agencies :

Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima and 78 others in principal cities in Japan

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NIPPON OIL CO. LTD.

Producers, Refiners and Dealers

OF

Gasoline, Kerosene,
Natural Oil, Lubricants,
Paraffine, Asphalt,
Etc., Etc.

HEAD OFFICE :

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

SALES OFFICES :

Tokyo, Osaka, Shimonoseki, Otaru, Taihoku

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THE NIPPON LIFE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1889

7, Imabashi 4-chome, Osaka, E., Japan

Total Assets - - - - - - - Yen 210,000,000
Total Amount of Insurance in Force „ 830,000,000
Total Number of Policies in Force - 670,000

Chairman: KICHIROBEI YAMAGUCHI
General Director: SUKETARO HIROSE

BRANCH OFFICES:

OSAKA, TOKYO, KYOTO, NAGOYA, FUKUOKA, SENDAI, KANAZAWA, KEIJO (Seoul), HIROSHIMA, SAPPORO

AGENTS: 1,000 in Japan,

CHOSEN (Korea), SOUTH MANCHURIA, TAIWAN (Formosa), SAKHALIN and CHINA

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THE

NISSHIN FLOURING MILLS CO.,

LIMITED

Capital Subscribed - Yen 12,330,000
Capital Paid-up - - ,, 9,402,000
Reserve Funds - - ,, 4,700,000

Daily Milling Capacity 20,100 Barrels

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 16, Suehirogashi, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

Branches:

NAGOYA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI

Mills:

TATEBAYASHI, YOKOHAMA, SANO, UTSUNOMIYA,
TAKASAKI, MITO, NAGOYA, OKAYAMA,
KOBE, SAKAIDE, TOSU, TSURUMI

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SUGAR

SOFTS
CUBES
CUTS
POWDERED

TRADE MARK

GRANULATED
PLANTATION
CENTRIFUGALS

The Japan Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.

(DAI NIPPON SEITO KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

ESTABLISHED 1896

RAITA FUJIYAMA, *President*

Authorized Capital - - Yen 51,416,600
Paid-up Capital - - - „ 34,749,100
Reserve Fund - - - „ 17,816,900

HEAD OFFICE:

SHOWA BUILDING, MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Cable Address:
"SUGAR" TOKYO

Codes Used:
A.B.C. 6th Edition & Bentley's

BRANCHES:

Osaka, Nagoya, Keijo, Shanghai and Soerabaja

FACTORIES:

Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Korea, Formosa, Java and Daitojima

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KATAKURA & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1877

Largest Raw Silk Reelers in the World

200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: MADISON SQ. 4649

CABLE ADDRESS: KATAKURA NEW YORK

Head Office: 8 Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

CABLE ADDRESS: SAICHI TOKYO

Yokohama Office: 198 Yamashita-cho

CABLE ADDRESS: KATAKURA YCKOHAMA

BRANCH OFFICE: KAWAKISHI, OSAKA

Capital Authorized	**Yen 52,750,000**
Capital Paid in	**„ 26,375,000**
Reserve Fund	**„ 15,400,000**
Number of Filatures	**45**
Number of Operatives	**32,000**
Annual Production	**8,000,000 lbs.**

Codes Used: Bentley's and Schofield's

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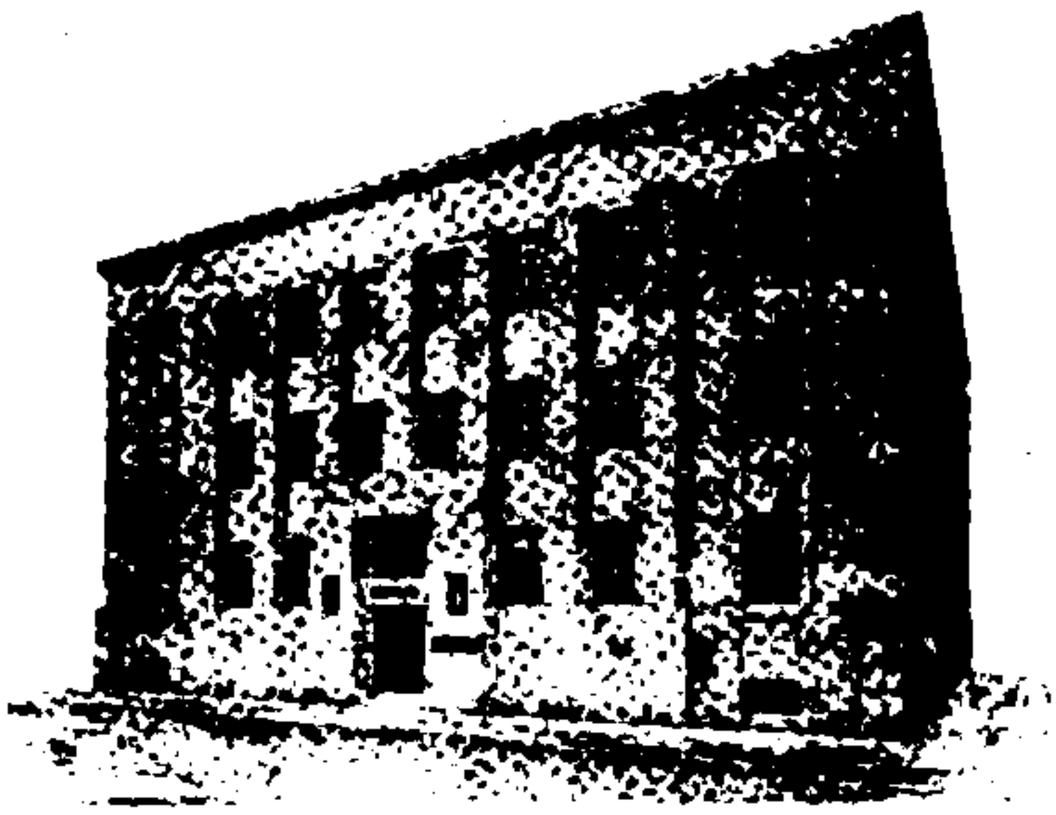

Nippon-Ki-ito Kaisha, Ltd.

43, HONCHO 4-CHOME, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

EXPORTERS
OF
RAW SILK

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

NEW YORK - - 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
KOBE - - - - - 35 NAKAMACHI
LYON - - - - - 6 RUE LAFONT, LYON

TELEPHONES: 2—2431—(9)
P.O. BOX: No. 95, YOKOHAMA
CABLE ADDRESS: RAWSILKEY YOKOHAMA

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Standard Printed and Dyed Cotton and Silk Fabrics

SHIRTINGS	SHEETINGS	DRILLS
PRINTS	CRETONNES	FLANNELLETS
DAMASKS	TOWELLINGS	CREPES
PONGEES	BROCADES	SATINS, Etc.

Also Cotton and Silk Yarns and Silk Wool

The Fuji Gasu Spinning Co., Ltd.

(FUJI GASU BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Established in 1896

CAPITAL - - - - - - - Yen 45,500,000

RESERVES - - - - - - - „ 9,610,000

Operating 670,704 Spindles and 3,269 Looms

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,

TOKYO

Board of Directors:

Chairman:

Baron ICHIZAEMON MORIMURA

Managing Directors:

TATSUMI MOCHIDA, Esq. | SEIZABURO MIYAMOTO, Esq.

TSUNETO ASAKURA, Esq.

Directors:

SHINJIRO HIBIYA, Esq.	ZENGORO NAGANO, Esq.
KICHIEMON HAMAGUCHI, Esq.	GENTARO SHIMURA, Esq.
YOSHIHISA SHIKAMURA, Esq.	MASATAKA GOTO, Esq.

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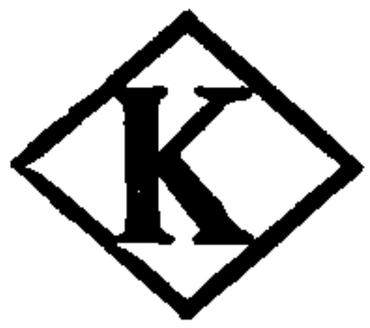
TRADE  MARK

F. KANEMATSU & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1889

119, ITOH-MACHI, KOBE

P.O. BOX 227

TOKYO BRANCH:
MARUNOUCHI BUILDING

Australian Houses:
F. KANEMATSU (Australia), LTD.
Sydney and Melbourne

Cable Address:
"KANEMATSU"

Codes Used:
A.B.C., Acme, Bentley's, Schofield,
Universal Trade and Private

IMPORTS

WOOL, TOP, Etc.

TALLOW, OLEINE,
Etc.

WHEAT, FLOUR,
Etc.

TIMBER,
Etc., Etc.

EXPORTS

SILK:
Habutai, Fuji Pongee, Crepe,
Handkerchief, Etc.

COTTON:
All Piece Goods, Hosiery,
Towel, Etc.

GLASS:
Bottles and Glassware

PRODUCE, BUTTON,
PORCELAIN,
Etc., Etc.

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Mt. Fuji

FASCINATING JAPAN

Land of Colour, Charm and Courtesy

where

the East Blends with the West
and the Past with the Present

Come to the Isles of Sunrise
Revel in their Fascinating Scenic Tours
Travel is not a luxury, but an economical method of education

---

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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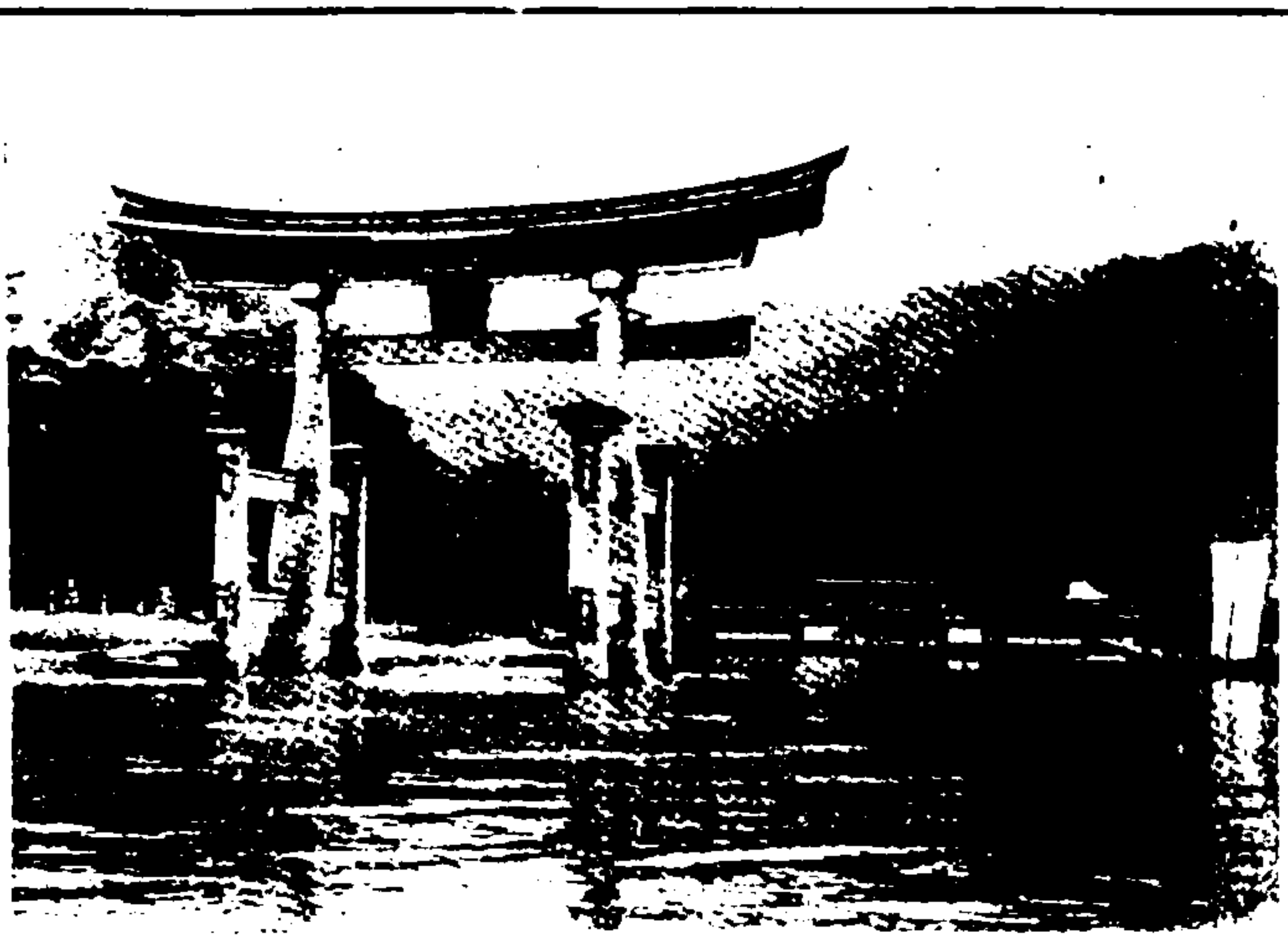

Miyajima Shrine

THE Japanese Government Railways operate trains with every Modern Convenience on their Smooth Roadbeds, extending over 8,500 miles and reaching every Pleasure and Business Point in the Country.

TOURISTS

are assured of

COMFORT, CONVENIENCE and SAFETY

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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THROUGH BOOKING SERVICE
to and from
JAPAN

In addition to the comprehensive service in the Empire, the Japanese Government Railways have made special arrangements with the carriers in the Orient and Europe for the benefit of world-wide travellers, through booking service being maintained to and from Japan as follows:—

Japan-China Through Booking

Single Tickets via Chosen, via Shanghai and via Tsingtao
Return Tickets via Chosen and via Tsingtao
Japan-China Circular Tour Tickets
Japan-China Overland Tour Tickets for Steamer Passengers
Japan-China Party Trip Tickets
Japan-China Parcels and Baggage Traffic

Japan-Manchuria Through Booking

Single and Return Tickets via Chosen, via Dairen and via Vladivostok
Japan-Manchuria Circular Tour Tickets
Japan-Manchuria Party Trip Tickets
Japan-Manchuria Baggage Through Traffic

Europe-Asia Trans-Siberia Through Booking

Single Tickets via Chosen, via Dairen and via Vladivostok
Baggage Through Traffic

FIRST AID FOR FOREIGN VISITORS

1. **Japanese Government Railways, Traffic Bureau,** Tokyo, Japan
2. **Japan Tourist Bureau,** Head Office: Tokyo Station, Tokyo, Japan
3. **Japan Hotel Association,** c/o Traffic Bureau, Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo, Japan

Further Particulars, Time Tables, Guide Books, etc. are obtainable on application to any of the above

---

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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The Shortest Route

To EUROPE

From JAPAN and CHINA

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Information Bureau Offices:

TOKYO—MARUNOUCHI BUILDING

PHONES: Marunouchi 3131-3135

OSAKA—AZUCHI-MACHI, SAKAISUJI

PHONES: Honmachi 1700 and 1701

SHIMONOSEKI—FRONT OF STATION

PHONE: 1962

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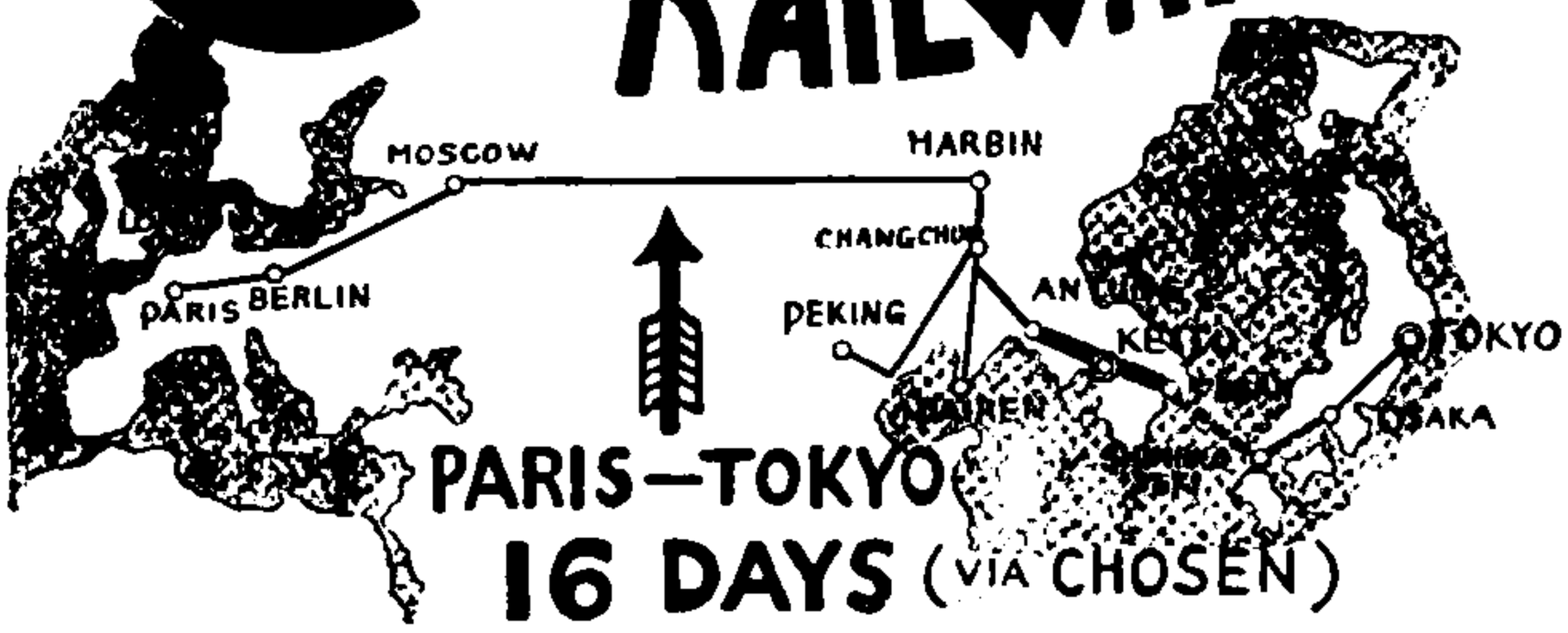
CHOSEN RAILWAYS



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16 DAYS (VIA CHOSEN)

Quickest, Most Comfortable Route

Between Europe and the Far East

The Government Railways of Chosen traverse the loveliest scenic and historical places of Old Korea, fine inland spas, pleasant resorts of sea and mountain.

Express and through passenger trains with Pullman and dining cars attached run daily between Fusan and Mukden, and 3 times a week 1st and 2nd class sleepers run through to Changchun and vice versa.

Convenient and up-to-date hotels are under the direct management of Railway Bureau in the main cities.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS OF CHOSEN

KEIJO, CHOSEN (KOREA)

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Kawasaki Sharyo Kabushiki Kaisha

(KAWASAKI LOCOMOTIVE & CAR CO.)

OFFICE:

1-CHOME, WADAYAMA-DORI, KOBE

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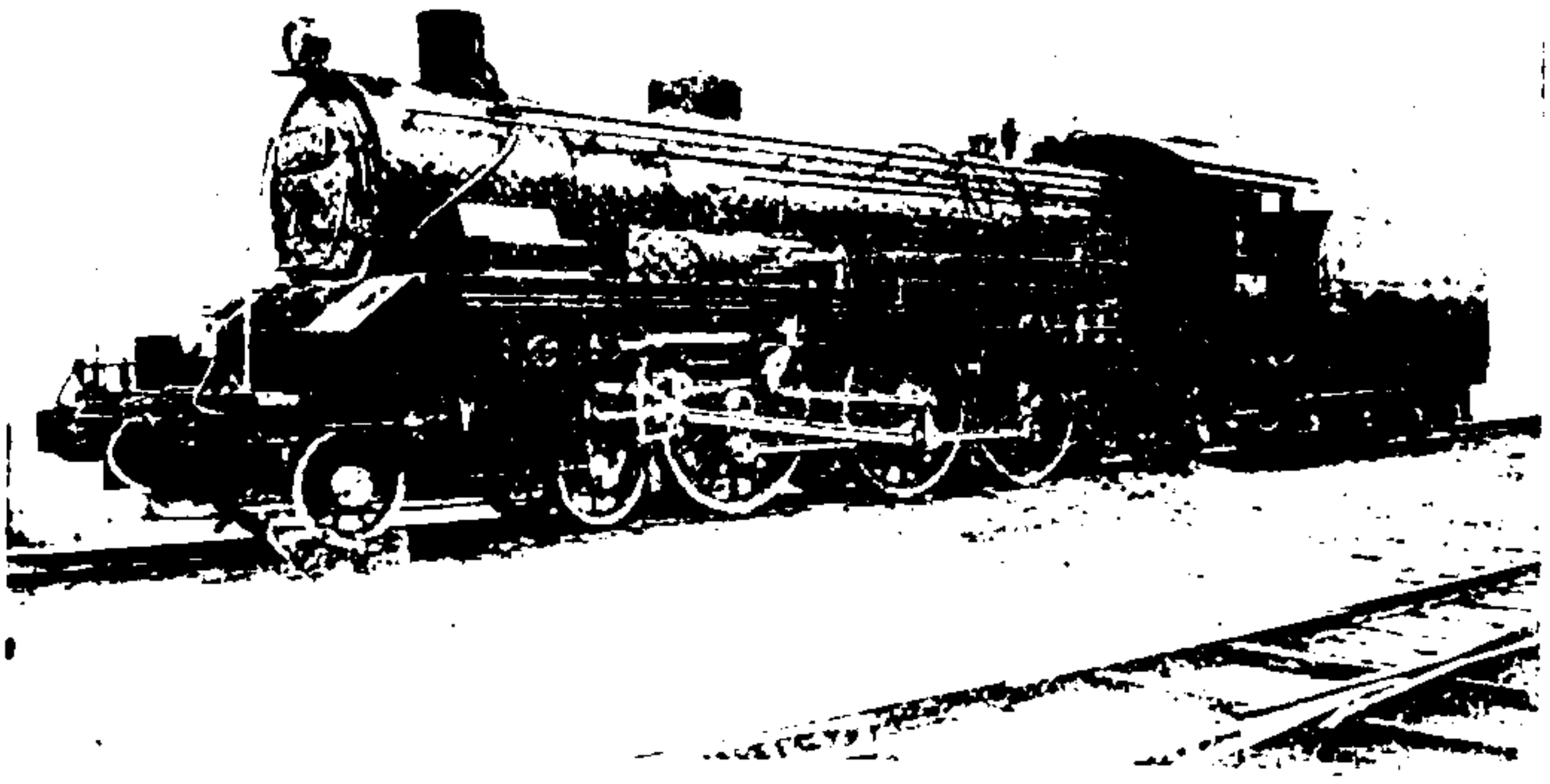

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Power Connected Load - - - - - - 335,705 H.P.

CAPITALIZATION

(AS OF APRIL 30th, 1929)

Capital Paid-in - - - - - - Yen 125,512,712.00
Debentures and Bonds - - - „ 101,497,960.00
Total - - - - - - - - - Yen 227,010,672.50

NET EARNINGS

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Gross Earnings - - - - - - - - Yen 7,677,981.22
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THE

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COMPLETE CYCLOPAEDIA OF GENERAL INFORMATION
AND STATISTICS ON JAPAN AND JAPANESE
TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR

1930

BY

Y. TAKENOBU

Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

AS announced before the present 1930 edition has received thorough overhauling and is, we believe, memorable for the sundry innovations effected in all directions. In the first place, as will be seen in the very first page, the method of editing has been made much more concise and irect, and wherever possible figures and tables were used in place of extended verbal description for giving information. This practice has naturally economised space considerably, and of course made reference easier.

To show how ruthlessly the pruning work has been done some comparison may be made as to number of pages of certain chapters between the present and previous editions. For instance the chapter on Politics was cut down from 46 to 26 by omitting the full li t of Members of both Houses and replacing it with a shorter one giving only names of members of Committees who may be considered as representative men for the respective Houses, and by making other curtailments. "Education," "Sports," "Arts and Crafts," "Railways," "Finance," etc. were also subjected to similar treatment.

On the other hand, space was not spared for making such additions and expansion as were judged advisable for giving fuller information about Japan and for affording greater convenience to foreign students of Japan and Japanese readers. This remark specially applies to the chapters on Geology and Calender of Events, both newly created, and the chapters on Earthquake and Sericulture, expanded and made independent, and, we may add also that the List of Mikadoes and Era-names have been restored after many years of omission. Then the demand of the times obliged us to slightly expand "Labor" and "Social Problems and Facts," besides completely recasting the whole contents.

On the whole, with perhaps the single exception of the chapter on Diplomacy, all the others were more or less abridged. The very first page contains all the important data that occupied one and a half pages in our previous editions. Owing to this retrenchment of space the number of pages of this edition, in spite of the additions and expansion referred to before, has been reduced to 694 as against 960 in the 1928 edition, for the 1929 (Coronation) edition from which the Supplement and Appendices were withdrawn is of course incongruous for purpose of comparison.

Brief explanation is perhaps due from us concerning t e editorial alteration made in the contents of not a few chapters, and first about the chapter on Earthquake which was submitted to the revision of Dr. A. Imamura, Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo and perhaps the greatest living authority on seismology. It gives a succinct account of practical seismology as applied to Japan and will be read by the public with a sense of relief and security, for the learned Doctor is no believer in what is known as "dread" of earthquakes. In fact he despises the sentiment, judging from his Japanese work recently published with the significant title "Why Dread Earthquakes"? The chapters on Finance and

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Banks and Money Market by two of the rising financiers on the staff of the Mitsui, though both briefer than in our previous editions, will be found as more syst matic and better balanced reading. This remark also applies to the chapters on Defence, Aviation, Agriculture, Construction and others all of which give the latest information in less space than before. In short, we are confident that our readers will find the present edition though somewhat inferior quantitatively is decidedly superior qualitatively compared with its predecessors. There are not a few chapters which we could not treat so thoroughly as desired, and these will receive our attention in the near future.

Lastly eight new maps, the Geologic.l Formation of Japan, Topographical Features of Japan, Density of Population, Humidity, Isothermal Lines, etc. have been added, while maps showing Volcanoes and Seismic Foci, Railway Lines under Construction, Hydro-electricity and Reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama have been withdrawn as being obsolete or supersed d by new ones.

The usual appendices having been restored in this edition the price per copy will remain the same as before, i.e. ¥15.00, so that those who subscribed for our J.Y.B. Directory issued a couple of months ago are requested to pay ¥10.00 only when ordering a copy of the present edition.

THE EDITOR.

Tokyo, November 20, 1929.

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DIARY

(Nov. 1, 1928—Oct. 31, 1929)

1928:

Nov. 4. German aviator Baron von Funefeld leaves for home.

„ 6. The Emperor and Empress depart for Kyoto to attend Coronation Ceremonies.

' 10. The Coronation Ceremonies commence in Kyoto, lasting for 10 days.

„ 19. Japan, Great Britain and France issue a joint declaration concerning the Chinese salt gabelle problem.

„ 27. The Emperor and Empress return to Tokyo from Kyoto on the termination of the Coronation Ceremonies.

Dec. 1. A stone monument (presented by Premier Mussolini of Italy) erected in memory of "Biakkotai" heroes on Mount Iimoriyama (Fukushima pref.), is unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of Prince Takamatsu, the Italian Ambassador and others.

„ 26. The Japanese Government ratifies the new international wireless telegraph convention arranged in Washington in Oct. 1927.

Dec. 2. A special (Coronation) army review is held in Tokyo.

„ 4. A special (Coronation) naval review is held at Yokohama.

„ 6. M. Albert Thomas, Chief of the International Labor Office, arrives in Tokyo.

„ 7-11. The Coronation Banquet is given at the Imperial Palace.

„ 26. The 56th session of the Imperial Diet opens, subsequently adjourning till Jan. 21.

1929:

Jan. 2-3. A severe snowstorm hits the northern Japan, 300 houses being destroyed by tidal waves in Echigo.

" 22. The 56th session of the Diet re-opens.

" 31. The Sino-Japanese conventional tariff is officially gazetted.

Feb. 1. The new commercial agreement between Japan and Hungary signed in Budapest on Jan. 23 takes effect; the new Sino-Japanese conventional tariff takes effect.

„ 3. The funeral of the late Gen. Prince Kuni is held.

Mar. 15. The general Budget for the 1929-30 fiscal year is approved by the Imperial Diet.

„ 20. The provisional commercial treaty between Japan and Persia is ratified.

" 25. The 56th session of the Diet closes.

„ 28. The Sino-Japanese negotiations re Tsinan affair are satisfactorily

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settled and a provisionary agreement is signed between the parties concerned.

Apr. 1. The regular air transport service of the Japan Air Transport Co. is inaugurated; Formal negotiations between Japan and China over the Hankow and Nanking affair are opened.

„ 7. The new Turkish Ambassador arrives in Tokyo.

" 12. The engagement between Prince Takamatsu and Miss Kiku Tokugawa is sanctioned by the Emperor.

„ 15. The Sino-Japanese negotiations re Nanking affair are concluded.

„ 19. The Japanese steamer Bairyo Maru sailing up the Yangtzekiang (China) is fired upon by Chinese troops at a point near Shasi and the chief engineer and 3 others including a bluejacket are killed; Preliminary negotiations in regard to the new Sino-Japanese treaty are successfully closed.

„ 22. The Sino-Japanese agreement relating to the evacuation of Shantung is satisfactorily arranged.

" 23. Mr. Zenjiro Horikiri, Director of Reconstruction Bureau, is elected Mayor of Tokyo.

„ 26. Dr. Adachi, Japanese Ambassador to Paris, attends the State funeral of Marshal Ferdinand Foch as the proxy of the Japanese Emperor.

„ 28. The Japanese warship Hira sailing on the Yangtzekiang (China) is is fired upon by Chinese troops at a point near Hsientu.

May 1. The memorandum relating to the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaty exchanged between the two contracting parties is officially gazetted.

„ 2. Prince Gloucester of Great Britain arrivevs in Tokyo on Gartar mission.

„ 3. Prince Gloucester presents the Gartar Order to the Emperor at the Imperial Palace.

„ 4. The Government decides on the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung.

„ 6. The Emperor departs on a visit to Kwansai districts, Hachijo and Oshima (Vries) islands.

„ 10. The American journalists representing the American Press who were sent by the Carnegie International Foundation on a visit to Japan and China arrive in Tokyo.

„ 15. Mr. Henry W. Taft, Pres. of Japan Society of New York and 14 other foreigners (British, Americans, French, Belgians and Swedes) who contributed to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and those countries are decorated by the Emperor.

„ 20. The evacuation of Shantung by Japanese troops is concluded; Two navy planes start on a long flight to the South Sea Mandate islands; Japanese delegation to the International Boy Scouts Gathering leave for England.

" 23. Prince Gloucester leaves Yokohama for home.

June 1. The Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty and the supplementary treaty thereto concluded in 1927 become applicable to the British colonies, protectorates and mandates from date.

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" 3. Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, presents his credentials to the Nanking Government.

„ 5. The Japanese honorary consulate at Brussels is discontinued.

" 10. The Department for Overseas Affairs is created with Premier Tanaka as its first Minister.

„ 11. The Kellogg non-war pact is submitted to the Privy Council.

„ 16. An eruption takes place on Volcano Komagatake, Hokkaido.

„ 21. The aerial mail service between Fukuoka and Urusan (Chosen) commences.

„ 26. The Privy Council approves the Kellogg anti-war pact.

" 27. The Kellog pact is ratified by the Emperor.

„ 28. The ratification of the Kellogg pact is officially announced.

July 1. Commencing today the employment of female and juvenile operatives in night work at spinning factories is prohibited under the Factory Law.

„ 2. The Tanaka ministry resigns en bloc in connection with the Mukden tragedy affair and Mr. Hamaguchi, Pres. of Minsei Party, is ordered by the Emperor to organize a new ministry; the new ministry under premiership of Mr. Hamaguchi is formed.

„ 15. The regular passenger carrying service of the Japan Air Transport Co. is inaugurated.

" 29. The Cabinet effects a reduction of ¥90,000,000 from the General Budget passed by the Diet for the fiscal year 1929-'30.

Aug. 6. The provisionary commercial agreement between Japan and Turkey concluded at Angora between the representatives of the contracting parties recently takes effect.

„ 14. A military aeroplane flying for Shiga prefecture from Tokyo meets an accident and Maj.-General Ogawa and 4 other army officers are killed: Mr. Mitsugu Sengoku, former Rly. Minister, is appointed President of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

„ 17. Vis. Admiral M. Saito is appointed Governor-General of Chosen for a second time as successor to Gen. Yamanashi who resigned.

„ 19. Graf Zeppelin arrives at Kasumigaura on her round-the-world flight.

" 22. Graf Zeppelin leaves for America.

„ 29. The Japanese delegates to the International Labor Conference leave for Geneva.

Sept. 11. The passenger service between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen is opened.

" 18. Mr. Herbert Marler, first Canadian Minister to Japan, is received in audience by the Emperor and presents his credentials.

" 27. Dr. Saburi, new Japanese Minister to China, leaves for his post.

" 30. A third daughter Kazuko Takano-miya is born to their Imperial Majesties.

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Oct. 2. The ceremony of removing the Ise Grand Shrine takes place.

" 3. Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa, first Japanese Minister to Canada, leaves Yokohama to take up his new duties.

" 5. The dual international track and field meet between Japan and Germany commences at Meiji Shrine grounds.

" 12. Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, ex-Premier, consents to head the Japanese delegation to the coming Five-Power Naval Conference in London.

" 13. Mr. K. Inukai is elected President of the Seiyukai party.

" 16. The International Invitation Tennis Tournament between France and Japan opens.

" 28. The third conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opens in Kyoto, attended by 30 delegates representing seven nations.

" 29. The World Engineering Congress and the World Power Conference open at the same time in Tokyo.

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OBITUARY

(Nov. 1, 1928—Oct. 31, 1929)

1928:

Nov. 2. Mizushima, Tetsuya, ex-Dir. of Kobe Higher Commercial School; aged 64.

" 3. Uryu, Shigeko, Baroness, wife of the late Admiral S. Uryu, one of the first Japanese ladies educated in U.S.A.

" 16. Kishimoto, Nobuta, former Prof. at Waseda University; aged 64.

" 20. Uno, Hogara, M.D., Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., an eminent Surgeon, aged 79.

" 21. Katsura, Sentaro, Court Councillor; aged 75.

" 26. Yamaoka, Juntaro, Pres. of the Japan Electric Power Co.; aged 63.

" 27. Hirota, Tsukasa, M.D., Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., noted pediatrist; aged 70.

Dec. 13. Hirosawa, Kinjiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; aged 57.

" 19. Sakurai, Chikako, noted lady educationist (edu. in U.S.A.) and Principal of Sakurai Girls' School; aged 74.

" 19. Yamamoto, Morinosuke, oil painter and Mem. of Hanging Committee of Imp. Art Acad.; aged 52.

" 23. Takabatake, Motoyuki, a noted Marxist; aged 43.

" 25. Osanai, Kaoru, noted literatti and founder of Tsukiji theatre; aged 48.

1929:

Jan. 3. Anamizu, Yoshichi, M.P. and Mng.-Dir. of Fuji Paper Mill, Ltd.; aged 53.

" 3. Ishikawa, Hiroshi, M.P.; aged 52.

" 16. Chinda, Sutemi, Count, Privy Councillor and Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor; aged 74.

" 24. Hattori, Ichizo, a pioneer educationist and Mem. House of Peers; aged 78.

" 27. H.I.H. General Prince Kuni, Supreme War Councillor; aged 57.

Feb. 10. Nagai, Nagayoshi, M.D. (Japan), Ph. D. (Berlin), Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Mem. of Imperial Acad.; aged 85.

" 11. Ikeda, Ryuichi, Pres. of Nisshin Life Insurance Co.; aged 58.

" 15. Murakami, Keijiro, Baron, Paym. Vice-Adm. (ret.), Mem. House of Peers; aged 77.

" 15. Tachibana, Koichiro, Baron, Gen. (ret.), ex-Mayor of Fukuoka City and Mem. House of Peers; aged 69.

" 19. Semba, Taro, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.) and ex--M.P.; aged 75.

Mar. 4. Sawada, Shojiro, a popular actor of new school; aged 38.

" 4. Aizawa, Yasukata, a veteran politician, ex-M.P.; aged 81.

" 5. Yamamoto, Senji, a proletarian M.P. who was assassinated in Tokyo; aged 38.

" 8. Watase, Shozaburo, Dr. Sci., Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and noted zoologist; aged 68.

" 19. Senga, Tsurutaro, D.L.L., Emeritus Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Prof. at Ritsumeikan Univ.; aged 73.

" 21. Inouye, Yoshika, Viscount, Fleet-Admiral and Mem. Supreme War Council; aged 85.

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Mar. 23. Sugita, Tei-ichi, a veteran politician of the Seiyu Party and Mem. House of Peers; aged 79.

" 25. Kikkawa, Reika, Japanese school painter, Mem. of Hanging Committee of Imp. Art Acad.; aged 55.

Apr. 1. Kosakai, Fuboku, M.D., of Nagoya Hospital, also noted as a writer of detective stories; aged 40.

" 4. Ikegami, Shiro, Chief of Civil Administration of Chosen Government-General, ex-Mayor of Osaka; aged 73.

" 7. Inouye, Jukichi, ex-Secretary Translator of the Foreign Office, a well-known writer of English; aged 68.

" 7. Uyesugi, Shinkichi, L.L.D., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 52.

" 8. Taniguchi, Fusazo, Pres. Godo Spinning Co. (Osaka); aged 69.

" 13. Goto, Shimpei, Count, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo; aged 73.

" 19. Mogi, Shichiroemon, Pres. of Noda Soy Co.; aged 70.

" 27. Hojo, Tokiyoshi, Court Councillor and Mem. House of Peers; aged 72.

" 29. Mizuno, Naoshi, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers; aged 51.

May 14. Ito, Hayazo, D.M., Emeritus Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Mem. of Imp. Academy; aged 60.

" 18. Terajima, Sei-ichiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; aged 71.

" 19. Kawahara, Mosuke, Speaker of the Lower House; aged 35.

June 6. Higuchi, Hideo, M.P.; aged 55.

" 7. Hori, Kakutaro, Dr. Eng., former Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Mng.-Dir. of Japan Elevator Co.; aged 67.

" 29. Uchida, Mitsugu, (penname Ro-an), a noted writer and scholar of Russian literature; aged 62.

July 4. Soyeda, Juichi, D.C.L., Crown Mem. of House of Peers; aged 66.

" 7. Nakamura, Yaroku, Dr. Dendrology, ex-M.P., former Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com.; aged 76.

" 15. Fujita, Toyohachi, D. Litt., Dean of Litt. and Pol. College, Taihoku Imp. Univ.; aged 61.

" 26. Yamazaki, Naomasa, D. Sci., Emer. Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy, a noted geographer; aged 60.

Aug. 7. Ogawa, Isshin, noted photo. artist and Art Connoisseur of the Imperial Household; aged 70.

" 15. Tsuda, Umeko, a noted lady educationist and one of the pioneer students educated in U.S.A., Founder of the Joshi Eigaku-juku (Girls' English School) in Tokyo; aged 66.

" 30. Minoura, Katsundo, ex-M.P. (of unbroken record) and once Minister of Communications; aged 76.

Sept. 16. Hatano, Shogoro, Dir. of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Mining Co., etc., ex-M.P.; aged 72.

" 25. Hirayama, Shigenobu, Baron, Privy Councillor and Pres. of Japan Red Cross Society; aged 76.

" 29. Tanaka, Gi-ichi, Baron, General, ex-Premier and Min. of Foreign Affairs, former Pres. of Seiyu Party; aged 67.

Oct. 10. Sakakida, Seibei, M.P., veteran politician and adviser to Seiyu Party, also Pres. of Akita Bank; aged 66.

" 19. Takahashi, Kenji, Dr. Litt., Chief of Historical Section of Imperial Household Museum; aged 59.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri=36 *cho*=2160 *ken*	=2.44030 miles	=3.92727 kilomètres
Ri=(marine)	=1 knot	=1.85318 kilomètres
Ken=6 *shaku*=60 *sun*	=5.965163 ft.	=1.81818 mètres
Shaku=10 *sun*=100 *bu*	=0.994194 ft.	=0.30303 mètres
Shaku (cloth measure)	=1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	=a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri*=1293 *cho*	=5.95505 sq. miles	=15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho=10 *tan*=3000 *tsubo*	=2.45064 acres	=99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*—	=3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa)=2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku=10 *to*=100 *sho*	= 4.96005 bushels / 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.	=1.80391 hectolitres
	= 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A.	
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku (capacity of vessels)	=10th of a ton	
Koku (timber)	=about 1 cubic ft.×10	
Koku (fish)	=40 *kan* (in weight)	
Shakujime (timber)	=about 1 cubic ft.×12	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	=about 3×6×6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan (*Kan*)=1000 *momme*	= 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir) / 10.04711 lbs. (Troy)	=3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin=160 *momme*	= 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir) / 1.60754 lbs. (Troy)	=0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme=10 *fun*	= 0.13228 oz. (Avoir) / 0.12057 oz. (Troy)	=3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (¥)=100 *sen*=1000 *rin*	=2s 0d.581	=2.583 francs
	=0.4984 dollars (U.S.A.)	=2.0924 marks Ger.)

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CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA, CLIMATE, ETC.

Position ..... 21°45′-50°56′ N.L. 119°18′-156°32′ E.L.
Area ..... 680,762 sq. kilometres
Of which, arable..... 60,304.056 sq. km.
mountainous ..... 227,123.066 sq. km.

Of which Japan proper	Area (sq. miles)	Area (sq. kilom.)	Percent of area	Coast line (miles)
(incl. outlying islands).....	147,651.65		56.64	17,179.98
Honshu („ „ „).....	86,771.75	230,209	33.28	6,040.87
Shikoku („ „ „).....	7,030.95	18,768	2.70	1,649.18
Kyushu („ „ „).....	15,587.08	44,202	5.98	4,506.90
Hokkaido(„ „ „).....	29,976.95	94,784	11.61	1,587.37
Others (Kuriles, Luchu, etc.).	7,886.66		3.06	3,388.35
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,889.50	35,969	5.33	973.29
Karafuto (Saghalien)	2,024.30	36,090	5.34	945.01
Chosen (Korea)	85,228.68	220,741	32.69	9,324.00
Total	260,704.23			

(Kwantung ..... 3,374)
(Pacific Mandate ..... 2,149)
Population .....(Average density per sq. kilometre—120)
Japan proper .....(„ „ „ „ „ —156)

Japan proper	59.73	million
Taiwan	3.99	„
Karafuto	0.20	„
Chosen	18.00	„
Kwantung	0.76	„
Pacific Mandate	0.05	„

Taiwan and outlying islands were acquired after the China war (1894-1895), the southern Karafuto after the Russian war (1904-05), and Chosen by virtue of the Treaty of Annexation concluded between Japan and Chosen in 1910.

Physical Features

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic and this feature is most conspicuous in Honshu where two branches of the Kwen-Lun system of China, one known as the Chugoku range and the other coming from Shikoku, encounter at the middle of Honshu with the Saghalien system which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These three ranges converging there produce rugged upheavals popularly known as the Japanese Alps crowned by such peaks as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

There are in Japanese territory over 231 mountain peaks each measuring above 8,000 ft., of which the first 39, with the sole exception of Mount Fuji, are in Taiwan. Principal peaks in Japan proper, Taiwan and Chosen are:—

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Japan Proper

Name	Locality	Height (metres)	Height (feet)
Mt. Fuji	Suruga-Kai	3,778	12,387
Shirane Kitadake	Kai	3,192	10,531
Shirane Ainotake	Kai-Suruga	3,189	10,524
Yarigatake	Hida	3,180	10,492
Higashidake	Suruga	3,146	10,212
Akaishidake	Shinano-Suruga	3,120	10,246
Oku-Hodaka	Shinano-Hida	3,103	10,240
Hodaka	„	3,090	10,197
Arakawadake	Suruga	3,083	—
Ontake	Hida	3,063	10,128
Shiomidake	Shinano-Hida	3,047	—
Senjogadake	Shinano-Suruga	3,033	10,009
Kita-Hodaka	Kai	3,038	—
Shirane Nodoridake	Shinano	3,026	9,986
Norikuradake	Kai-Suruga	3,026	9,986
Hijiridake	Shinano-Suruga	3,011	—

Taiwan

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	3,950	13,075
Tsugitaka (Mt. Sylvia)	3,931	12,972
Shukoran-san	3,833	12,650
Maborasu-san	3,806	12,560
Nankodai-san	3,797	12,531
Chuo-Senzan	3,715	12,260
Kwan-san	3,667	12,100
Daisuikutsu-san	3,645	12,028

Chosen

Peiku-tu-san	2,774	—

Rivers.—Principal rivers with their length, drainage area, etc. are given below:—

Flowing into	Name	Length miles	Length km.	Drainage basin sq. miles	Drainage basin sq. km.	Navigable length* miles	Navigable length* km.
Sea of Japan	Agano (Honshu)	105	169	3,212	8,340	217	585
	Go-no „	124	200	1,471	3,810	124	200
	Ishikari (Hokkaido)	227	365	—	14,250	—	—
	Mogami (Honshu)	134	216	2,858	7,400	215	459
	Jinzu („)	—	127	—	2,780	—	—
	Noshiro or Yoneshiro („)	85	137	1,584	4,100	124	228
	Omono („)	93	149	1,614	4,180	142	331
	Rakuto (Chosen)	327	525	9,212	23,860	215	341
	Shinano (Honshu)	229	369	4,734	12,260	344	703
	Teshio (Hokkaido)	193	306	—	5,820	—	—
	Tumen (Chosen)	325	521	4,061	10,513	54	85
Pacific Ocean	Abukuma (Honshu)	122	196	2,114	5,480	81	149
	Arakawa („)	110	177	1,209	3,130	154	475
	Kiso („)	144	232	2,513	9,160	278	448
	Kitakami („)	152	243	4,139	10,720	225	605
	Nakagawa („)	78	126	1,262	3,270	68	118
	Shingu („)	—	161	—	2,440	—	161
	Fuji („)	—	161	—	4,540	—	—

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	Tenryu (Honshu)..	134	216	1,988	4,890	176	357
	Tokachi (Hokkaido).	122	196	—	8,780	—	—
	Tone (Honshu)	200	322	6,086	15,760	415	852
	Yoshino (Shikoku)...	146	236	1,429	3,700	146	236
Inland Sea	Yodo (Honshu)	49	79	3,246	8,410	220	660
Okhotsk Sea	Tokoro (Hokkaido)...	90	145	—	2,660	—	—
East China Sea	Chikugo (Kyushu)...	88	141	1,102	2,850	117	189
	Dakusui (Taiwan) ..	95	165	—	—	—	—
Yellow Sea	Daido (Chosen).....	273	439	6,437	16,673	161	260
	Kan („).....	320	514	10,147	26,279	205	330
	Yalu („).....	491	790	12,255	31,739	434	698

* Including tributaries.

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland water basins are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation.

The area and circumference of the principal lakes are as below:—

	Area (sq. km.)	Circumference (miles)		Area (sq. km.)	Circumference (miles)
Biwa-ko	674.80	146.15	Inawashiro-ko	103.64	40.33
Hachirogata	221.20	48.81	Nakano-umi	101.60	—
Taraika-ko	180.06	—	Shinji-ko	83.13	—
Kasumiga-ura	177.50	84.19	Hamana-ko	80.26	57.14
Tomnai-ko	168.18	48.81	Towada-ko	78.02	39.04
Saroma-ko	151.17	65.39	Shikotsu-ko	77.60	—

Chuzenji in Nikko (14.78 miles), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (12.46 miles), Suwa-ko in Shirane (11.25 miles), are noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Principal plains in Japan proper are:—

Name	Watered by	Noted towns	Approximate No. of inhabitants
Kwanto	Tone, Arakawa and Sagami	Tokyo, Yokohama etc.	11 millions
Nobi	Kiso system (Ibi and Nagara)	Nagoya, Gifu, etc.	Over 3 millions
Kinai	Yodo	Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe	5 millions
Echigo	Shinano and Agano	Niigata	1 ½ millions
Sendai	Kitakami and Abukuma	Sendai	About 1 million
Ishikari	Ishikari	Otaru	About 1/5 million
Tsukushi	Chikugo	Kurume	About 2 millions

Adjacent Seas.—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Taiwan and the Ryukyu Is., but the Japan Sea is deeper, the maximum depth being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions exist in the Pacific waters not far from the coast. One of them, the Tuscarora deep (discovered by the American steamer Tuscarora in 1874) which extends for about 400 miles along the Chishima Is. has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms (8,514 metres), the Ryukyu deep being credited with 4,041 fathoms. The deepest sea-bottom in the sea about Japan which hitherto was believed to be the Tuscarora deep has been ascertained to be a spot lying about midway between Hachijo and Ogasawara (Bonin) islands, 30° 49′ N.L. and 142° 18′ E.L. where a maximum depth of 9,435 metres was sounded by the warship Manshu in October, 1926.

Ocean Currents.—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, and produce favorable effect on the

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fishing and marine product interests of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, known as Kuroshio (Black or Japan Current), runs along the southeastern shores of Japan proper and Taiwan to a point of about 85° 6′ N.L. where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the Kuroshio near the Ryukyu Is. passes through the Straits of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea coast of Honshu (main island), finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea and the Liman Current which after washing the continental shores flows along the northeastern coast of Chosen. The Oyashio (Chishima Current) is also cold and washes the Pacific coast of the Chishima, Hokkaido and the northeastern coast of Honshu, and meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, noted for a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Tides.—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Jinsen (Chemulpo), Chosen. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Japan Sea is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits connecting the Inland Sea with the Pacific the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools, and present a very unique sight.

Coast Line.—The Pacific coast is more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 10,310.3 miles against 2,818.6 miles of the latter. In Honshu alone, the outer coast measures 3,199.3 miles and the other only 1,588.6 miles. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, between Cape Shiriya and Cape Inubo outside Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Sendai Bay and Matsushima Bay embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 146 miles north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Atsumi, Bay of Ise, Straits of Kii and Gulf of Tosa. The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, it being connected with the outer sea by four narrow straits, i.e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and is renowned for its charming scenic beauty.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirado, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northeast the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Sasebo and Miike. The Bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there occurred an eruption in 1914. The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Chosen and Kyushu there is a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels, by the islands of Iki and Tsushima. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The coast of Hokkaido and Taiwan is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterized by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong winds and sediments brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Taiwan presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three large islands of the Pescadores group enclose among them an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Chosen is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is rich in indentations, of which West Chosen and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo (Jinsen), Gunsan, Moppo and other harbours. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not

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marked by any large zigzags but has excellent anchorages such as Masan and Fusan.

Harbours.—In Japan proper alone there are 1,463 harbours, large and small, the figure including 795 trade ports and 6 naval ports. The harbours open to foreign steamers number 62, i.e., 19 in Honshu, 14 in Kyushu, 1 in Shikoku, 5 in Hokkaido, 10 in Taiwan, 11 in Chosen, and 2 in Karafuto. Principal open ports are Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Shimizu, Yokkaichi, Tsuruga, Tokuyama, Shimonoseki (all in Honshu), Nagasaki, Miike, Moji, Wakamatsu, Hakata, Karatsu (all in Kyushu), Hakodate, Otaru, Muroran (all in Hokkaido), Keelung, Tamsui, Takao (all in Taiwan), Fusan, Gensan, Jinsen, Moppo, Chinnampo, Masampo (all in Chosen), etc.

CLIMATE

The climate of Japan is chiefly governed by monsoons, the prevailing winds which periodically change their directions about every half year. During the warm season what is called the summer monsoon prevails, its direction being generally south to southeast, and in the cold season the winter monsoon blows in the northerly or northeasterly direction. From the latter part of September to March a large area of high barometric pressure covers the whole of Eastern Siberia, its centre being the districts around Lake Baikal. About the same time an area of low pressure appears over the northern Pacific extending to the south of Aleutian Islands. This results in the prevalence of anticyclonic winds over the whole of the Far East, its direction being west to northwest in Hokkaido, northwest in Japan proper, north in the Okinawa (Luchu) Islands, and northeasterly in Taiwan. The winter monsoon is remarkable for the constancy of its strength, it blowing for several days together, only broken by an occasional visitation of the atmospheric disturbances called cyclonic storm. From the latter part of April to the end of August what is known as the grand Pacific high pressure occupies the central part of the north Pacific Ocean, its western margin reaching the coast of Japan. Then in the Tibetan plateau there develops a great low area with a secondary low area developing over the Mongolian desert. Thus a system of cyclonic circulations of air is established all over the Far Eastern coast. The summer monsoon is generally variable in strength and its duration rather short. Below are given the mean monthly barometric reading at leading stations as reduced to the sea-level and given in mm. and a table showing the directions of prevailing winds at principal localities:

Table I.—Atmospheric Pressure (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	66.0	65.0	63.4	60.6	57.7	55.2	54.4	53.8	57.0	61.3	64.1	65.7	60.4
Fukuoka	66.6	65.7	64.5	62.0	59.1	56.3	56.4	56.2	59.0	63.2	65.7	66.7	61.8
Kagoshima	66.0	65.0	63.8	61.6	59.0	56.6	56.9	56.3	58.3	62.1	65.1	66.1	61.4
Hiroshima	66.1	65.3	64.4	62.0	59.3	56.6	56.8	56.6	59.2	63.1	65.6	66.0	61.8
Osaka	65.1	64.4	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.7	57.0	56.9	59.3	62.7	65.0	65.0	61.4
Nagoya	64.2	63.6	63.3	61.9	59.3	56.9	57.2	57.2	59.5	62.5	64.4	64.3	61.2
Kanazawa	64.4	64.2	63.9	61.9	59.2	56.6	56.9	56.9	59.5	63.0	64.7	64.2	61.3
Tokyo	62.4	62.1	62.4	61.7	59.2	57.0	57.3	57.6	59.9	62.6	63.6	62.4	60.7
Niigata	63.5	63.3	63.5	62.1	59.3	56.8	57.0	57.2	59.8	63.1	64.3	63.2	61.1
Ishinomaki	62.1	62.0	62.5	61.7	59.2	57.2	57.4	57.7	60.2	62.8	63.4	62.1	60.7
Hakodate	62.1	61.2	61.6	61.0	58.7	56.8	57.0	57.7	60.0	62.4	62.5	60.7	60.0
Nemuro	58.9	59.7	60.2	60.4	58.7	57.7	57.7	58.5	60.6	61.7	60.6	58.3	59.4
Benin	63.2	62.5	62.8	61.9	59.7	59.3	59.0	56.7	58.8	60.2	62.2	63.9	60.8

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Table II.—Directions of Prevailing Wind

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	ENE	E	E	E	E
Fukuoka	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Kagoshima	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Hiroshima	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	S	SW	SW	SW	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
Osaka	W	N	N	NE	NE	NE	WSW	NE	NE	NE	NE	W	NE
Nagoya	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Kanazawa	SE	SE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	SE	E
Tokyo	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Niigata	NW	NW	W	W	W	SE	N	SE	SE	SE	S	NW	S
Ishinomaki	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	NW	NW
Hakodate	W	W	W	W	SE	SE	SE	ESE	E	N	W	W	W
Nemuro	NW	NW	NW	SSW	S	S	S	S	S	SSW	NW	W	SSW
Bonin	N	N	N	S	SSW	S	SE	E	E	E	NE	N	N

Cyclones & Typhoons.—Cyclones (or Continental cyclones) caused by the intruding polar front of general circulation in higher latitude and belonging to the same category as the European rotatory storms are most frequent in winter and very rare in summer. The typhoon which is of tropical origin as hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, and the cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea is most frequent between July and October, the severest occurring in August and September. In winter this kind of atmospheric disturbances is very rare. The frequency of the two kinds of rotatory storms is given in the following table quoted from Father Froc's well known memoir "L'Atmosphere en Extreme Orient":—

Table III.—Frequency of Cyclones & Typhoons (1893-1918)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cyclones	101	114	157	165	159	123	60	37	50	87	97	114
Typhoons	30	17	18	14	33	34	90	93	109	96	52	43

Air Temperature.—In winter, the cold is intense in Japan proper for its latitude, owing to the cold air currents brought over from the Asiatic Continent by the winter monsoon, but much milder than in the districts of same latitude in Manchuria and Siberia. The climate of Chosen is more continental and colder than that of Japan proper. The interior of Hokkaido is also marked for the continental feature of the climate, the low temperature of -41 C having been once registered at Asahikawa.

In summer, the air temperature on land is high due to isolation and as the effect of the summer monsoon the air is very frequently close or sultry owing to the moisture borne from the sea. Summer in Taiwan is most unbearable, because of the high temperature lasting from daytime to midnight, though the maximum is comparatively low. In Honshu (Main Island) and other Islands of Japan proper, the temperature is low in evening and morning. In Hokkaido, however, it is as hot as in Honshu in the daytime when tropical clothes are needful, but so cool in evening and early morning hours that people are liable to catch cold. On the coast of the Inland Sea (Setonaikai), land and sea breezes are well developed and consequently morning and evening calms marking the pause of these breezes occur very regularly. In the Inland Sea districts, during the hot season, the air is as still as dead, not a puff quivering the blade of grass, in the hours 7 to 9 p.m. Below we append the tables showing the monthly mean air temperature and the daily mean maximum and minimum:—

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Table IV.—Monthly Mean Temperature of Air (in °C.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	15.2	14.7	16.9	20.6	23.9	26.6	28.1	27.9	26.1	22.9	19.7	16.7	21.6
Fukuoka	5.0	5.1	8.1	13.1	17.0	21.3	25.6	26.4	22.2	16.3	11.5	6.9	14.9
Kagoshima	7.1	7.4	10.8	15.5	18.8	22.2	26.0	26.7	24.2	19.0	13.8	8.8	16.7
Hiroshima	4.0	4.3	7.4	13.0	17.1	21.3	25.6	26.8	23.0	16.8	11.1	6.0	14.7
Osaka	4.2	4.4	7.4	13.3	17.5	21.8	26.0	27.3	23.4	17.1	11.5	6.5	15.0
Nagoya	2.2	3.9	7.0	13.1	17.3	21.5	25.7	26.6	22.9	16.6	10.6	5.3	14.5
Kanazawa	2.5	2.4	5.3	11.1	15.5	20.0	24.2	25.5	21.5	15.4	10.1	5.1	13.2
Tokyo	3.0	3.7	6.8	12.6	16.6	20.4	24.2	25.5	22.0	16.0	10.5	5.3	13.9
Niigata	1.4	1.4	4.4	10.3	14.8	19.4	23.8	25.6	21.4	15.2	9.5	4.1	12.6
Ishinomaki	0.3	0.2	3.1	8.9	13.2	17.3	21.2	23.2	19.8	13.7	7.8	2.4	10.9
Hakodate	3.0	2.3	0.7	6.4	10.4	14.4	18.9	21.5	17.8	11.7	5.6	0.2	8.5
Nemuro	5.0	5.5	2.5	2.9	6.5	9.8	14.3	17.2	15.2	10.5	4.4	1.4	5.5
Bonin	17.5	17.4	18.3	20.5	22.7	25.5	27.1	27.1	26.8	25.4	22.8	19.3	22.5

Table V.—Mean Daily Maximum Temperature of Air

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	19.1	18.4	20.9	24.8	28.3	31.4	33.1	32.8	30.8	27.2	23.6	20.5	25.9
Fukuoka	9.5	9.7	13.0	18.5	22.6	26.1	30.0	31.2	27.4	22.3	17.1	11.6	19.9
Kagoshima	11.9	12.1	15.6	20.3	23.5	26.1	30.0	31.0	28.5	24.0	19.0	13.9	21.3
Hiroshima	9.0	9.4	12.7	18.2	22.3	25.6	29.7	31.6	27.8	22.6	17.0	11.4	19.8
Osaka	8.6	8.9	12.3	18.3	22.6	26.2	30.3	32.1	28.1	22.3	16.7	11.3	19.8
Nagoya	8.2	9.1	12.6	18.7	22.9	26.3	30.4	31.7	27.7	22.0	16.5	10.5	19.7
Kanazawa	6.1	6.3	9.8	16.3	20.6	24.5	28.5	30.4	26.4	20.5	14.8	9.0	17.8
Tokyo	8.3	8.8	11.8	17.5	21.2	24.5	28.2	29.9	26.0	20.4	15.7	10.8	18.6
Niigata	4.2	4.7	8.5	15.1	19.7	23.7	27.8	30.0	25.8	19.6	13.4	7.4	16.6
Ishinomaki	3.4	4.2	7.3	13.3	17.3	20.8	24.4	26.4	23.4	18.1	12.3	6.3	14.8
Hakodate	0.3	1.3	4.5	10.9	14.9	18.4	22.6	25.3	22.2	16.7	9.6	3.2	12.5
Nemuro	2.0	2.2	0.8	6.7	10.6	13.8	18.2	20.9	18.6	14.0	7.7	1.6	9.1
Bonin	20.5	20.4	21.5	23.7	25.7	28.8	30.9	30.4	30.2	28.7	25.7	22.2	25.7

Table VI.—Mean Daily Minimum Temperature

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	12.3	11.8	14.0	17.3	20.5	22.9	24.2	24.1	22.5	19.8	16.7	13.8	18.3
Fukuoka	0.9	0.8	3.1	7.4	11.4	17.0	22.0	22.5	18.4	10.8	6.2	2.5	10.3
Kagoshima	2.7	3.1	6.1	11.0	14.5	18.9	22.7	23.3	20.8	14.9	9.2	4.3	12.6
Hiroshima	0.2	0.1	2.4	7.6	11 9	17.3	21.8	22.8	18.9	11.9	6.1	1.5	10.2
Osaka	0.3	0.4	2.9	8.4	12.7	17.9	22.5	23.4	19.6	12.7	6.9	2.3	10.8
Nagoya	1.0	0.7	2.0	7.8	12.1	17.3	21.8	22.6	19.0	11.9	5.7	0.8	10.0
Kanazawa	0.5	0.9	1.3	6.1	10.7	15.9	20.3	21.5	17.7	11.4	6.2	1.8	9.3
Tokyo	1.5	0.6	2.2	8.1	12.1	16.9	20.9	22.2	18.7	12.3	6.0	0.6	9.8
Niigata	1.2	1.4	1.0	6.1	10.8	15.9	20.5	22.0	17.9	11.7	6.1	1.2	9.2
Ishinomaki	3.8	3.3	0.7	4.8	9 3	14.1	18.4	20.4	16.6	9.7	3.6	1.2	7.3
Hakodate	7.3	6.9	3.5	1.7	5.7	10.5	15.5	17.7	13.1	6.1	1.0	4.3	4.1
Nemuro	8.8	9.6	6.3	0.5	2.9	6.6	11.0	44.2	12.1	6.7	0.6	5.0	2.0
Bonin	14.3	14.2	14.1	17.7	20.1	22.7	24.1	24.6	24.2	22.8	19.9	16.3	19.6

Precipitation.—During the cold season the northwesterly monsoon coming from the Continent blows across the Japan Sea, taking up considerable quantities of moisture there, and this inflowing air current strikes the coast and is forced to ascend the slopes of the central mountain ranges running almost parallel to the coast. Due to the adiabatic cooling of this ascending moist air a considerable quantity of precipitation, especially in the form of snow, falls while the wind prevails, and in consequence, the ground in the

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Japan Sea districts extending from northern Kyushu to Hokkaido, especially in the region from Kanazawa to Otaru, are covered by deep snow during winter. On the Pacific board, separated from the Japan Sea coast by the central mountain ranges, the northwesterly monsoon blows as a descending current so that the prevailing weather is generally fair. Thus the winter weather along the Pacific and the Japan Sea boards with high mountain ridges between are characterized by almost contrary phenomena. Only in the northeastern districts the central mountain ranges are not high enough to intercept the loaded current from the Japan Sea, so that the region from Aomori to Sendai is mostly covered with snow almost throughout winter, though the districts south of Sendai is free from precipitation.

During the warm season the situation is quite different. Besides the general rainfall caused by the occasional visitation of cyclones and typhoons a long spell of wet weather prevails for about one month, it setting in from about June 10 and lasting till about July 10. This rainy season is commonly known as "Tsuyu" or "Bai-u," the latter meaning "plum rain" as it occurs when the plums are getting ripe. It begins earlier in the lower latitude and progresses to the higher latitude, it occurring in May in the Luchu Islands and in July in North Chosen and Manchuria. The characteristics of this "Bai-u" lies not so much in the heaviness of rainfall as in the long spell of drizzling. Heavy downpour of rain caused by the precipitation in a short space of time mostly occurs in August and September with the visitation of typhoons, resulting in the occasional overflow of rivers and general inundations. Heavy precipitation takes place twice in a year, i.e. in winter and summer on the Japan Sea coast and once, i.e. in summer on the Pacific coast. The following tables show the average monthly rainfall in m.m. and the number of rainy days:—

Table VII.—Amount of Precipitation (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	83.8	127.8	172.1	141.6	230.2	281.1	213.2	292.6	258.7	131.9	74.3	78.2	2091.6
Fukuoka	69.8	82.8	116.4	136.8	122.9	255.5	257.5	130.5	186.8	106.6	74.0	78.8	1615.9
Kagoshima	87.8	98.3	160.9	224.5	214.7	413.8	299.9	184.8	228.2	136.2	95.0	81.3	2225.4
Hiroshima	54.9	64.9	112.2	171.8	150.1	252.6	222.9	105.4	186.0	112.8	67.6	52.3	1553.5
Osaka	49.3	60.1	105.0	142.1	129.0	201.4	155.0	107.6	181.6	130.5	75.6	48.1	1385.1
Nagoya	59.6	70.5	125.7	165.3	162.9	229.0	191.2	177.2	246.0	154.1	87.2	55.8	1724.5
Kanazawa	277.0	187.8	167.9	163.4	144.6	183.8	209.8	164.6	241.9	204.2	268.7	352.6	2566.2
Tokyo	56.6	73.7	111.5	131.7	155.4	166.6	141.6	160.5	228.2	192.4	101.5	53.3	1572.9
Niigata	191.6	127.8	110.1	104.4	91.9	128.5	159.6	120.7	192.9	159.1	196.0	231.0	1813.6
Ishinomaki	43.3	51.0	75.5	91.1	111.6	117.6	131.2	121.2	164.4	127.8	62.7	41.9	1142.4
Hakodate	62.6	58.5	66.2	69.2	83.6	94.8	133.7	128.4	166.8	120.0	102.8	75.9	1162.4
Nemuro	35.7	27.1	56.0	75.5	96.3	95.4	98.1	106.6	147.3	98.8	82.4	58.0	977.2
Bonin	112.2	85.6	109.8	117.9	216.3	114.2	101.0	188.5	137.6	128.0	141.4	136.2	1588.7

Table VIII.—Number of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku	16.3	16.7	17.3	14.8	16.1	15.2	13.4	16.2	14.4	15.0	16.1	16.4	186.9
Fukuoka	16.7	14.7	15.7	14.0	11.9	15.4	14.1	11.2	14.4	11.4	12.0	16.0	167.6
Kagoshima	13.9	13.1	16.1	14.9	14.3	18.7	16.6	14.0	14.8	11.5	10.1	12 8	170.9

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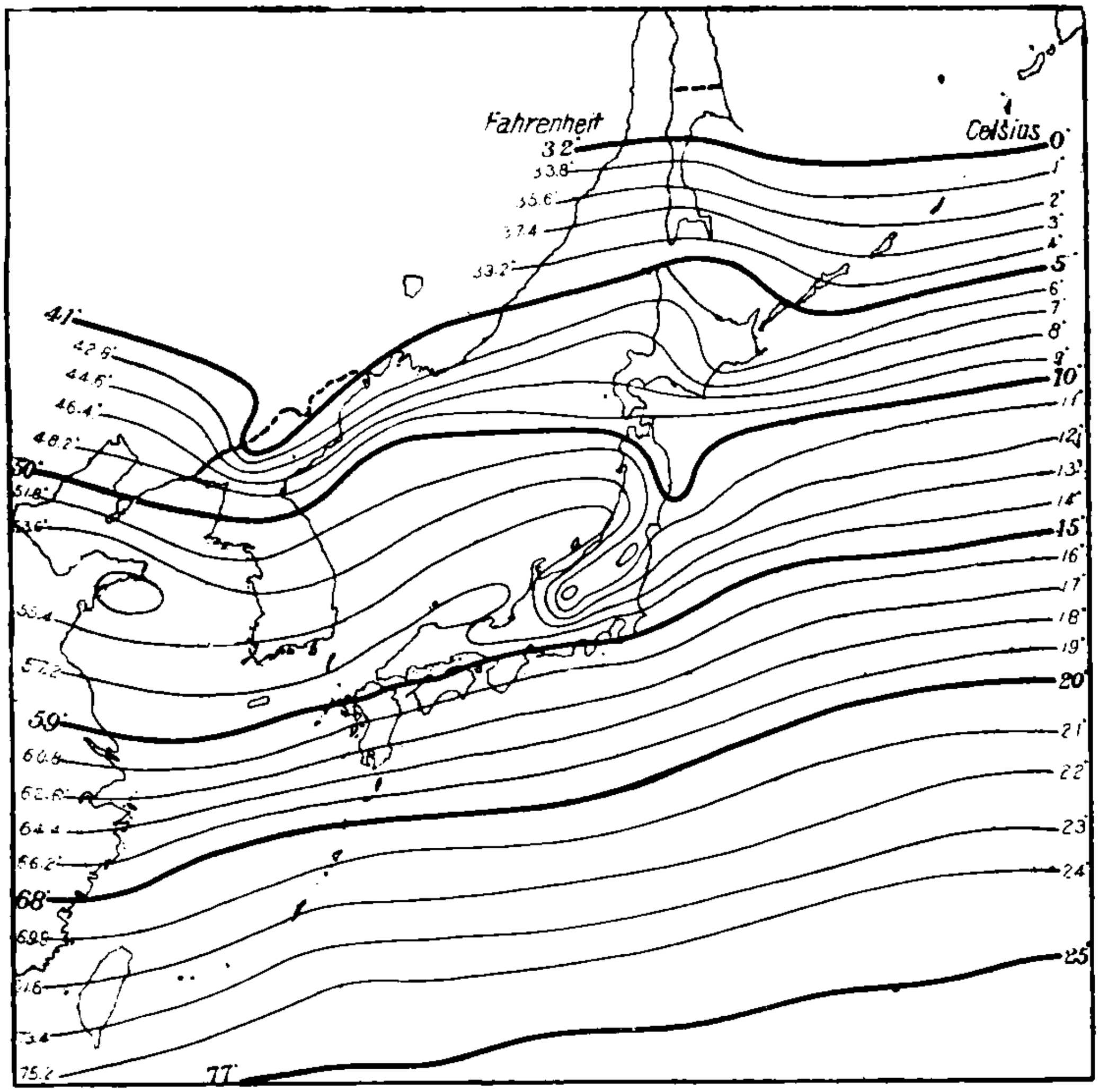

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Hiro-shima	11.4	10.0	13.2	13.2	11.5	14.0	12.7	9.8	13.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	136.9
Osaka	8.9	9.6	13.1	13.4	12.5	14.8	12.6	10.1	14.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	139.1
Nagoya	9.6	8.9	12.7	12.7	12.4	15.1	14.8	12.2	15.8	11.8	10.2	9.4	145.5
Kana-zawa	26.7	22.6	21.0	15.5	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.0	16.8	17.5	20.8	25.8	223.4
Tokyo	7.4	8.2	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.7	14.8	12.6	16.7	14.4	10.0	6.6	147.9
Niigata	27.7	22.9	21.4	15.2	13.9	14.3	14.6	11.4	17.0	19.0	21.9	27.1	226.4
Ishino-maki	10.4	10.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	14.0	11.5	10.9	152.9
Hakodate	21.0	17.7	17.9	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.7	16.4	15.2	18.8	21.6	192.7
Nemuro	11.7	9.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	156.7
Bonin	17.1	15.6	16.0	14.5	18.3	11.2	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.1	193.6

Frost.—The inflow of the cold wind from the Continent often causes killing frost, inflicting heavy damage on young mulberry leaves and hence doing no small damage to sericultural interests. The record in leading sericultural centres is as follows:—

Districts	Average time	Time last occurred
Nagoya	April 13	May 13, 1902
Gifu	„ 22	„ 19, 1893
Matsumoto	May 14	„ 29, 1921
Nagano	„ 6	„ 30, 1891
Maebashi	April 19	„ 13, 1902
Kumagai	„ 16	„ 16, 1917
Fukushima	May 5	„ 25, 1895, 1912

Humidity.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and for this is chiefly responsible the prevalence of southerly wind in summer travelling with the Black Current and of northerly wind in winter which blows with the Tsushima Current. For the reasons stated, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Karafuto and Northern Chosen to 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Taiwan, Okinawa Islands, and on the south-eastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea district, the inland basins of Nagano and other prefectures, the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Japan proper has generally little rain. The following tables show the records of average humidity and average precipitation taken at principal observatories:

Average Humidity (Per Cent)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	Year	Min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	Year	Min.
Taihoku	83	83	78	81	82	29	Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Matsumoto	79	70	80	83	77	17
Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	12	Niigata	3	76	83	79	80	20
Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	19
Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Fusan	50	66	82	64	65	5
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Keijo (Seoul)	68	67	80	73	71	17

Average Precipitation (m.m.)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total	Max. per day
Taihoku	88	135	228	133	2,072	287
Kumamoto	65	163	273	113	1,789	187
Kure	59	150	199	111	1,457	163

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Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total	Max. per day
Osaka	49	142	146	132	1,370	175
Nagoya	58	167	190	154	1,721	240
Tokyo	56	131	140	191	1,561	194
Matsumoto	46	89	132	124	1,162	156
Fukushima	52	85	150	166	2,028	165
Kanazawa	277	166	205	201	2,548	156
Hakodate	63	69	131	121	1,157	147
Niigata	192	107	160	155	1,811	133
Sapporo	82	55	88	106	1,012	124
Fusan	53	162	275	72	1,419	251
Keijo (Seoul)	34	85	326	39	1,263	355

Because of the frequency of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days, on an average, against 215 fair days. Thus Japan has in a year 4 sunny days for every 3 wet days. The Pescadores (Taiwan) and Kamo are the two extremes, with 94.5 and 245.3 days respectively. In Chosen and Western Taiwan wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper the number seldom falls below that figure. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Okinawa, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. On the Japan Sea coast gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.), ever 23 days of a month being rainy or snowy.

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called "Bai-u" or "Tsuyu" mentioned before is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtze Valley of China which travels north-eastward and occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterized by heavy precipitation.

Average No. of Wet Days

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total
Taihoku	16.5	15.5	13.6	14.9	186.6
Kumamoto	12.4	13.8	15.8	10.4	155.3
Kure	8.5	12.3	11.6	9.0	125.4
Osaka	8.7	13.0	12.3	10.5	137.3
Nagoya	9.5	12.4	14.5	11.8	149.9
Tokyo	7.1	14.0	14.3	14.3	146.2
Matsumoto	11.6	12.1	15.6	12.5	148.1
Fukushima	14.3	11.8	16.8	13.3	167.6
Kanazawa	26.8	15.5	15.3	17.6	224.1
Niigata	27.7	15.3	14.2	19.1	226.9
Hakodate	20.7	11.9	13.5	15.1	192.1
Sapporo	20.5	12.5	13.0	17.0	194.7
Fusan	6.3	10.0	13.9	7.5	106.7
Keijo (Seoul)	7.8	8.4	16.3	6.9	112.8

THE AEROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY AT TATENO

The aerological observatory established at Tateno in Miyazaki prefecture (Kyushu) was completed and open early in 1929, the cost of construction and fittings approximating ¥25,000. The observatory, which is the only one of the kind in this country, is exchanging communications as to daily meteorological phenomenon with the Tokyo Meteorological Observatory and the meteorological stations in Kumagai, Nagano, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Jinsen (Chemulpo), Heijo (Phyongyang), Nawa (Ryukyu), Saipan and a few other places.

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FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts, and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Karafuto, Chishima, Hokkaido) and Chosen have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Taiwan, Ryukyu, and Ogasawara Islands) compare with South China, Oceania and India.

Fauna

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ..... 240 species.
Peculiar to Japan.... 180 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorins itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 720 species, of which three-fourths are polearctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wagtail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ..... 90 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus riukinanus).

Amphibians ..... 80 species...

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ..... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicus; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadoi; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects .....over 40,000 species.
Dragon-flies ...over 160 species.
Ants .....over 180 species.
Cicadae ..... 160 species.
Butterflies ...about 450 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1,000 sp.), shrimps (Palinurus japonicus), crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3,000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

Flora

Owing to the peculiar topographical condition the flora of Japanese Empire consists of several distinct groups, and

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at present nearly 10,000 flowering plants and ferns are known, with possibility of new addition through further study. In point of fact no small number of new genera have already been established by Japanese botanists, and of these may be mentioned Taiwania, Hayata (Conifer), Chosenia, Nakai (Salicaceae), Hanabusaya, Nakai (Campanulaceae), Mitrastemon, Makino (Rafflesiaceae), Hakonechloa, Makino (Gramineae), Matsumurella, Makino (Labiatae), etc., etc. The names of Dr. T. Makino and Dr. T. Nakai stand out prominent as regards the new discovery, the latter as specialist in Korean flora having enriched it with 190 genera and some 440 species and varieties, while the former, who chiefly devotes himself to the main island, is responsible for some new genera and several hundreds of new species.

So far known the flora of Japan consists of about 17,087 species classified as follows:—

Flowering plants....	About	9,000	species
Ferns	„	700	„
Moss and Hepatic..	„	2,000	„
Mushrooms	„	3,500	„
Lichens	„	700	„
Sea-weeds (Marine algae)		691	„
Fresh-water algae..		323	„
Slime molds (Mycetozoa)		173	„

Speaking of some common familiar plants there grow in Japan some 130 species and varieties of violets, according to Dr. T. Nakai. About 30 species of primroses are known to grow in the alpine districts. Primula Sieboldii is growing wild even near Tokyo and is preserved as natural monument. P. japonica was introduced into England as early as 1863 and was called "Queen of Primroses" by Robert Fortune.

Trees and shrubs number over 600 species. To mention those that are noted for ornament or use or both there are Japanese mountain cherries growing wild everywhere, of which Prunus serrata var spontanea is most common. In high altitude are found P. nipponica, P. Maximoviczii, P. incisa, etc., the last growing abundantly at the foot of Mt. Fuji and flowering in May. Of conifers we have Cryptomeria japonica and Chamaecyparis obtusa, two of the most important timber and ornamental trees; then among the Pinus may be mentioned P. Thunbergii and P. densiflora. The quercus family is represented by nine important species, while of Rhododendron (Azalea) Japan boasts about 50 species with the garden variety numbering several hundreds. R. Komiyamae is a new addition recently found near Mt. Fuji. An interesting species belonging to this family is Teusiophyllum Tanakae, Maximovicz that grows on mountain rocks at some limited localities in Middle Japan, it being a dwarfish tree with scaly green leaves and white tube-shaped flowers. As regards Willows our salicologists say that the last enumeration as to number of existing species should be reserved for future, but so far some sixty species have been identified. Bamboos are counted by over 50 species in Japan proper, exclusive of numerous garden varieties.

Timber trees extant number over 100 but those that are valuable for wood do not exceed thirty species or so (See Chapter on Forestry).

Ornamental plants, wild or cultivated, count about one hundred, according to the list prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo in 1920. The list includes 34 evergreen trees, 41 deciduous trees, 7 evergreen and 9 deciduous shrubs, and 10 herbs.

Special plants were first placed under protection of law in 1920, and 137 are now on the list.

Publishing organs consist of the Imperial University Bulletin, The Tokyo Botanical Magazine and the Journal of Japanese Botany, the latter edited by Dr. T. Makino.

Noted Specialists.—In Systematic botany there is a long list of distinguished men, as Dr. J. Matsumura (d. 1928), Dr. T. Makino, Dr. Yabe (noted for his South Manchuria and North China flora), Dr. B. Hayata (for Taiwan flora), Dr. T. Nakai (for Korean flora), Dr. Y. Kudo (for Hokkaido flora), Dr. K. Miyabe (for Hokkaido and South Saghalien flora), Dr. K. Okamura (specializing in marine algae), Dr. S. Okamura (in mosses and liverwort),

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Dr. S. Kawamura (fungi), Drs. R. Nakazawa and K. Saito (yeasts), Mr. K. Minakata (slime molds), Dr. Y. Asahina (lichens).

Then Pathology is represented by Drs. K. Miyabe, K. Shirai, and M. Hori; Phylogeny by Dr. S. Ikeno; Cytology and Anatomy by Dr. K. Fujii, Dr. Y. Kuwata, etc.; Physiology by Drs. K. Shibata, H. Kooriba, H. Hattori, and S. Kusano.

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CHAPTER II

GEOLOGY, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. Geology of Japan

Geologists suggest that the islands constituting Japan proper are the summits of a great mountain system that originally formed part of the Altai and other ranges in China and that got detached later by the depression of the intervening land. The presence of great marine depressions along the external or eastern side of a fanciful festoon that stretches parallel to the Pacific coast of the Asiatic continent seems to confirm this hypothesis. This chain of islands from Hokkaido to Taiwan (Formosa) curves towards the northwest, the concave or the Japan Sea side being called by scientists as "Inner zone" or arc, and the convex or Pacific side as "Outer zone" or arc. The two zones present points of marked contrast geographically and otherwise.

Another interesting geological feature of Japan is that the Main Island or Honshu is divided into "North Japan" and "South Japan" by the so-called Fuji volcanic zone that runs across its middle from the Japan Sea to the Pacific Ocean, the zone containing the great cone of Fuji and other volcanoes.

Geological Composition

Geological composition of Japan as investigated by the Government Geological Survey.

	Area (km.)	%
Paleozoic	75,426	16.39
Mesozoic	46,498	10.11
Tertiary	93,276	20.27
Quarternary	90,101	19.50
Igneous (older) ...	73,673	16.02
Igneous (younger)	81,048	17.62
	460,022	100.00

The sedimentary formations and contemporaneous igneous rocks of Japan are tabulated below.

		Sedimentary Formations	Igneous Rocks
Quaternary		Recent Pleistocene Loam Terrace Deposits	Liparite, Andesite, Basalt,
Cainozoic	Tertiary	Pliocene; Musashino Formation, Tertiary of Tanabe, Kakegawa, etc., Plant fossil Bed of Mogi, Upper Tertiary of Hokkaido. Miocene; Plant fossil Bed of Itsukaichi. Orbitoides-Limestone of Nakaozaka, Shiramizu (Coal-bearing Series) of the Joban District. Middle Tertiary of Hokkaido. Oligocene and Eocene; Lower Tertiary (Coal-bearing Series) of Hokkaido, Coal-bearing Series of Northern Kyushu, Nummulites Beds of Bonin & Luchu.	Liparite, Andesite, Basalt.

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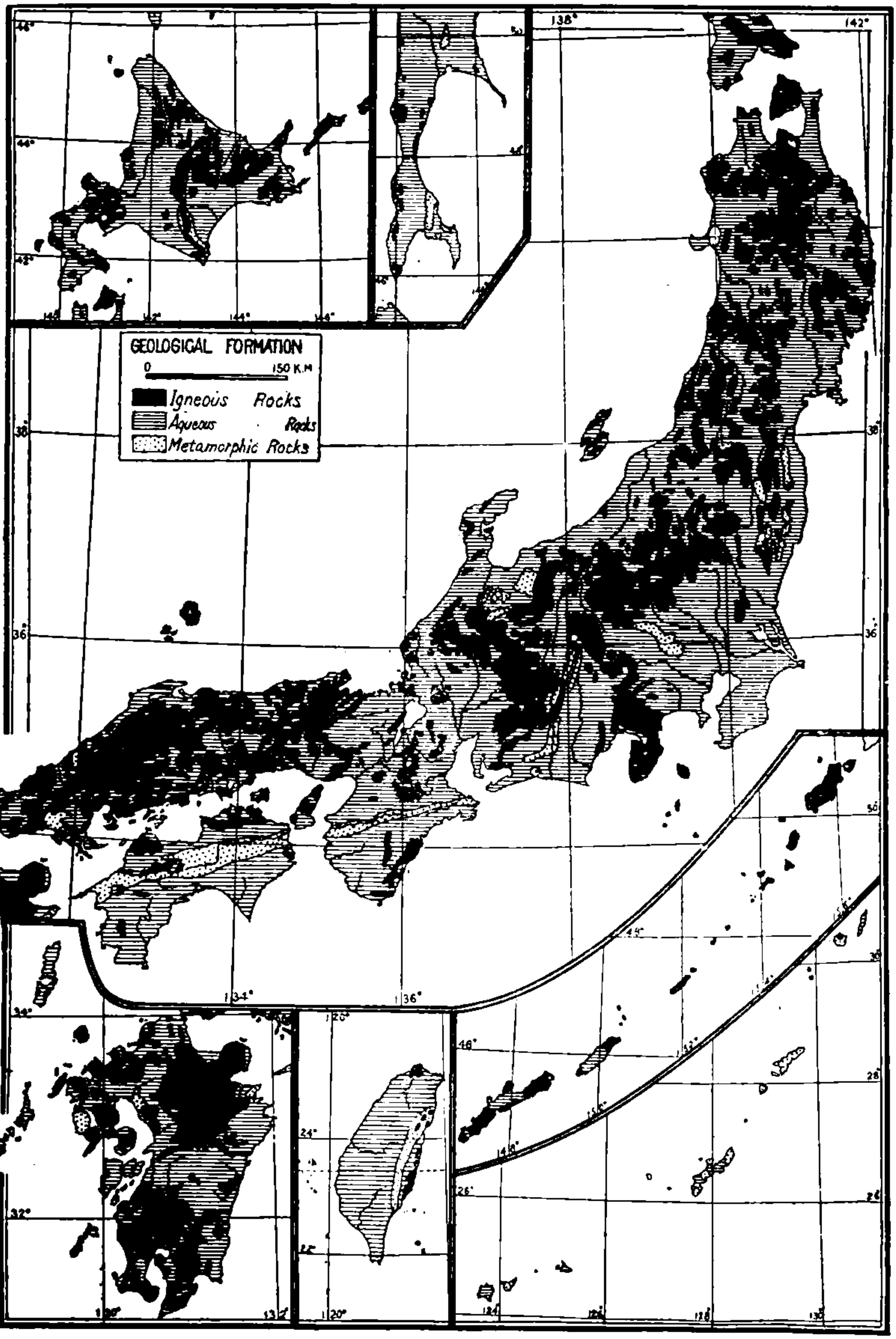
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF JAPAN



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Mesozoic	Cretaceous	Senonian-Gault; Futaba Series, Izumi-Sandstone, Trigonia-Sandstone and Ammonites Beds of Hokkaido. Neocomian; Lower Bed of Miyako Series, Ryoseki Series and Torinosu Limestone.	Granite, Porphyrite, Gabbro, Serpentine, etc.
	Jurassic	Malm; Upper Shizukawa Series, Tetori Series. Dogger; Middle Shizukawa Series. Liassic; Lower Shizukawa Series.	Porphyrite.
	Triassic	Rhaetic; Plant Bed of Yamanoi. Noric; Pseudomonotis Beds. Ladinic; Daonella Beds of Rikuzen and Tosa. Anisic-Skytic; Geratites Beds.	Porphyrite.
Palaeozoic	Permian and Carboniferous	Middle and Upper divisions of the Chichibu system. Mikabu Series (Lower division of the Chichibu System), Sambagawa Series.	Granite, Diorite, Gabbro, Diabase, etc.
	Pre-Carboniferous		Granite, Amphibolite, Serpentine.

The Chichibu System

As the oldest fossil-bearing strata in Japan and one existing within a few hours by railway from Tokyo, it was first studied by the German geologist Dr. Nauman who was in Japanese Government service about 1877. It is a cradle as also the most popular field of geological researches in Japan. This hilly mass is further noted as containing various strata characteristic of Japanese geological formation.

Economic Geology of Japan

Carboniferous and similar Paleozoic strata formed in Japan are, unlike those in the West, not generally coal-bearing as they originated under the sea, though with small exceptions. Coal-seams of economic importance exist in Japan in Tertiary formations, that is in Kyushu, Hokkaido and the Joban districts. Oil-fields chiefly occur in the younger Tertiary of the Inner zone, mostly in Echigo, Akita and Hokkaido. Mr. Kanehara writes that the coal-bearing series of northern Kyushu is an important representative of the Japanese Palaeogene, the fossils found being mainly of Eocean forms. Thus the Takashima coal field has yielded Sabal nipponica, Kryst, also Osmunda, Lastrea, Salvinia, etc., the Miike coal-measure Aturia, Pholadomya, Crassatella, Carditat, etc. One noteworthy thing is that in the coal-fields of Sasebo and Imari, economically less important than the two others given, an Anthracotherid tooth and Brachyodus were discovered, these judged to be of Lower Oligocene origin. The plant and shell fossils as found in the coal-measures of Hokkaido and Karafuto are nearly identical with those of northern Kyushu. The Neogene in the Joban district consists of the Shiramizu (Miocene), the Yunagaya (Miocene) and the Shirado

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(Pliocene) series, the lowest part of Shiramizu being now extensively worked for its bitumen. In the meridional and western parts of Northern Honshu, the Neogene extends from Shinano and Echigo on the southwest to the northern end of Aomori, through Akita. The older Neogene of this region often contains coal-seams in the lower part while the younger is often petroliferous, constituting the oil-fields of Echigo, Akita and Aomori. Then the lower Neogene found in Shizuoka Prefecture is Miocene and petroliferous. In Taiwan there exists the coal-bearing Neogene in the north, while in the south it is petroliferous. In Hokkaido the Tertiary consists of the Lower, the Middle, the Upper and the Upperfmost. The Lower is the coal-bearing Palaeogene and the other three range between Miocene and Pliocene or Pleistocene. The Middle Tertiary has Poronai series in its lower part and the Kawabata series in the Upper, the Momiji-yama series lying between being of a transitional formation. The Upper Tertiary is often oil-bearing, its rocks resembling those of similar formation in northern Honshu.

Minerals.—Number of species is 208 exclusive of those of organic origin. Minerals or crystals characteristic of Japan are—radial concentric aggregations of rhombohedra of arsenic; magnificent crystals of stibnite; large and beautiful crystals of galena, zinc-blende, enargite, danburite and topaz; beautiful crystals of pyrrhotite, axinite and columbite; needle forms or triangular crystals of chalcopyrite; twinned crystal of quartz; unusually large crystals of augite, andalusite, glaucophane and piedmontite; xenotime and zircon in parallel growth; zircon containing some rare earths; cordierite crystals occurring in lavas, etc.

Mineral Deposits:—are chiefly found in the Tertiary terrain. Gold-quartz and cupriferous pyrite-quartz veins are common in the Tertiary liparite or andesite and their tuffs. Cupriferous pyrite deposits imbedded in the Palaeozoic schists and clayslates are of a great economic importance. Magnetite masses and hematite veins in granite, and galenablende masses or veins are found respectively in the Palaeozoic limestone, and Tertiary tuffs. The coal-seams and oil-fields are as mentioned before.

B. Volcanoes

Volcanoes number 165, of which 54 are active and consist of seven zones, those noteworthy being:—

Fuji zone that cuts across the middle of Honshu from the Japan Sea to the Pacific Ocean and continuing to the Seven Islands of Izu, Bonin Islands, Sulphur Islands and to the Mariana and Caroline Group. The zone contains Myoko-zan, Togakushi-yama, Tateshina-yama, Yatsuga-take, Fuji-san, Hakone, Amagi, etc.

Nasu chain which forms the backbone of North Japan and extends further north to Hokkaido, the chain comprising Osore-zan, Ganshu-zan, Nasu-san, Nantai-san (Nikko), Akagi, Haruna, Asama, etc. The other chains are Chokai that runs parallel to the Nasu chain, the Chishima chain that extends from Hokkaido to Chishima and further to Kamchatka, the Haku-san chain that contains Haku-san, Daisen, Sambe-yama, etc., and the Kirishima chain which traverses the western margin of the island of Kyushu. With Kirishima as center it extends to Unzen on the north and to the volcanic islands in the Ryukyu arc. For the past half a century Japanese volcanoes have invariably been of the Strombolian type as exemplified in the eruption of Bandai-san (1888), Azuma-san (1893), Adatara-yama (1900), and Torishima (1902). Asama, Yarigata-take and Kirishima are known for their paroxymal, though not destructive explosions. Aso in the Kirishima chain is a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,592 m., and is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way.

C. Hot Springs

Hot springs of note number about one thousand, mostly in northern and southern parts of the country, and of these those that are popular from easier access or medical quality occupy at least one quarter, as shown in the accompanying table. In composition simple and salt springs predominate, followed by sulphur springs.

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List of Popular Hot Springs Resorts

Name	Nearest Rly station	Character	Above sea level. ft.	Ave. Temperature C.	F.
Arima	Arima	Simple carbon-dioxated	1,287	57.8°	136.0°
Asamushi	Asamushi	Concentrated common salt (Seaside)			113.9°
Atami	Atami	Sulphated bitter	74	79.0°	174.2°
Beppu	Beppu	Simple thermals	50	53.0°	127.4°
Dogo	Dogo	„ „	35	44.5°	112.1°
Hakone	Odawara	Alkaline common salt	1,377	—	137.3°
Miyanoshita					
Ashino-yu		Sulphur	2,760	—	137.0°
Higashiyama	Aizu Wakamatsu	Saline bitter	850(about)	47.5°	117.5°
Ikao	Shibukawa	Sulphated bitter	2,800	46.0°	114.8°
Ito	Ohito	Simple thermals (Seaside)		46.9°	116.4°
Kinosaki	Kinosaki	Earth-muriated common salt	—	—	126.1°
Kusatsu	Kusatsu	Acid vitriol	4,500	62.0°	143.6°
Misasa	Kurayoshi	Simple thermals	50	71.0°	159.8°
Nagaoka	Nagaoka	„ „	100(about)	48.5°	119.3°
Nasu	Kuroiso	Hydrogen sulphide	4,500	—	82.4°
Nikko Yumoto	Nikko	„ „	4,590(about)	—	113.9°
Noboribetsu	Noboribetsu	Vitriol	660	97.0°	206.6°
Shibu	Toyono	Sulphated common salt	6,950	76.0°	168.8°
Shima	Shibukawa	Earth-muriated common salt	2,500	93.0°	199.4°
Shiobara	Nishinasuno	Alkaline	1,150	—	132.4°
Shuzenji	Ohito	Saline common salt	330	77.0°	170.6°
Unzen	Isahaya	Acid hydrogen sulphate	2,400	51.5°	124.7°
Wakura	Nanao	Earth-muriated common salt (Seaside)	—	—	179.2°
Yamanaka	Daishoji	Sulphated sulphur	—	—	120.2°
Yamashiro	„	Saline sulphur	—	—	149.5°
Yugawara	Yugawara	Common salt	351	88.5°	191.3°

The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Reference to a map given will show that the regions traversed by the volcanic chains mentioned before are specially rich in these natural baths. The Izu Peninsula in the Fuji zone, has for instance, Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, Izusan, Kona, and other minor spas.

The three important clusters of hot-springs are Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidiaries Shibu, Shima, etc. stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wagura, etc. are found near the seashore.

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Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

Many of those springs are of strong radio-activity, these being as below, giving both hot and cold springs. It will be seen that compared with the famous radio-active springs in Europe, Masutomi is second only to Joachimsthal and Brambach, but surpasses Gastein, Landeck, Baden-Baden, etc. Misasa is only next to Ischia in Italy and almost rivals Gastein in this respect. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

A List of the Radio-Active Springs

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit)

Hot Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	Simple	71.0°	159.0°
Sekigane	,,	33.47	Sulphur	42.0°	107.6°
Tochiomata	Niigata	25.86	Simple	39.0°	102.2°
Tokatta	Miyagi	14.58	Carbonated	56.0°	132.8°

Cold Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Masutomi	Yamanashi	1,425	Earthy common salt...	23.0°	73.4°
Takayama	Gifu	281	Simple	10.0°	50.0°
Ikeda	Shimane	187	Carbonated (?)	17.0°	62.6°
Arima	Hyogo	87	——	24.0°	75.2°
Hirukawa	Gifu	60	Simple	12.0°	53.6°

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CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN

Seismic Record for the Past 50 Years

The record for Japan and Italy, most noted for seismic activity in the world, is as follows for the last half a century:—

Italy..... 27,672 Japan..... 26,562

Principal earthquakes occurring since the advent of the Tokugawa Regency are:—

		Houses destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Tokaido & Shikoku (Pacific coast) (with tidal waves).....	—	5000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu In Iwashiro.....	—	3700
1611, Dec. 2	Hokkaido & Sanriku dist. (Pacific coast) (with tidal waves).....	—	5000
1633, Mar. 1	Odawara	—	150
1649, July 29	Yedo	—	several hundreds
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto.....	5500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata in Echigo.....	—	1500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro in Ugo.....	2760	390
1703, Dec. 31	Places about Yedo (Tokyo).....	20162	5233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Tokaido, Kyushu & Shikoku (with tidal waves).....	29000	4900
1751, May 20	Takata in Echigo.....	6088	2000
1711, Jun. 24	Ishigaki-jima (with tidal waves)....	—	9400
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki	7192	1335
1792, May 21	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12000	15200
1804, July 10	Kisakata	5500	333
1828, Dec. 18	Sanjo in Echigo.....	9808	1443
1830, Aug. 19	Kyoto	—	151
1847, May 8	Shinano & Echigo.....	34000	12000
1854, July 9	Yamato, Iga, and Ise.....	5000	1352
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido & Shikoku (with tidal waves)	60000	3000
1855, Nov. 11	Tokyo	50000	6757
1858, Apr. 9	Northern Hida	709	203
1862, Jun. 6	Tainan, Kagi (Taiwan).....	—	about 1000
1872, Mar. 14	Hamada, Iwami	5000	600
1891, Oct. 28	Mino & Owari.....	142177	7273
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	6006	726
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku dist. (tidal waves).....	106170	27122
1896, Aug. 31	Semboku, Ugo	5911	206
1904, Nov. 6	Toroku, Kagi (Taiwan).....	400	148
1906, Mar. 17	Kagi, Taiwan	6769	1258
1909, Aug. 14	Omi	976	41
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	640	90
1923, Sept. 1	Sagami Bay	576262	99331
1925, May 23	Northern part of Tajima.....	3300	395
1927, Mar. 7	N.-W. part of Tango.....	15413	3017

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Seismic Zones

Ten seismic zones along the weak lines on the earth's crust are recognized by seismologists, the most noteworthy being those running parallel to the Pacific coast. Earthquakes occurring in these zones are generally of destructive world-shaking character. Japan that lies along one of these zones has her own subsidiary belts or zones as shown in the accompanying map.

Lesson from the Kwanto Earthquake of 1923

The exhaustive researches of our seismologists coupled by the extensive surveying carried out by the Military and Naval surveying departments have done much towards throwing light upon the mysterious subterranean working of the earth's crust incidental to seismic activity and towards placing this infant science on definite system. The researches and surveying combined have made it clear that at the seat of the epicentre of the 1923 quake, i.e. the bottom of the Bay of Sagami, a tremendous fault occurred, resulting in an enormous depression on one part and an equally extensive upheaval on the other, and that similar extraordinary topographical changes were witnessed in the Kwanto block itself. It has also been ascertained that for two years previous to 1923 the land adjoining the seat of the disturbance was undergoing secular subsidence and slight elevation, all these indicating the accumulation of a gigantic subterranean stress for many years in this particular region. Dr. Imamura's careful researches on the connection between seismic activity and secular changes of land are highly valuable as they throw important light on the obscure subject of prediction. The researches have enabled him to trace the relation between the destructive earthquake that visited Kwanto in 1703, and which was seismologically of similar character to that of 1923, and the topographical feature of the region. With the exception of after-shocks that disturbed it for two or three years after, but none severe, seismical quiescence with practical absence of change in land-level prevailed in Kwanto for 150 years. The next 70 years was a period of local shocks, the activity culminating in the memorable occurrence of 1923 with a number of years of settling movements to follow.

Seismic Dormancy in the Region arcund Tokyo

The learned Doctor's interesting investigation for the district is carried much longer, in fact over the past 2000 years, by aid of authentic chronicles and traditions and especially by observing the holes of the boring bivalve called **Lithophaga nasuta** left on the elevated cliffs on the Pacific beach of the Boso Peninsula. It can only be stated here that as a result of his study he ventures an explanation that in that long period the Kwanto district must have had four cycles of destructive earthquakes with accompanying crustal movements, and that the district will probably be free for a century or more hereafter from severe seismic dislocations. He writes that the shocks felt at Tokyo during the four months following the great earthquake were 1044 while the record for the four years 1924-27 was respectively 154, 68, and 65 as against the yearly mean frequency of 115 during the period from 1888 to 1921, this suggesting that the Kwanto region is now approaching the dormant state of seismic activity. It should be remembered that in 1905 the Doctor boldly announced that his historical and statistical study of destructive earthquakes in Tokyo in particular and Japan in general had suggested to him a possibility of Tokyo being visited by a destructive quake in a near future and that unless the fire-prevention system was properly improved Tokyo might be overtaken by a terrible disaster with a general conflagration killing 100,000 or more lives. This bold hypothesis caused something like a sensation not only among laymen but even among specialists all of whom joined in severely denouncing him as a mischievous monomaniac given to indulging in absurd and even dangerous fancy. Dr. Imamura will long be remembered as a scientific martyr in association with the Kwanto earthquake of 1923. It is of special signi-

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ficance that on the occasion of the catastrophe Dr. Omori, his senior, who had discredited his warning was attending a scientific congress in Australia, and that he died soon after reaching home from the illness he had been suffering.

Seismic Prediction and Seismic Activity in the Kyoto-Osaka Region

Although the problem of earthquake prediction is still obscure, Japanese specialists think that its solution will not be difficult. The name of Omori will long be remembered by seismologists at large for having predicted, as a result of the careful investigations of what he called the seismic zones of Pacific coast of America and of Italy, the Valparaiso quake of 1906 and that of Messina-Reggio of 1908 and of Avezzano of 1915. Omori's investigation was chiefly devoted to places of occurrences, and it has been carried to greater scientific accuracy by the two seismologists of the Research Institute, Tokyo Imp. University, Dr. A. Imamura and Prof. Ishimoto, who by studying the space distribution of past earthquakes on one hand and the geological formation and topographical features of a given district on the other try to predict a possible seismic visitation to it.

An extensive area including the southern part of Shikoku and the peninsula of Kii has been selected by Dr. Imamura as a region demanding his vigilant watch, for it was fairly well ascertained that this area had recurring seismic activity during the last 600 years with a period of 100-150 years, the last culmination occurring in 1854. The fact that the submarine basin lying between Wakayama, Kii, and Awaji Island has shown seismic activity in recent years and that the region is undergoing tilting motion similar to that which overtook the Kwanto block previous to the catastrophe of 1923 must at least be interpreted as an ominous phenomenon portending a possible calamitous visitation as that in 1923. The researches for the area, heretofore undertaken almost single-handed by Dr. Imamura and therefore necessarily imperfect, will be conducted systematically and with greater accuracy when all the observation stations mentioned elsewhere begin to function.

The Earthquake Research Machinery

The Imperial Earthquake Investigation Commission ceased to exist in 1925 after 30 years' untiring labors to investigate this least-understood though the most dreadful malady inherent to Mother Earth. The Commission has left behind the most important seismic literature ever known, it consisting of 100 proceedings in Japanese, 25 in European languages and 11 memoirs also in European, and these will stand as a lasting monument to perpetuate the memory of the Commission. To keep up the task undertaken by the Commission the Earthquake Research Institute was created the same year as affiliated to the Tokyo Imp. Univ., though on a smaller scale than the one abolished. The Institute will specially cover both sides of the Kii channel as its field of work, and its stations will be equipped with the Ishimoto clinograph and the Imamura tronometer. Though a simple instrument costing only ¥600 the clinograph is said to be highly useful, for it can be easily operated even by an amateur and yet gives a very accurate register of minute land vibrations. The research work of the Central Meteorological Observatory has also been very much enlarged, chiefly with the object of establishing a network of observation stations throughout the country. Lastly there is Dr. Imamura's private effort in similar direction with the support of some public-spirited capitalists, three stations to be established by him in the Kwanto district.

In short the public have lately begun to show keen interest in seismological studies, and quite a number of young scientists well equipped in the knowledge necessary for this special investigation have joined the hitherto rather thin rank of the experts. Evidently Japan will not suffer in future from lack of trained seismologists.

Loss of Life & Property.—Dr. Imamura's data on seismic casualties

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in Japan are,—loss of one life per eleven houses collapsed when an earthquake is free from a consequential fire, this ratio to increase three or four times when a disastrous fire follows, as in the case of the Kwanto catastrophe of Sept. 1, 1923. The houses collapsed in Tokyo on that occasion probably amounted to 10,000, so that according to the formula the loss of life may not have exceeded 1,000 but the actual number returned was about 100,000. For this excessive fatality the horrible fire caused by a dreadful tornado was chiefly responsible. The Doctor ventures to say that the September disaster of 1923 should more properly be considered as conflagrational rather than seismic. In the great earthquake of San Francisco in 1906 the damage and casualties caused were also largely due to the fire following the quake.

Earthquake-proof Construction

The problem of earthquake-proof buildings is believed to have been practically solved in Japan as a result of prolonged researches of the Imperial Committee and similar bodies and especially in consequence of the terrible test to which a million or so of the buildings in the Kwanto district were subjected in the September cataclysm when, as described in greater detail in the chapter on Earthquake construction given later, several buildings designed by foreign experts were badly damaged in contrast to those by Japanese architects with greater knowledge and experiences on quake-proof construction. The lesson of the 1923 disaster was fully taken into account by the Home Office in revising the Building Regulation now in force. The height of a high-class building, for instance, is generally limited to one hundred feet. Prof. T. Naito, Waseda University, of international fame for his anti-seismic designs, states that whatever be the nature of the skeleton structure, whether wood, steel or reinforced concrete, rigid walls and rigid bents are absolutely necessary for minimizing the deformation due to lateral load. The several elements that constitute a building, i.e., flexible and rigid bents, partitions, bracing, and external walls, etc., should be tied together horizontally with monolothic floors at each story, and that a building should be as rigid as possible so that it may satisfactorily resist the effect of the external lateral force upon it and minimize the danger of deflection. In the Regulation the seismic coefficient of 1/10 has been adopted. But it is as regards wooden-frame structures, or practically the entire residential houses in Japan, that a simple precaution enforced in the Regulation has proved highly effective. In the destructive earthquake of March 1927 when most of the pre-Regulation unseismic-proof houses in the town of Mineyama collapsed, the simple station buildings with only diagonal bracings and with bolts at the joints, as specified in the Regulation, were left practically unhurt. To ensure perfect safety earthquake-proof buildings must of course be fire-proof.

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CHAPTER IV

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

ANCIENT TIMES

Mythical Period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor **Jimmu** is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demigods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or **Amaterasu O-mikami,** enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous **Susanoo-no-mikoto** to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary Period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, **Jimmu Tenno,** B.C. 660, to about the reign of **Yuryaku Tenno** (A.D. 457-480), the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as **Yamatodake-no-mikoto** who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress **Jingo** stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand counsellor, **Takenouchi-no-Sukune,** is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of **Kimmei Tenno** when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the **Moriya** and the **Soga,** and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i.e., **Suiko** (593-628). The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A.D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of **Tenchi Tenno,** who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile Hokkaido was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern Manchuria. On the other hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of **Kotoku Tenno** (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." **Gemmyo Tenno** (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to Nara, where for about seventy years art and culture burst into splendor seldom equalled in some respects, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of **Shoso-in,** Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by **Shomu Tenno** and presented to the temple after his death

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in 756. The first Japanese book extant, Kojiki, and first Japanese anthology, Manyo-shu, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress **Koken Tenno** (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk **Dokyo** to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of **Wake-no-Kiyomaro.**

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 Kyoto was the centre of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when **Yoritomo** established at **Kamakura** the Shogun government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of **Fujiwara** which was founded by **Kamatari,** Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the Soga family. Art and literature made a striking development. The Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which **Taira,** or **Heike,** and the **Minamoto,** or **Genji** family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the "kana" scripts, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as Genji Monogatari by **Murasaki Shikibu,** Makuranososhi by **Seishonagon,** Yeigwa Monogatari by **Akazome-emon,** and others, all maids of honor. **Ki-no-tsurayuki** who compiled another anthology, Kokin-shu, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and "kana," in his classic diary, Tosa-nikki. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of **Heike** which overthrew its rival the **Genji** and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the **Fujiwara.** It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the **Heike** fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the **Genji** who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—**Yoritomo** brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother **Yoshitsune** who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around Kamakura grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the **Hojo** family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as Shikken, or Regents, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the **Mongol** armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by **Godaigo Tenno** (1319-1399) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. **Kusunoki Masashige** first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by **Nitta Yoshisada,** and lastly **Ashikaga Takauji.** Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. **Takauji** read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial

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princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the **Ashikaga. Kusunoki, Nitta, Kitabatake,** and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, till the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga Shogunate.—The rule of the **Ashikaga** shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th **Shogun Yoshimasa** (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first Portuguese ship in 1541, of the **Spaniards** not long after, and of **Francis Xavier,** a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. One of them, **Oda Nobunaga,** of Owari, succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion **Hideyoshi,** one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582. Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. **Tokugawa Iyeyasu,** the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Toku-

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gawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 **Date Masamune**, the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore **Perry's** mission in 1853 to demand the opening of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after another in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the sonno-joi (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior counsellor of the shogunate of the day, **Ii-Kamon-no-Kami**, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the sonno-joi upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the joi order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun **Keiki**, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect means. Their attitude was completely changed, for it now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the

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shogunate had fallen the jol agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor **Meiji** will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga, clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, who was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect: "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. While this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending the Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in the documents. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was

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involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised son of farmers, if properly disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness. The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of constitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and outvoted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

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At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5 per cent. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme Court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased: on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine, hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this

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attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in co-operation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the "peace of the Far East," and had to console herself with the 30 million tales paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Powers

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-Chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently he did not take into full

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account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of two hostile countries on 5th Sept., 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

Korean Annexation.—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the assassination of Prince Ito, the first Viceroy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan; she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch her movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination, a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

Death of Emperor Meiji.—On July 31, 1912, Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of his son Prince Yoshihito (Emperor Taisho)

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to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

The World War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in co-operation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918, with the conclusion of the Armistice, the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U.S.A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U.S.A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

Siberian Expedition.—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops at Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, Japan dispatched in turn 11 divisions; the number of these troops amounted in November, 1918, to some 70,000

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(including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, to be further withdrawn thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

Occupation of Saghalien.—The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien by Japanese army was in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred, and was, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. The occupation was effected early in July, 1920, and lasted for nearly five years.

On the establishment of the Soviet Government of Russia, conferences were held between the representatives of the two Governments with a view to finding basic principles for solving the pending problems between Japan and Russia and restoring the former diplomatic relations, first conference at Dairen in 1921, next at Changchun in 1922, and a third in Tokyo in the summer of 1923. But each time the negotiations proved futile owing to the difficulty of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the Saghalien question. The fourth and final conference between the Japanese Minister in Peking (Yoshizawa) and the Ambassador (Karakhan) of the Soviet Government of Russia in Peking, that was opened in the summer of 1924 was satisfactorily concluded on January 20, 1925, and the treaty signed by the two plenipotentiaries received sanction by the Prince Regent on February 25. By the exchange of formal ratification of the treaty between the two plenipotentiaries in Peking the next day the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was at last accomplished. The Japanese Army was promptly withdrawn from the occupied territory and the protracted trouble disturbing peace in this quarter of the globe was definitely settled.

Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Admiral Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

Crown Prince's Journey Abroad

In the spring of 1921 Crown Prince Hirohito (the present Emperor) proceeded to Europe to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns and rulers of European countries, the Prince returning home in September the same year. It was an epoch-making event in the history of the Japanese Imperial house and was moreover unqualified success in every respect. In May, 1925, his young brother Prince Yasuhito Chichibu went to England for study and entered Oxford in October 1926 to pursue his study, but owing to the serious illness of his father Emperor Taisho the Prince had to leave Oxford and returned home in January 1927.

The New Era of Showa

After returning from his foreign tour Crown Prince Hirohito was appointed Regent in November, 1921, to conduct the affairs of the State in place of his father who, on account of chronic illness, was incapacitated from performing his heavy duties as Emperor. In the spring of 1924 the Crown Prince married Princess Nagako, first daughter of the late Prince Kuni. Then on December 25th, 1926, His Majesty Emperor Yoshihito (Taisho Tenno)

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passed away and on the same day the Prince Regent ascended the Throne as the 124th Emperor, the new era named Showa being adopted for the reign. The enthronement of the new Emperor was celebrated at the ancient capital of Kyoto on November 10-15, 1928, after lapse of one year's mourning over the demise of the departed Emperor according to the traditional custom, the national function being performed with the time-honored ceremonies. For the first time in the history of the Empire the Empress was also in presence at this grand function, the Throne for Her Majesty being erected by the side of that for the Emperor at the Shishii-den Hall. This is a matter of great significance and is noteworthy as an event marking the formal recognition of the status of an Empress and her privilege to attend the grand State ceremonies with her Imperial consort. Formerly the status of an Empress was not properly recognized but placed on a lower level under the social conditions that obtained in those days.

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CHAPTER V

POPULATION & EMIGRATION

I. POPULATION

The total population as shown in the 2nd census taken on Oct. 1, 1925, stands at 59,736,822 in Japan proper, as against 55,963,053 returned in the 1st census taken in 1920, an increase of 3,773,769. The rate of increase in the quinquennium was 6.7 percent, this corresponding to the average annual increase of over 750,000. The statistics for Japan proper and colonies are shown below:—

Japan proper:

Honshu	44,981,502
Shikoku	3,173,966
Kyushu	8,524,953
Hokkaido	2,498,679
Other (Luchu)	557,622
Total	59,736,822
Taiwan	3,993,408
Chosen	19,522,945
Karafuto	203,754
Grand total	83,456,929
Men	42,209,100
Women	41,247,829
Kwantung leased territory	1,054,074
Pacific mandate	56,294

Density.—The average density of population in the Empire is 120 per square kilometre, while that of Japan proper is 156, which makes Japan one of the most densely populated lands in the world, coming next to such industrial countries of Europe as Belgium, Holland and Great Britain. The density is the greatest in the Kwanto plain, followed by the Osaka plain and Kyoto basin, the Pacific coast of central Honshu, and north-western Kyushu. Then come the districts of north Honshu, southern Chosen and northern Taiwan. North-eastern Hokkaido and Karafuto are less inhabited. The density for Japan proper, as returned at 156 in the last census is a gain of 10 persons on the figure of the 1920 census which returned 147 persons for every square kilometre. Based on the cultivated area instead of gross area the density stands far ahead of European countries as follows:—

	Density per square k.m. of Cultivated Area
England	226
Germany	185
Switzerland	168
France	108
Spain	90
Holland	273
Italy	305
Belgium	394
Japan	969

Sex Ratio.—The male population is returned at 30,012,820 as against 29,723,884 of female population, the former outnumbering the latter by 288,936. The ratio stands at 101 males to every 100 females as against 100.4 to 100 of the previous census.

Normal Growth.—Calculating the excess of births over deaths, and of emigration over immigration, Japan's yearly increase of population during the five years (1920-1924) was as follows per 1,000 population:—

	Birthrate	Deathrate	Excess Emigration	Rate of Increase
1920	36.2	25.4	0.1	10.7
1921	35.1	22.7	0.4	12.0
1922	34.2	22.3	—	11.9
1923	34.9	22.8	0.3	12.5
1924	33.8	21.2	0.1	11.9
Average	34.1	22.2	0.3	11.9

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Thus the yearly increase per 1,000 inhabitants stands at 11.9 so that it may be concluded that Japan's population multiplies at the rate of 1.2% per annum. Based on the above data the population returned for 1925 will be doubled in about 40 years. Meanwhile the increase per decade is estimated as follows:—

1925	59,736,704	1955	85,325,000
1935	67,275,000	1965	108,821,000
1945	75,758,000		

Japan's position in birthrate and deathrate compares with Western countries as follows:—

Birthrate per 1,000 people

	1871—'80	1881—'90	1891—'00	1901—'10
Japan	25.1	28.1	29.8	32.9
Great Britain	25.5	32.5	30.0	27.2
Germany	39.1	36.8	36.1	33.4
France	25.4	23.9	22.1	20.7

Deathrate per 1,000 people

Japan	19.6	20.8	20.5	23.5
Great Britain	21.5	19.2	18.4	15.8
Germany	27.1	25.1	22.2	18.7
France	23.7	22.1	22.1	19.4

Thus Japan is one of those countries with the heaviest rate both in birth and death, and is, in short, a country with excessive racial growth though not creditable in quality. Analytical examination of deaths shows that diseases claim 85%, senility 6%, unnatural deaths 6% and unknown causes 3%.

The natural increase of population for 1928 is returned as 902,781, the rate of increase being 14.43 per 1,000 souls, according to the official returns (estimates) recently announced. The number of births for 1928 was 2,135,271 as against 2,059,364 of the previous year, the rate per 1,000 souls standing at 34.37.

The similar figure for deaths was 1,232,490 as against 1,209,313 of 1927, the rate per 1,000 souls being 19.84.

The rate of increase in the recent years is, however, on the decline as shown below:—

	Births	Deaths	Increase
1927 (1st quarter)	721,178	327,936	393,242
1928 (1st quarter)	706,596	329,689	376,907
	— 14,582	+ 1,753	— 16,335

(— decrease; + increase)

Urban Population.—Of the 101 cities in Japan proper, 22 returned a population of over 100,000, Osaka taking the lead with 2,114,804 followed by Tokyo with 1,995,567, Nagoya with 768,558, Kyoto with 679,963, Kobe with 644,212 and Yokohama with 442,938. Then comes Hiroshima with 195,731 population, followed by Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kure, Otaru, Kagoshima, Okayama, Yawata, Niigata, Sakai and Yokosuka in the named order.

The above 22 cities each having over 100,000 souls contained 8,843,298, forming 14.8 percent of the whole population of the country. The figure was composed of 4,669,535 males and 4,173,763 females, at the ratio of 112 males to every 100 females, while the general ratio is 101 to 100 as mentioned before.

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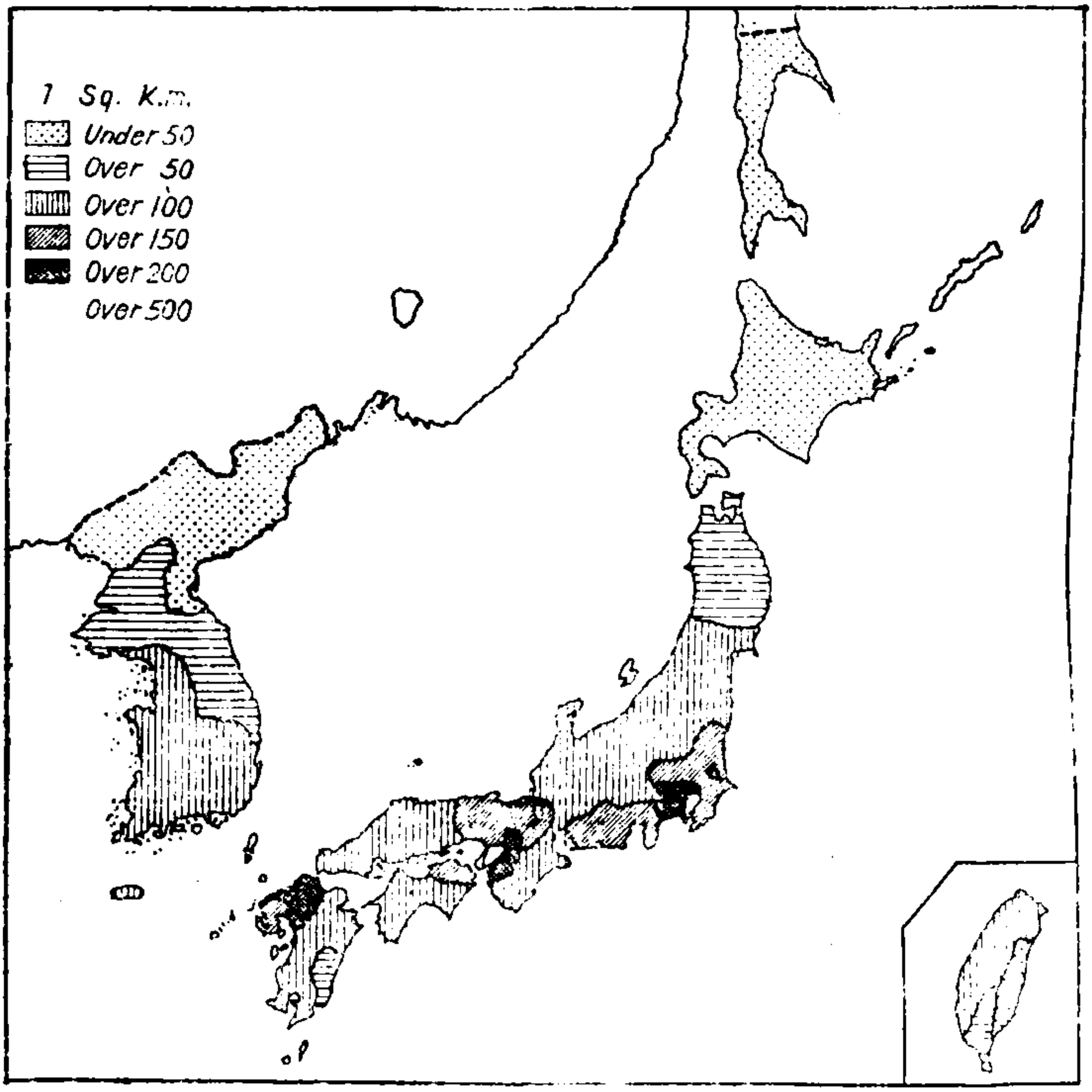
POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

Year		Males	Females	Total	Annual incr. per. 1,000 pop.		Males per 100 females
1920	(Dec. 31).....	29,263,596	28,655,075	57,918,671	11.96	11.90	102.12
1921	(„).....	29,656,261	29,040,875	58,697,136	13.44		102.12
1922	(„).....	30,040,963	29,419,289	59,460,252	13.00		102.11
1923	(„).....	30,445,661	29,812,281	60,257,931	13.42		102.12
1924	(„).....	30,860,032	30,221,948	61,081,954	13.67		102.11
1925	(„).....	31,340,278	30,704,411	62,044,649	15.76	14.40	102.08
1926	(„).....	31,820,065	31,186,535	63,006,595	15.50		102.03
1927	(„).....	32,246,999	31,615,547	63,862,538	13.40		102.00

Note:—Where the total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.



DENSITY OF POPULATION

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Population by Ages and Sexes

Based on the results of the 2nd census taken Oct. 1, 1925.

Age	Real number			Ratio per 1,000 population
	Males	Females	Total	
0- 4	4,160,479	4,104,104	8,264,583	138.4
5- 9	3,491,171	3,433,261	6,924,432	115.9
10-14	9,410,991	3,324,039	6,735,030	112.8
15-19	2,388,370	2,896,907	5,885,277	98.5
20-24	2,574,799	2,485,728	5,060,527	84.7
25-29	2,256,502	2,136,969	4,393,471	73.6
30-34	1,920,177	1,795,910	3,716,087	62.2
35-39	1,768,538	1,680,839	3,449,377	57.4
40-44	1,624,224	1,597,541	3,221,765	53.9
45-49	1,539,488	1,515,661	3,055,149	51.1
50-54	1,223,831	1,227,072	2,450,903	41.0
55-59	981,235	1,009,582	1,990,817	23.3
60-64	754,000	814,341	1,568,341	36.3
65-69	601,475	692,865	1,294,340	21.6
70-74	401,555	515,625	919,180	15.4
75-79	213,632	309,382	523,014	8.8
80-84	79,096	136,738	215,834	3.6
85-89	17,585	36,653	54,238	0.9
90-94	3,515	9,209	12,724	0.2
95-99	398	1,148	1,546	0.0
Over 100	48	139	187	0.0
Unknown	—	—	—	—
Total	30,013,109	29,723,713	59,736,822	1,000.0

The married and unmarried population in Japan proper was first compiled in 1886, the quinquennial figures given below:—

Dec. 31	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	7,979,858	7,979,858	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903	8,229,152	8,229,152	16,458,304	15,372,488	14,902,084	30,274,572
1908	8,583,168	8,583,168	17,166,336	16,463,212	15,959,256	32,422,468
1913	9,144,727	9,144,727	18,289,454	17,819,859	17,253,369	35,073,228
1918	9,568,500	9,568,502	19,137,002	19,057,117	18,473,592	37,530,709
1923	11,860,690	11,881,960	23,742,650	16,739,629	14,454,786	31,194,425

* The figures for married males and females in 1918 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

Ratios of the above figures for married and unmarried per 1,000 population are as follows:—

	Married			Unmarried		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	182.3	182.3	364.6	322.1	313.3	635.4
1903	176.1	176.1	352.2	328.9	318.9	647.8
1908	173.1	173.1	346.2	332.0	321.8	653.8
1913	171.4	171.4	342.8	333.9	323.3	657.2
1918	168.9	168.9	337.8	336.2	326.0	662.2

Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

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Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	1,512,945	152,074	992,315	399,378	62,131
1909-13	1,729,925	153,920	1,052,735	434,786	59,023
1914-18	1,803,391	141,965	1,215,254	456,074	58,495
1919-23	1,961,547	136,277	1,322,411	514,833	53,998

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	31.2	3.14	20.5	8.24	1.28
1909-13	32.7	2.99	20.5	8.45	1.15
1914-18	32.6	2.57	22.0	8.07	1.06
1919-23	34.4	2.39	23.2	9.03	0.95

Age of Marriages

Age	1925 Males	1925 Females	1926 Males	1926 Females	Ratio for 1926 Males	Ratio for 1926 Females
Under 15	—	—	—	116	—	0.2
15-19	13,818	123,537	13,325	123,677	26.5	246.0
20-24	167,658	254,092	157,404	239,763	313.0	476.8
25-29	192,689	80,108	190,710	77,831	379.2	154.8
30-34	68,850	27,607	67,590	27,712	134.4	55.1
35-39	32,290	14,821	30,231	13,930	60.1	27.7
40-49	30,873	15,185	18,790	14,086	57.3	28.0
50-59	11,097	4,905	10,731	4,666	21.4	9.3
Above 60	4,163	1,075	4,066	1,066	8.1	2.1
Total	521,438	521,438	492,847	512,731	1,000.0	1,000.1

Birthrates

Year	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1922	1,004,022	965,292	1,969,314	104.0	92.0	8.0
1923	1,043,599	999,698	2,043,297	104.4	92.3	7.7
1924	1,019,988	978,532	1,998,520	104.2	92.4	7.6
1925	1,060,827	1,025,264	2,086,091	103.5	92.7	7.3
1926	1,081,793	1,022,611	2,104,405	105.8	93.1	6.9
1927	1,048,946	1,011,791	2,060,737	103.7	93.0	7.0

Rates of Stillbirths

Year	Males	Females	Unknown	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1922	71,327	60,566	351	132,244	117.8	77.3	22.7
1923	72,126	61,312	425	133,863	117.6	78.1	21.9
1924	67,777	57,707	355	125,839	117.5	78.6	21.3
1925	67,580	56,506	317	124,403	119.6	79.1	20.9
1926	67,562	56,136	340	124,038	120.4	79.8	20.2
1927	63,401	53,140	381	116,922	119.3	79.8	20.1

The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation effected by the Statistics Bureau in 1929 on the basis of the 1st and 2nd census, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 42.14 years for men and 43.09 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 42.14, for those surviving one year 49.21, five years 50.52, ten years 46.53 and twenty years 39.10.

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POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km.	Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km.
Aichi	5,055	2,319,294	459	Miye	5,702	1,107,692	194
Akita	11,724	936,410	80	Nagano	13,557	1,629,217	120
Aomori	9,631	812,977	84	Nagasaki	4,116	1,163,945	283
Chiba	5,079	1,399,257	276	Nara	3,730	583,828	157
Ehime	5,699	1,096,366	192	Niigata	12,594	1,849,807	147
Fukui	4,019	597,899	149	Oita	6,227	915,136	147
Fukuoka	4,922	2,301,668	468	Okayama	7,019	1,238,447	176
Fukushima	13,720	1,437,596	105	Okinawa	2,151	557,622	259
Gifu	10,462	1,132,557	108	Osaka	1,761	3,059,502	1,718
Gumma	6,315	1,118,858	177	Saga	2,444	684,831	280
Hiroshima	8,448	1,617,680	191	Saitama	3,804	1,394,458	367
Hokkaido	88,279	2,498,690	28	Shiga	4,031	662,412	164
Hyogo	8,427	2,454,679	291	Shimane	6,618	722,402	109
Ibaraki	6,100	1,409,092	231	Shizuoka	7,787	1,671,217	215
Ishikawa	4,198	750,854	279	Tochigi	6,448	1,090,428	169
Iwate	15,235	900,984	59	Tokushima	4,135	689,814	167
Kagawa	1,845	700,308	379	Tokyo	2,142	4,485,144	2,093
Kagoshima	9,011	1,472,193	163	Tottori	3,500	472,230	135
Kanagawa	2,252	1,416,792	604	Toyama	4,257	749,243	176
Kochi	7,088	687,478	97	Wakayama	4,733	787,511	166
Kumamoto	7,432	1,296,086	174	Yamagata	9,306	1,027,297	110
Kyoto	4,559	1,406,382	308	Yamaguchi	6,087	1,094,544	180
Miyagi	7,287	1,044,036	143	Yamanashi	4,455	600,675	135
Miyazaki	7,738	691,094	89				

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per. H.	Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.
Akashi	37,244	8,566	4.3	Kawasaki	54,634	11,277	4.3
Akita	43,887	7,994	5.5	Kiryu	42,553	8,374	5.1
Amagasaki	44,241	9,887	4.5	Kishiwada	32,050	7,153	4.5
Aomori	58,794	11,316	5.2	Kobe	644,212	151,505	4.3
Asashigawa	72,341	13,121	5.5	Kochi	65,723	15,162	4.3
Ashikaga	39,401	7,685	5.1	Kofu	68,275	14,302	4.8
Beppu	37,529	8,748	4.3	Kokura	51,663	10,776	4.8
Chiba	41,806	8,788	4.8	Koriyama	42,984	8,091	5.3
Fukui	59,943	14,229	4.2	Kumamoto	147,174	29,032	5.1
Fukuoka	146,005	28,029	5.2	Kure	138,863	29,872	4.7
Fukushima	41,379	7,651	5.4	Kurume	72,221	13,338	5.4
Fukuyama	34,048	7,640	4.5	Kushiro	42,332	8,463	5.0
Gifu	81,902	17,616	4.6	Kyoto	679,963	148,672	4.6
Hachioji	45,288	9,136	5.0	Marugame	27,971	6,189	4.5
Hakodate	163,972	33,318	4.9	Matsumoto	63,427	12,973	4.9
Hamamatsu	92,152	18,925	4.9	Matsuyama	58,292	13,270	4 4
Himeji	55,713	11,582	4.8	Matsuye	41,396	9,206	4.5
Hirosaki	36,293	6,552	5.5	Mayebashi	73,688	14,152	5.2
Hiroshima	195,731	42,866	4.6	Mito	46,527	9,563	4.9
Ichinomiya	34,746	7,035	4.9	Miyakonojo	30,421	6,293	4.8
Imaharu	37,713	8,158	4.6	Miyazaki	42,945	8,780	4.9
Kagoshima	124,734	24,527	5.1	Moji	95,087	21,750	4.4
Kanazawa	147,420	32,455	4.5	Morioka	50,030	9,366	5.3
Kawagoye	31,905	6,507	4.9	Muroran	50,040	10,150	4.9

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Nagano	66,555	13,351	5.0	Takaoka	42,660	8,300	5.1
Nagaoka	53,156	10,156	5.2	Takasaki	45,698	9,274	4.9
Nagasaki	189,071	40,560	4.7	Takata	30,897	5,595	5.5
Nagoya	768,558	164,141	4.7	Tobata	37,748	8,393	4.5
Nara	48,879	10,369	4.7	Tokushima	74,545	16,946	4.4
Nawa	54,643	13,304	4.1	Tokyo 1	,995,567	429,852	4.6
Niigata	108,941	22,077	4.9	Tottori	35,120	7,523	4.7
Nishinomiya	34,427	7,452	4.6	Toyama	67,490	14,453	4.7
Numazu	38,042	6,977	5.4	Toyohashi	82,371	15,559	5.3
Ogaki	33,639	7,065	4.8	Tsu	52,536	11,154	4.7
Oita	53,352	9,331	5.7	Tsuruoka	31,830	6,103	5.2
Okayama	124,521	28,005	4.4	Ube	48,750	11,705	4.2
Okazaki	44,556	10,052	4.4	Uji-Yamada	44,803	9,652	4.6
Omuda	68,256	14,134	4.8	Utsunomiya	76,138	15,362	5.0
Onomichi	27,740	6,554	4.2	Uwajima	38,534	8,723	4.5
Osaka 2	,114,804	483,990	4.4	Uyeda	32,589	7,120	4.6
Otaru	134,469	26,556	5.1	Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	41,952	7,756	5.4
Otsu	33,779	7,824	4.3	Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	49,930	11,401	4.4
Saga	42,160	8,124	5.2	Wakayama	95,622	21,517	4.4
Sakai	105,009	23,145	4.5	Yamagata	55,994	10,023	5.6
Sapporo	145,065	28,726	5.0	Yawata	118,376	27,079	4.4
Saseho	95,385	18,038	5.3	Yokkaichi	40,393	8,560	4.7
Sendai	142,894	26,814	5.3	Yokohama	405,888	95,377	4.3
Shimizu	46,339	9,053	5.1	Yokosuka	96,351	18,429	5.5
Shimonoseki	92,317	20,835	4.4	Yonezawa	44,602	8,194	5.4
Shizuoka	84,772	16,524	5.1				
Shuri	20,582	4,858	4.2				
Takamatsu	71,897	15,896	4.5				

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	Result of 1st Census			Result of 2nd Census		
	No. towns	Population	Percentage	No. towns	Population	Percentage
Under 500	126	36,419	0.07	82	26,103	0.04
501- 2,000	2,662	4,007,310	7.21	2,545	3,854,410	6.45
2,001- 5,000	7,259	23,062,027	41.21	7,050	22,532,803	37.72
5,001- 10,000	1,639	10,821,175	19.34	1,733	11,470,200	19.20
10,001- 20,000	374	5,074,460	9.07	392	5,229,161	8.75
20,001- 50,000	136	4,102,746	7.33	145	4,437,992	7.43
50,001-100,000	31	2,105,318	3.76	51	3,444,916	5.77
Over 100,001	15	6,753,598	12.07	21	8,741,237	14.62
Total	12,243	55,963,053	100.00	12,019	59,736,822	100.00

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN

Nationality	1927	1928	Nationality	1927	1928
Austria	21	27	Italy	119	74
Belgium	7	34	Norway	35	17
Britain	3,691	3,243	Philippines	41	189
British-India	108	132	Poland	18	20
Canada	104	89	Portugal	97	79
China	12,459	11,982	Russia	756	670
Czechoslovakia	16	14	Spain	22	33
Denmark	50	74	Sweden	102	58
France	342	485	Switzerland	199	159
Germany	548	529	U. S. A.....	6,369	6,932
Holland	151	121	Total incl. others.	25,638	25,194

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FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

The number of foreign residents in various parts of this country for five years ending in 1927 is as follows:—

Year	Male	Female	Total
1923	13,126	5,635	18,761
1924	17,537	6,585	24,122
1925	20,610	7,669	28,279
1926	22,483	8,657	31,140
1927	23,746	9,171	32,917

The detailed figures for 1926 and 1927, tabulated according to nationality, are as follows, omitting those of less importance as to number:—

Nationality	1927	1926	Nationality	1927	1926
Austria	70	—	Italy	99	99
British-India	271	244	Netherlands	100	99
China	23,934	22,272	Portugal	164	160
Canada	141	148	Russia	1,419	1,364
Denmark	104	115	Sweden	91	98
France	497	461	Switzerland	196	207
Germany	1,110	1,139	United States	2,012	2,134
Great Britain	2,205	2,068	Total incl. others.	32,917	31,140

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

Landownership and Naturalization

With some exceptions the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese. The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed under Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders.

The Alien Landownership Right

This was first sanctioned in 1910 by law, but as the date for putting it into operation was left unfixed the law remained as dead letter. A new law voted in the 50th session of the Diet and promulgated on April 1, 1925, has replaced the original enactment, the measure being put in force on November 10, 1926. The law in question is essentially based on the spirit of reciprocity and recognizes the right of alien ownership as mutual concession. In other words, this right is extended only to citizens, either as individuals or as majority partners, shareholders, etc., of foreign juridical persons, of those foreign countries that recognize mutatis mutandis similar right of Japanese subjects. According to the law foreigners cannot own land or acquire superficies or emphyteusis in certain districts of strategic importance without permission of the Ministers of Army and Navy, such districts being designated in the ordinance relating to the operation of the alien landownership law, promulgated on Nov. 1st, 1926.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity

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according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

The above conditions are much modified for those whose fathers, mothers or wives were Japanese subjects, and for those who were born in Japan of either Japanese father or mother. Those who are living in Japan for ten years or more may be naturalized even when they are not domiciled for five consecutive years, while for those of distinguished service to Japan the process of naturalization may, with Imperial sanction, be made very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. The nationality can also be acquired by being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa.

Year	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1923	—	—	1	—
1924	1	2	4	5
1925	1	2	7	3
1926	4	7	7	4
1927	—	8	9	17

II. EMIGRATION

Japanese emigration to foreign lands is not so great as that of some European nations. According to official returns the number of Japanese residing abroad as on the 1st of October, 1928, was 676,262. Of that number about 150,000 reside in South Manchuria and China. The number of our emigrants on the Pacific coast of the United States is now decreasing on account of unfavorable social and other conditions there. On the contrary, a new field in the Brazilian plateau has in recent years been opened for emigrants from Japan, and at present there are approximately 67,000 Japanese in Brazil, enjoying a peaceful life in the pursuit of coffee plantation, rice cultivation and similar other lines of industry.

The number of emigrants who went to and those returned from different countries during the last ten years is tabulated below:—

	No. of emigrants who departed			Those returned (Men and women)	Money remitted by emigrants (Yen 1,000)
	Men	Women	Total		
1918	14,803	8,771	23,574	12,584	20,949
1919	11,033	7,211	18,244	18,114	29,641
1920	7,632	5,909	13,541	20,376	34,707
1921	8,117	4,827	12,944	18,755	31,524
1922	8,747	4,132	12,879	14,912	25,972
1923	5,712	3,113	8,825	10,784	25,852
1924	7,884	5,214	13,098	15,579	25,121
1925	7,077	3,619	10,696	13,918	25,453
1926	10,555	5,629	16,184	14,549	24,945
1927	11,735	6,306	18,041	14,735	24,441

The figures for the 5 years ending 1927, apportioned according to different destinations, are as follows:—

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Brazil	9,625	8,599	4,908	3,689	796
Philippines (incl. Guam)...	2,659	2,197	1,635	548	449
Peru	1,271	1,250	922	651	333
Canada	1,062	1,009	979	1,103	648
U.S.S.R.	896	531	108	329	1,450
U.S.A.	370	344	289	4,064	2,617
Hawaii	526	636	485	2,163	2,112

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	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Straits Settlements & Malay States	475	402	437	152	57
Mexico	319	336	160	76	68
Argentina	262	182	121	58	66
Dutch East Indies	248	226	169	75	81
Australia	129	139	250	112	54
Cuba	45	117	127	—	—
Others	154	216	106	78	54
Total	18,041	16,184	10,696	13,098	8,825

Japanese Emigrants

The number of Japanese residing abroad at the end of 1927 was 676,262, according to the latest official returns available, the figure being increases of 47,833 and 36,163 respectively on the figures of 1925 and 1926. Excepting European countries, Oceania, Dutch East Indies and South American states other than Peru, Brazil and Argentina, which showed more or less decrease, the figures in other directions generally increased as compared with the previous returns. Of the total figure for the year about 150,000 represents those residing in Manchuria and various parts of China, where the field of activities of Japanese is very extensive and the lines of occupations engaged in are variegated. Apart from those places, the principal places where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt are as follows:—

Asiatic Russia.—About 4,200 Japanese, mostly petty traders, reside in Harbin and neighborhood, besides some 600 firm clerks and employes with their families. These Japanese organize themselves into a self-governing body, and maintain their own schools and also a public hospital for the treatment of Japanese and foreigners. In the Maritime Provinces there were about 500 Japanese, chiefly employed in fishing, packing and other lines. The total annual catch and tinned and salted articles reach about 50 million yen including those of Kamchatka. In Northern (Russia) Saghalien there live about 760 Japanese, mostly employed in mining, timber felling and pulp-making, which are conducted by Japanese concerns.

Malay Peninsula.—In Singapore, Johore and other states there are about 7,500 Japanese, about 500 being employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease about 150,000 acres of land of which three quarters are under rubber trees. Besides, some 800 live in British North Borneo, Sarawak and other places.

Hawaiian Islands.—The emigrants at the end of 1927 numbered about 130,000, including 37,740 living in Honolulu and neighborhood, where 670 were employed in farm work, 8,000 in other work and 1,500 in petty trade. Elsewhere some 20,000 were engaged in farm work, mostly on sugar plantations, others being employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. The Japanese settlers in the islands maintain their own schools (144 elementary and 8 middle schools) for education of their children. Many of them being American-born are American subjects by right.

The Philippine Islands.—Over 11,000 Japanese resided in the Islands at the end of 1927, most of them working on plantations owned by the Mindanao Island Exploit Co. and other establishments. Fishery in the islands is practically in the hands of Japanese, those in the Sooloo archipelago being nearly all pearl-fishers.

Mexico.—Over 600 Japanese are engaged in agriculture, chiefly cotton and coffee cultivation, besides some 500 carrying on petty trade. Some 300 Japanese are also working as farm laborers on the plantations belonging to the Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co. and another Japanese concern, which either own or lease about 15,000 acres of cultivated land. Over 1,000, mostly farm and mine workers, were living in Lower California.

Cuba.—About 740 Japanese, mostly farm workers, were residing at the end of 1927.

Canada.—Of over 21,000 Japanese (including some 11,000 women and children) residing in Canada at the

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end of 1927, the largest percentage, viz. 20,053 represents those living in British Columbia. These Japanese were mostly engaged in factory labor, farming, fishing and other marine product industry, the rest being occupied in petty trade and various lines of industry. About 800 resided in Alberta and other states, and 290 in Ottawa and neighborhood.

The United States.—Some 35,000 Japanese resided at the end of 1927 on the eastern coast, mostly engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the Imperial Valley on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons. As compared with the previous returns the Japanese population throughout the states showed an increase of 7,104.

Brazil & Other S. American States.—Japanese emigration to South America dates from 1899, when a batch of emigrants were sent to Peru by an emigration agency. At present, there are about 15,300 Japanese, including some 2,000 engaged in farming and other lines in the hinterland, the remainder living in Lima and neighborhood as farm workers, petty traders, etc. Brazil is now the mecca of Japanese emigrants, and as Japanese laborers are welcomed there for exploiting the boundless wild land in that vast country it is considered the most desirable outlet for the congested population of Japan. At the end of 1927 there were living some 65,200 Japanese, most of whom were leading a comparatively happy and peaceful life in San Paulo and other places, working on farms or plantations of their own or leased. To encourage the emigration of propertied classes to Brazil an Emigration Corporation scheme was enacted in 1927, its purpose being to give support to members of provincial emigration corporations intending to establish themselves in Brazil. Under the law, which took effect the same year under the name of the Industrial Corporation Law, approved emigrants are given a small sum to help their passage. At the same time an Emigrants Home was established at Kobe for benefit of those emigrants booked for Brazil, to provide various necessary services for them. The Government plan is to secure a land of about 100,000 acres at San Paulo and send there 1,600 families in three years commencing 1927. By the end of 1928 about 9,600 emigrants went to the destination, to be followed by 16,000 in the course of 1929-30. Besides, there are about 5,000 Japanese in Argentina, Bolivia, Chili and other S. American states.

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data for October 1927 as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Grand total	387,810	288,452	676,262

I. Asia

	Males	Females	Total
Total	142,246	126,743	275,015

District	Males	Females	Total
Manchuria	52,923	49,149	102,072
Kwantung	49,783	46,871	96,654
East Russia	1,189	311	1,500
Vladivostok	343	227	570
Nikolisk	11	11	22
Petropavrovsk	21	4	25
Habarovsk & Nikolaievsk..	96	3	99
N. Saghalien	711	51	762

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China	27,930	23,768	51,698
Tientsin	2,711	2,469	5,180
Peking	770	652	1,422
Tsinan	972	883	1,855
Chefoo	146	166	312
Shanghai	14,412	11,415	25,817
Hankow	534	311	845
Tsingtao	6,771	6,523	13,294
Canton	246	201	447
Amoy	147	124	271
Fuchou	149	145	294
Soochou	61	60	121
Swatou	79	85	164
Siam	154	93	247
French Indo-China	127	183	310
Netherlands India	2,903	1,611	4,514
Straits Settlements, Malay States and British N. Borneo	4,577	3,612	8,189
Hongkong	875	653	1,528
Singapore	2,167	1,147	3,314
Calcutta	130	57	187
Bombay	294	163	457
Batavia & Sourabaya.....	2,903	694	3,597
Philippines	8,929	2,061	10,990
Manila	1,650	572	2,222

II. Europe

	Males	Females	Total
Total	2,595	575	3,170

District	Males	Females	Total
England	729	209	938
France	762	174	926
Germany	737	70	807
Italy	48	17	65
Switzerland	56	8	64
Belgium	53	23	76
Netherlands	19	11	30
U.S..S.R.	50	24	74

III. North America

	Males	Females	Total
Total	104,818	62,534	167,352

District	Males	Females	Total
U.S.A.	88,153	52,556	140,709
California N.	39,901	24,417	64,318
San Francisco	4,648	3,649	8,297
California S.	28,691	16,807	45,498
Los Angeles	18,547	10,452	28,999
Seattle	4,620	3,127	7,747
Portland	4,310	3,000	7,310
New York	2,455	726	3,181
Canada	12,894	8,261	21,155
Mexico	2,977	1,553	4,530
Panama & Cuba.....	794	164	958

N.B.—Figures for N. California are for 1926.

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IV. South America

	Males	Females	Total
Total	50,602	34,081	84,693

District	Males	Females	Total
Brazil	36,996	28,193	65,189
Argentina	2,352	704	3,056
Peru	10,241	4,966	15,207
Bollvia	500	108	608
Chill	505	110	615

V. Africa

	Males	Females	Total
Total	50	35	85

VI. Oceania

	Males	Females	Total
Total	79,412	62,264	141,676

District	Males	Females	Total
Japanese Mandate	5,588	3,131	8,719
Australia	1,814	246	2,060
Hawaiian Islands	70,573	58,814	129,387
Honolulu	19,922	17,818	37,740

EXPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Japan did not recognize till 1916 the expatriation of her sons or daughters who acquired foreign citizenship, excepting those females who married foreign subjects. The result was the Japanese who legally became American citizens, for example, still figured on Japanese census register so that they stood on the peculiar status of double nationality. This procedure was at last changed and the Law of Nationality was revised in Aug. 1916. The law was further amended in December 1924 and the foreign countries to which the expatriation applies was designated to be, 1. U.S.A., 2. Argentina, 3. Brazil, 4. Canada, 5. Chill, 6. Peru. It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America.

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CHAPTER VI

IMPERIAL COURT

(ALSO DECORATIONS, PEERS, ETC.)

Reigning Sovereign

His Imperial Majesty **Hirohito,** the 124th Emperor of Japan, and the first living son of the late Emperor Taisho born on April 29th, 1901; proclaimed Crown Prince Sept. 9th, 1902; appointed Captain of the Army and Lieutenant of the Navy in 1916; promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and Commander in 1923, and Colonel and Captain in 1925; visited Europe in 1921; appointed Regent in November, 1921, on account of the illness of his father Emperor Taisho; married Princess Nagako Jan. 26th, 1924; ascended the Throne Dec. 25th, 1926, on the death of Emperor Taisho; formally enthroned in Kyoto in November, 1928.

Nagako, the Empress, 1st daughter of the late Prince Kuni, born Mar. 6th, 1903.

Shigeko Teru-no-miya, 1st daughter of the Emperor, born Dec. 6th, 1925.

Kazuko Taka-no-miya, 3rd daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1929.

(**Sachiko Hisa-no-miya,** 2nd daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 10th, 1927; died Mar. 8th, 1928).

Sadako, the Empress Dowager, born June 25th, 1884; 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, a noble of the first rank; married Emperor Taisho May 10th, 1900.

Brothers of the Emperor

Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, 2nd son of Emperor Taisho, born June 25th, 1902; on his attaining majority in 1922, founded a new house by Imperial order; graduated from the Military Academy July, 1922; appointed Sub-Lieutenant Oct. the same year; promoted to Lieutenant '25; is attached to the Imperial Guard Division. Went to England for study leaving Japan May 24, '25 and after studying at Oxford returned home Jan., 1927, owing to the illness of his father Emperor Taisho. Married Miss Setsuko Matsudaira, daughter of Tsuneo Matsudaira (Ambassador to St. James' Court) Sept. 28, 1928. The Prince is Hon. President of the British Association and the Siamese Association, both in Tokyo; presided over the International Engineering Conference held in Tokyo in Oct.-Nov. 1929; is also an honorary member of the Ski Club of Great Britain, and a member of the Alpine Ski Club, the Swiss Alpine Club and the Alpine Club of England.

Nobuhito, Takamatsu-no-miya, 3rd son of Emperor Taisho, born Jan. 3rd, 1905; graduated from the Naval Academy May '24; appointed 2nd Sub-Lieutenant of Navy, Dec. '25; further studied at the Torpedo School ('25-26) the naval aviation institution at Kasumiga-ura ('27) and then at the Naval Gunnery School; is now 1st Sub-Lieutenant. The Prince is betrothed to Princess Kikuko, daughter of the late Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa.

Takahito, Sumi-no-miya, 4th son of Emperor Taisho, born Dec. 2nd, 1915.

Daughters of Emperor Meiji Living

Masako, Princess Tsune (6th daughter of Emperor Meiji), married Prince Takeda Apr. 27th, 1908; widow '19.

Fusako, Princess Kane (7th daughter of Emperor Meiji), married Prince Kitashirakawa Apr. 29th, 1909; visited Europe '22; widow '23.

Nobuko, Princess Fumi (8th daughter of Emperor Meiji), married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

Toshiko, Princess Yasu (9th daughter of Emperor Meiji), married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

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IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families and was founded in the 14th century by a son of the 102nd Emperor Gohanazono Tenno.

Prince **Hiroyasu,** head, 22nd of the line, 1st son of late Prince **Sadanaru,** born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present House Jan. 19th, 1904; studied at the Naval Academy and then in Germany; wounded on board the Mikasa in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England (1909-10); in command of the Takachiho 1910; Vice-Adm. '17; full Adm. '22; War Councillor '20. The Prince is Hon. President of the Imperial Life Boat Ass'n, the Japan Seamen's Rescue Society, the Japan Fishery Ass'n, the Cancer Research Society, etc. Res. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Princess **Tsuneko,** consort, daughter of the last Shogun, born Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—Four sons and three daughters.

Prince **Hiroyoshi,** 1st son of Prince Hiroyasu, born '97; is Lieutenant of the Navy; married Princess Tokiko (daughter of Prince Ichijo), 1919.

Princess **Tokiko,** consort of the above, 2nd daughter of Prince Ichijo, born 1903.

Prince **Hironobu,** 3rd son of Prince Hiroyasu, born 1905, was ordered to set up a new house as Marquis Kwacho '26 by Emperor Taisho; graduated from the Naval Academy July, '25, and is now Sub-Lieutenant.

Prince **Kunika,** 2nd son of the late late Prince Sadanaru, born 1880. Res. Nakano, Tokyo.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703-52 A.D.), eldest son of the 114th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito,** head, 16th son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi, born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Military Preparatory School '77-81 and at French Military School, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.), '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander, 1906; full General and Supreme War Councillor, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Japan Red Cross Society and the Japan Sericultural Ass'n, the Franco-Japanese Society, the Russo-Japanese Society, the Tokyo Geological Association, the Tokyo Club, etc. Accompanied the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho Koji-machi-ku, Tokyo.

Princess **Chiyeko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, born May 25th, 1872; married the Prince Dec. 19th, '91. The Princess is Hon. President of the Japan Women's Education Ass'n and the Red Cross Volunteer Nurses' Ass'n.

Issue:—A son and four daughters.

Prince **Haruhito,** 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, born Aug. 3rd, 1902; studied at the Military Academy; Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry attached to the Guard Division '24; married Princess Naoko (daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo), July '26.

Princess **Naoko,** consort of the above, 4th daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo, born Nov. 7th, 1908; married the Prince July 14th, 1926.

Higashi-Fushimi.—The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince Yorihito, younger brother of Princes Sadanaru Fushimi and Kan-in, and 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. The Prince died heirless in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kaneko,** 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, born Aug. 29th, 1876; married Feb. 1898. The Princess is Hon. President of the Ladies Patriotic Ass'n and the Japan Women's Hygiene Ass'n. Res. Tokiwamatsu, Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Prince **Kunihide,** adopted heir, 3rd son of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, born May 16th, 1910.

Kwacho.—The House became extinct after the demise of Prince **Hirotada Kwacho,** 4th and last of the line, who succeeded to the House as its head in 1904, and died March, 1924, leaving no issue.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takehiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, born Feb. 13th, 1898; studied at the Naval Academy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps as Sub-Lieutenant '21; Lieutenant and attached to the Naval Board of Com-

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mand '25; retired from active service '27 owing to declined health; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, heir of Marquis Asano. Taking great interest in aviation established the Mikuni Aviation School in 1925. Married Princess Sakiko (died Sept. '23), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya. Res. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Hisako,** mother of the above, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu, born Feb. 7th, 1874; married the late Prince Kikumaro Nov. 26th, 1902: widow '08.

The Prince has 4 brothers, Prince **Yoshimaro,** born 1901, Prince **Fujimaro,** 1905, Prince **Hagimaro,** 1906, and Prince **Shigemaro,** 1908. Prince Yoshimaro (Lieutenant of Army) was ordered to set up a new house in '20 as Marquis Yamashina; Prince Fujimaro and Prince Hagimaro (Navy Lieutenant) also ordered to set up new houses in '28 as Marquis Tsukuba and Count Kashima respectively.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori, born Jan. 27th, 1900; grad. from the Army Cadets School '21 and the Military Staff College '26; Captain of Cavalry attached to the General Staff Office; married Princess Toshiko '21. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo, born May 26th, 1903.

Issue:—Two sons and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo, born Oct. 20th, 1865; married the late Prince Kuninori '92; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Asa-akira,** head, 3rd of the line, head, eldest son of the late Marshal Prince Kuniyoshi, born Feb. 2nd, 1900; studied at the Naval Academy; appointed Lieutenant 1928; married Princess Tomoko, daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Jan. 26th, 1925. The Prince has three brothers and three sisters. Prince Kunihisa set up a new house in 1923 as Marquis Kuni; Prince Kunihide became adopted heir of the House of Higashi Fushimi; Princess Nagako is now the Empress; Princess Satoko married Count Otani 1924; Princess Nobuko married Mr. Sanjonishi, heir of Count Sanjonishi, 1924. Res. Shibuya, Tokyo.

Princess **Tomoko,** consort, 3rd daughter of H.I.H. Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born May 18th, 1906; married the Prince Jan. 26th, 1925.

Issue:—Two daughters.

Princess Dowager **Chikako,** consort of the late Prince Kuniyoshi and the mother of the Empress, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married Dec. 13th, 1899; visited Europe 1909; widow Jan., 1929.

Prince **Taka,** 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 Lady Shizuko, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Issue:—Three sons and three daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, General and Supreme War Councillor; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; born Mar. 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. '97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; studied in Europe 1907-1908; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10; Full Gen. Aug. '23; then Supreme War Councillor. The Prince is without heir. Is Hon. President of the Japan Agricultural Ass'n, the Japan Forestry Ass'n, the Italian Society, etc. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess **Itsuko,** consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900; made tour in Europe '08-09.

Issue:—2 daughters.

Princess **Masako** (1st daughter) married in '20 Prince Yi Kon, younger brother of the late Prince Yi Chiok and Heir of the Royal House of Korea.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Nagahisa,** 4th of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa, born Feb. 19, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Paris in 1923. Is studying at the Peer's School. Has three sisters. Res. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko,** mother of the late Prince Narihisa, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu, born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow '95.

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Dowager Princess **Fusako,** consort of the late Prince Narihisa, born 1890, 7th daughter of the Emperor Meiji.

Takeda.—The House was newly created Mar. 30th, 1906, by the late Prince Tsunehisa (died in '03), eldest son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa, born in 1909; has a sister. The Prince is studying at the Army Cadets School. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, born Sept. 1888; married the late Prince Tsunehisa in 1903; widow '19. The Princess is Hon. President of the Tokyo Charity Association.

Asaka.—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Colonel of Infantry; born '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni, the House having been newly created Mar. 30th, '06; studied in Europe '22-25; married Princess Nobuko 1909; appointed Instructor in the Military Staff College June '26. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Princess **Nobuko,** consort, 8th daughter of the Emperor Meiji, born Aug. 7th, 1991; visited Europe and U.S.A. '25.

Issue:—Two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Colonel of Infantry, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni, born '87. Was ordered by Emperor Meiji to set up the House Nov. 2nd, '06; married Princess Toshiko May, 1915; went to France for study in 1920 and after about seven years' absence returned home Jan., 1927, owing to the death of the Emperor Taisho. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort, youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji, born May 11th, 1896.

Issue:—Three sons.

Royal House of Korea

Yi, the former royal family of Korea. Prince **Gin,** head, brother of Prince Chiok, the late head of the house, born Oct. 20th, 1897. Grad. from the Military Academy; Captain of Infantry and attached to the General Staff Office: married Princess Masako 1920; visited Europe 1927 for study and observation, accompanied by Princess Masako. Res. Roppongi, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Princess **Masako,** consort of the above, 1st daughter of Prince Nashimoto, born Nov. 4th, 1901.

Princess **Im,** consort of the late Prince Yi, born Sept. 19, 1894; widow in 1926. Res. Seoul, Chosen.

Princess **Tokukei,** sister to the head, born May 25th, 1912. Is studying at the Peeresses School, Tokyo.

Prince **Yi Kang,** 5th son of the late Grand Prince Yi and elder brother to the head, born Mar. 30th, 1877; married Lady Kim Dec. 1893; is attached to the Chosen Army Headquarters. Res. Seoul, Chosen.

Issue:—Two sons.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(Promulgated Feb. 11, 1889).

Chapter I. Succession to the Imperial Throne

Art. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Art. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only in which there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Art. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

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Art. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and his descendants.

Art. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Art. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Art. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter II. Ascension and Coronation

Art. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Art. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Art. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

Chapter III. Majority, Institution of Empress and of Heir-Apparent

Art. XIII.—The Emperor, the Kotaishi, and the Kotaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Art. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

Art. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotaishi." In case there is no Kotaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotaison."

Art. XVI.—The Institution of Empress and that of Kotaishi or of Kotaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

Chapter IV. Styles of Address

Art. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Art. XVIII.—The Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

Chapter V. Regency

Art. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotaishi or the Kotaison, being of full age of majority.

Art. XXI.—When there is neither Kotaishi nor Kotaison, or when the Kotaishi or Kotaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Art. XXII.—In case the Regency shall be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Art. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family chosen to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

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Art. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotaishi or of the Kotaison.

Art. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VI. The Imperial Governor

Art. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of his bringing up and of his education.

Art. XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Art. XXIX.—The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII. The Imperial Family

Art. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princesses and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Art. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grand-grand-sons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-grand-grand daughters Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, male descendants shall be called Prince and females Princesses.

Art. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Art. XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Art. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Art. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Art. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. In certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Art. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Art XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

Art. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of the members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Art. XLIII.—When a member of the

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Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or Princess, as the case may be.

Chapter VIII. Imperial Hereditary Estates

Art. XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Art. XLVI.—The landed or other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Chapter IX. Expenditures of the Imperial House

Art. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Art. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

Chapter X. Litigations, Disciplinary Rules for the Members of the Imperial Family

Art. XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Art. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Art. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Art. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

Art. LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Art. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

Chapter XI. The Imperial Family Council

Art. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Art. LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

Chapter XII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain

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the same as heretofore.

Art. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of direct lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

Art. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

Art. LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law shall be abolished.

Art. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

Art. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make addition to the present law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Additional Rules

(Promulgated Feb. 11, 1907)

Art. I.—The princes may be created peers, either by order of the Emperor or at their own wishes, with family names to be granted by the Emperor.

Art. II.—The Princes may, with the sanction of the Emperor, become heirs of peers or be adopted as their sons with a view to becoming their heirs.

Art. III.—The consorts, lineal descendants and their wives, of the Princes who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family for the reason stated in the two foregoing Articles are also excluded from membership of the Imperial Family as members of the families of the Princes who have become subjects. The rule does not, however, apply to those female members of the Imperial Family who have married other members of the Imperial Family or their lineal descendants.

Art. IV.—A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, may be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects by order of the Emperor. The consort of a member of the Imperial Family who has been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects in accordance with the foregoing Article is also excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects.

Art. V.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. I, II and IV (of the present additional rules), the matter shall be decided with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

Art. VI.—Those members of the Imperial Family, who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family, can not be reinstated as members of the Imperial Family.

Art. VII.—Regulations pertaining to the legal status of the members of the Imperial Family and the limits of their competence, other than those provided for elsewhere in the present law, shall be defined separately. Regarding the affairs in which are involved the interests of a member of the Imperial Family and a subject or subjects and in which different regulations apply to the respective parties, such regulations shall apply.

Art. VIII.—Those provisions of laws and ordinances designated as applicable to the members of the Imperial Family shall apply to them only in cases where no particular regulations are specifically provided for in the present law or such regulations as are issued in accordance with the present law.

Additional Rule

(Promulgated Nov. 28, 1908)

A female member of the Imperial Family can marry a male member of Ozoku or Kozoku (former Royal Family of Korea).

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in December 1910 and put in force in January 1911 provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is

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divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law is applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried members of the Imperial Family who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Jan. 1926, 1,528.236 cho(about 3,800,000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, and other landed property, altogether valued at over ¥637,234,000. There were besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of yen. In consideration of the food question and so forth several years ago the Court decided to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates, and in Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 118,065 cho of land and forest, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary estates, which was returned as 216,625 cho at the end of 1927.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

DECORATIONS

Eight kinds exist, namely the Grand Cordon and the Grand Order of Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st Order of Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade). The Collar of Chrysanthemum is specially granted to the holders of the Grand Order of Merit.

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 yen a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 yen granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medals conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medals conferred on those distingulshed for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medals conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Prince Yi Gin; Prince Yi Kang; Prince Saionji; Admiral Count Togo.

The holders of the 1st class golden kite orders, who are alive, are:—

Fleet Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; General N. Oi.

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Number of Decorations and Holders thereof

Order of Merit	Chry'-mum	Paulow-nia	Rising sun	Sacred Treasure	Crown	G lden Kite	No. of Holders
G.C.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.	13	35	—	—	—	—	48
1st	—	—	126	194	8	4	315
2nd	—	—	358	796	8	43	937
3rd	—	—	859	5,363	2	268	5,370
Total with lower grade	15	35	706,315	509,342	2,048	65,056	1,133,260

G.C.—Grand Cordons with Collar. C.—Grand Cordon.

Note—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of order does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or Kuge and feudal princes or Daimyo of olden days corresponding to the Peers of today. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or Kugé: descendants of the former Daimyo; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers in 1928 is as follows:—

Prince 18, Marquis 39, Count 105, Viscount 381, Baron 409, total 952.

Note—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Chapter on Chosen).

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 67 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have occurred now and then lately, such practice no longer considered as disrespectful to the Court as before.

Court Ranks.—These are called "ikai" or "kurai," and are graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the same grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestor-worship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death-bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In most cases the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary and the Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before

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are sometimes honored in this way. The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his death-bed or after his death, falls to his heir.

LIST OF MIKADOS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Ankan	534	— 535		Jito	690	— 696	
Ankō	454	— 456		Jomei	629	— 641	
Annei	548	B.C. — 511	B.C.	Junna	824	— 833	
Antoku	1181	—1185		Junnin	758	— 764	
Bidatsu	572	— 585		Juntoku	1211	—1221	
Chokei	1368	—1383		Kaika	157	B.C. — 98	B.C.
Chūai	192	— 200		Kameyama	1260	—1274	
Chūkyō	1222	—1222		Kammu	782	— 806	
Daigo	898	— 930		Kazan	985	— 986	
Enyū	970	— 984		Keikō	71	— 130	
Fushimi	1288	—1298		Kensō	485	— 487	
Gemmyo	708	— 715		Keitai	507	— 531	
Gensho	715	— 723		Kimmei	540	— 571	
Go-Daigo	1319	—1339		Kōan	392	B.C. — 291	B.C.
Go-Enyū*	1372	—1382		Kōbun	672	— 672	
Go-Fukakusa	1247	—1259		Kōgen	214	B.C. — 158	B.C.
Go-Fushimi	1299	—1301		Kogyoku	642	— 645	
Go-Hanazono	1429	—1464		Kōgon*	1332	—1335	
Go-Horikawa	1222	—1232		Kōkaku	1780	—1817	
Go-Ichijō	1017	—1036		Koken	749	— 758	
Go-Kameyama	1383	—1392		Kōkō	885	— 887	
Go-Kashiwabara	1501	—1562		Kōmei	1847	—1866	
Go-Kōgon*	1352	—1371		Kōmyō	1336	—1348	
Go-Komatsu	*1383	—1392		Kōnin	770	— 781	
	1392	—1412		Konoe	1142	—1155	
Go-Kōmyō	1644	—1654		Kōrei	290	B.C. — 215	B.C.
Go-Mizuno-o	1612	—1629		Kōshō	475	B.C. — 393	B.C.
Go-Momozono	1771	—1779		Kotoku	645	— 654	
Go-Murakami	1339	—1368		Meiji	1868	—1912	
Go-Nara	1527	—1557		Meisho	1630	—1643	
Go-Nijō	1302	—1308		Mommu	697	— 707	
Go-Reizei	1046	—1068		Momozono	1747	—1762	
Go-Saga	1243	—1246		Montoku	851	— 858	
Go-Saiin	1655	—1663		Murakami	947	— 967	
Go-Sakuramachi	1763	—1770		Muretsu	499	— 506	
Go-Sanjō	1069	—1073		Nakanomikado	1710	—1735	
Go-Shirakawa	1156	—1158		Nijō	1159	—1165	
Go-Shujaku	1037	—1045		Nimmyō	834	— 850	
Go-Toba	1186	—1198		Ninken	488	— 498	
Go-Tsuchimikado	1465	—1500		Ninkō	1817	—1846	
Go-Uda	1275	—1287		Nintoku	313	— 399	
Go-Yozei	1587	—1611		Ogimachi	1558	—1586	
Hanazono	1308	—1318		Ōjin	270	— 310	
Hansei	406	— 411		Reigen	1663	—1686	
Heizei	806	— 809		Reizei	968	— 969	
Higashiyama	1687	—1709		Richū	400	— 405	
Horikawa	1087	—1107		Rokujō	1166	—1168	
Ichijō	987	—1011		Saga	810	— 823	
Ingyō	412	— 453		Saimei	655	— 661	
Itoku	510	B.C. — 477	B.C.	Sakuramachi	1736	—1747	
Jimmu	660	B.C. — 585	B.C.	Sanjō	1012	—1015	
Jingu Kogo	201	— 269		Seimu	131	— 190	

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Seinei	480	— 484	Sushun	588	— 592
Seiwa	859	— 876	Sutoku	1124	—1141
Senka	536	— 539	Taisho	1912	—1926
Shijō	1233	—1242	Takakura	1169	—1180
Shirakawa	1073	—1086	Temmu	673	— 686
Shōkō	1411	—1428	Tenchi	668	— 671
Shōmu	724	— 748	Toba	1108	—1123
Shotoku	765	— 770	Tsuchimikado	1199	—1210
Shukō*	1349	—1352	**Tsunuzashi**	484	— 484
Shujaku	931	— 946	Uda	888	— 897
Suiko	593	— 628	Yōmei	586	— 587
Suinin	29 B.C.	— 70 A.D.	Yōzei	776	— 884
Suisei	581 B.C.	— 549 B.C.	Yūryaku	457	— 459
Sujin	97 B.C.	— 30 B.C.			

The names printed in black are female Mikados, and those marked with an asterisk were the sovereigns of the Northern Court (see P. 25). The reigns that fall before the Christian era are marked B.C.

LIST OF JAPANESE "YEAR-NAME"

An-ei	1772	Bun-wa	1352	Ei-kan	983	En-kyū	1069
安永	1781	文和	1356	永観	985	延久	1074
An-gen	1175	Chō-gen	1028	Ei-kyō	1429	En-ō	1239
安元	1177	長元	1037	永享	1441	延應	1240
An-sei	1854	Chō-hō	999	Ei-kyū	1113	En-ryaku	782
安政	1860	長保	1004	永久	1118	延暦	806
An-tei	1227	Chō-ji	1104	Ei-man	1165	En-toku	1489
安貞	1229	長治	1106	永萬	1166	延德	1492
An-wa	968	Chō-kan	1163	Ei-nin	1293	Gem-bun	1736
安和	970	長寛	1165	永仁	1299	元文	1741
Bum-mei	1469	Chō-kyō	1487	Ei-reki	1160	Gen-chū	1384
文明	1487	長享	1489	永暦	1161	元中	1393
Bum-pō	1317	Chō-kyū	1040	Ei-roku	1558	Gen-ei	1118
文保	1319	長久	1044	永祿	1570	元永	1120
Bun-an	1444	Chō-reki	1037	Ei-shō	1045	Gen-ji	1864
文安	1449	長暦	1040	永承	1053	元治	1865
Bun-chū	1372	Chō-roku	1457	Ei-shō	1504	Gen-kei	877
文中	1375	長祿	1460	永正	1621	元慶	885
Bun-ei	1264	Chō-shō	1132	Ei-so	989	Gen-ki	1370
文永	1275	長	1135	永祚	990	元龜	1573
Bun-ji	1185	Chō-toku	995	Ei-toku	1381	Gen-kyō	1321
文治	1190	長德	999	永德	1384	元享	1324
Bun-ka	1804	Chō-wa	1012	Ei-wa	1375	Gen-kō	1331
文化	1818	長和	1017	永和	1379	元弘	1334
Bun-ki	1501	Dai-dō	806	Em-bun	1356	Gen-kyū	1204
文龜	1504	大同	810	延文	1361	元久	1206
Bun-kyū	1861	Dai-ei	1521	Em-pō	1673	Gen-na	1615
文久	1863	大永	1528	延寶	1681	元和	1624
Bun-ō	1260	Dai-ji	1126	En-chō	1096	Gen-nin	1224
文應	1261	大治	1131	延長	1097	元仁	1225
Bun-reki	1234	Ei-chō	1096	En-gen	1336	Gen-ō	1319
文曆	1235	永長	1097	延元	1340	元應	1321
Bun-roku	1592	Ei-en	987	En-gi	901	Gen-roku	1688
文祿	1596	永延	980	延喜	923	元	1704
Bun-sei	1818	Ei-hō	1081	En-kei	1308	Gen-ryaku	1184
文政	1830	永保	1084	延慶	1311	元暦	1185
Bun-shō	1466	Ei-ji	1141	En-kyō	1744	Gen-toku	1329
文正	1467	永治	1142	延享	1748	元德	1331

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Haku-chi	650	Kam-bun	1661	Ken-gen	1302	Kyū-ju	1154
白雉	655	寛文	1673	乾元	1303	久壽	1156
Haku-hō	673	Kam-pei	889	Ken-ji	1275	Man-en	1860
白鳳	686	寛平	898	建治	1278	萬延	1861
Hei-ji	1150	Kam-pō	1741	Ken-kyū	1190	Man-ji	1658
平治	1160	寛保	1744	建久	1199	萬治	1661
Ho-an	1120	Kan-ei	1624	Ken-nin	1201	Man-ju	1024
保安	1124	寛永	1644	建仁	1204	萬壽	1028
Hō-ei	1704	Kan-en	1748	Ken-ryaku	1211	Mei-ji	1868
寶永	1711	寛延	1751	建暦	1213	明治	1912
Hō-en	1135	Kan-gen	1243	Ken-toku	1370	Mei-ō	1492
保延	1141	寛元	1247	建徳	1372	明應	1501
Ho-gen	1156	Kan-ji	1087	Kō-an	1278	Mei-reki	1655
保元	1159	寛治	1094	弘安	1288	明暦	1658
Hō-ji	1247	Kan-ki	1229	Kō-an	1361	Mei-toku	1390
寶治	1249	寛喜	1232	康安	1362	明徳	1394
Hō-ki	770	Kan-kō	1004	Kō-chō	1261	Mei-wa	1764
寶龜	781	寛弘	1012	弘長	1264	明和	1772
Hō-reki	1751	Kan-nin	1017	Kō-ei	1342	Nim-pei	1151
寶暦	1764	寛仁	1021	康永	1345	仁平	1154
Hō-toku	1449	Kan-ō	1350	Kō-gen	1256	Nin-an	1166
寶德	1452	寛應	1352	康元	1257	仁安	1169
Ji-an	1021	Kan-sei	1789	Kō-hei	1058	Nin-ji	1240
治安	1024	寛政	1801	康平	1065	仁治	1243
Jingo-keiun	767	Kan-shō	1460	Kō-hō	964	Nin-ju	851
神護景雲	770	寛正	1466	康保	968	仁壽	854
Jin-ki	724	Kan-toku	1044	Kō-ji	1142	Nin-na	885
神龜	729	寛德	1046	康治	1144	仁和	889
Ji-reki	1065	Kan-wa	985	Ko-ji	1555	O-an	1368
治暦	1069	寛和	987	弘治	1558	應安	1375
Ji-shō	1177	Ka-ō	1169	Ko-koku	1340	O-chō	1311
治承	1181	嘉應	1171	興國	1346	應長	1312
Jō-ei	1232	Ka-reki	1326	Kō-ka	1844	O-ei	1394
貞永	1233	嘉暦	1329	弘化	1848	應永	1428
Jō-gen	976	Ka-roku	1225	Kō-nin	810	O-hō	1161
貞元	978	嘉祿	1227	弘仁	824	應保	1163
Jō-ji	1362	Ka-shō	1106	Kō-ō	1389	O-nin	1467
貞治	1368	嘉承	1108	康應	1390	應仁	1469
Jō-kan	859	Ka-shō	848	Kō-reki	1379	O-toku	1084
貞觀	877	嘉祥	851	康暦	1381	應德	1087
Jō-kyō	1684	Ka-tei	1235	Kō-roku	1528	O-wa	961
貞享	1688	嘉禎	1238	享祿	1532	應和	964
Jō-ō	1222	Kei-an	1648	Kō-shō	1455	Rei-ki	715
貞應	1224	慶安	1652	康正	1457	靈龜	717
Jō-wa	1345	Kei-chō	1596	Kō-toku	1452	Reki-nin	1238
貞和	1350	慶長	1615	享德	1455	曆仁	1239
Ju-ei	1182	Kei-ō	1865	Kō-wa	1099	Reki-ō	1338
壽永	1185	慶應	1868	康和	1104	曆應	1342
Ka-ei	1848	Kei-un	704	Kō-wa	1281	Sai-kō	854
嘉永	1854	慶雲	708	弘和	1384	齊衡	857
Ka-gen	1303	Kem-bu	1334	Kyō-ho	1716	Shi-toku	1384
嘉元	1306	建武	1338	享保	1736	至德	1387
Ka-hō	1094	Kem-po	1213	Kyō-toku	1452	Shō-an	1171
嘉保	1096	建保	1219	享德	1455	承安	1175
Ka-kei	1387	Ken-chō	1249	Kyō-wa	1801	Shō-an	1299
嘉慶	1389	建長	1256	享和	1804	正安	1302
Ka-kitsu	1441	Ken-ei	1206	Kyū-an	1145	Shō-chō	1428
嘉吉	1444	建永	1207	久安	1151	正長	1429

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Shō-chū	1324	Shō-tai	898	Ten-chō	824	Ten-ō	781
正中	1326	昌泰	904	天長	834	天應	782
Shō-gen	1259	Shō-toku	1097	Ten-ei	1110	Ten-roku	970
正元	1260	承德	1099	天永	1113	天祿	973
Shō-gen	1207	Shō-toku	1711	Ten-en	973	Ten-ryaku	947
承元	1211	正德	1716	天延	976	天曆	957
Shō-hei	931	Shō-wa	834	Ten-gen	978	Ten-shō	1131
承平	938	正和	848	天元	983	天承	1132
Shō-hei	1346	Shō-wa	1312	Ten-ji	1124	Ten-shō	1573
正平	1370	承和	1317	天治	1126	天正	1592
Shō-hō	1074	Shō-wa	1926	Ten-ju	1375	Ten-toku	957
承保	1077	昭和	——	天授	1381	天德	961
Shō-hō	1644	Shu-chō	686	Ten-ki	1053	Ten-wa	1681
正保	1648	朱鳥	701	天喜	1058	天和	1684
Shō-ji	1199	Shu-jaku	672	Ten-mei	1781	Ten-yō	1144
正治	1201	朱雀	672	天明	1789	天養	1145
Shō-ka	1257	Tai-hō	701	Ten-pō	1830	Toku-ji	1306
正嘉	1259	大寶	704	天保	1844	德治	1308
Shō-kei	1332	Tai-ka	645	Tem-puku	1233	Wadō	708
正慶	1333	大化	650	天福	1234	和銅	715
Shō-kyū	1219	Tai-ji	1126	Tem-pyō	729	Yō-rō	717
承久	1222	大治	1131	天平	749	養老	724
Shō-ō	1288	Tai-shō	1912	Tempyo-hōji	757	Yō-wa	1181
正應	1293	大正	1926	天平寶字	765	養和	1182
Shō-ō	1652	Tem-bun	1532	Tempyo-Jingo	765		
承應	1655	天文	1555	天平神護	767		
Shō-reki	990	Ten-kei	938	Tempyo-Shōhō	749		
正曆	995	天慶	947	天平勝寶	757		
Shō-reki	1077	Ten-an	857	Ten-nin	1108		
承曆	1081	天安	859	天仁	1110		

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CHAPTER VII

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country. It was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation."

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military, the former belonging in thought to the old "Kaikoku-to" (Opening the Country) party, and the other to "Joi-to" (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation aimed at the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the "Genro-in" (Senate), a High Court of Justice named "Taishin-in," and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assembly.

The national assembly idea spread like a wild fire, and was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who on his own sole discretion planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme met with strong opposition from all his colleagues. About this time the Government had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm, and this evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed by Okuma. On the 12th of October, 1881, the Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia. After his return he exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the investigation of Constitutional System was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution. In this grave task Ito was assisted principally by Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and

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Privy Councillor) and some others. A constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Art. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Art. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Art. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Art. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Art. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Art. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Art. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

Art. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

Chapter II.—Rights and Duties of Subjects

Art. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Art. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Art. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army and Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXI.—Japanese subjects are

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amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Art. XXIII.—No Japanese subjects shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Art. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Art. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Art. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Art. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Art. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Art. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

Art. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petition, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Art. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Art. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

Chapter III.—The Imperial Diet

Art. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Art. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Art. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Art. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

Art. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Art. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

Art. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subjects. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Art. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Art. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dis-

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solve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Art. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Art. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Art. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Art. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Art. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Art. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Art. LII.—No Member of either Houses shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Art. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Art. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council

Art. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Art. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

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However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Art. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Art. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Art. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Art. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Art. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

Chapter VII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Art. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Art. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Art. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called,

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shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

The principal factors in the constitutional machinery of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the Genro or Elder Statesmen which last is now practically one of historic interest. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the King of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. It must be stated at the same time that such autocratic practices are no longer tolerated by the public opinion which has become distinctly democratic since the manhood suffrage.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating

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to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and prestige entitle them to universal respect. As may be expected they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation as relating to rights and liberties of the people are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is as the Emperor pleases either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore, it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. In 1927 and '28 three important cases were submitted to the approval of the Privy Council. The disapproval of the Wakatsuki Government's Bank of Taiwan rescue measure in April '27 on constitutional ground caused its fall, while a similar proposal made by the succeeding Cabinet and the Peace Preservation emergency ordinance proposed in July '28 by the same Cabinet were both passed. The latest instance was a hot dispute raised in June 1929 that the phrase in the Kellogg anti-war pact, "in the names of their respective peoples," is not compatible with the Constitution.

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes and policies of the Government. Though this collective body known as the "Naikaku," meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As chief executive organ of the State, the Cabinet exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In Japan, the Cabinet Ministers, unlike those of England, are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make

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the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-General, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-Admiral, and because of this ordinance it was found impossible on one occasion to organize a Cabinet as ordered by the Emperor because there was no suitable Admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in the Cabinet. On another occasion the Ministry in power was forced to go out of office because of the strong demand of military men to add two divisions to the Army.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, those days are now passed owing to the steady development of peace movement.

The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of Princes of the Blood, ordinary Princes and Marquises who sit by virtue of their right, Representatives of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; Imperial Nominees and Representatives of the highest tax-payers.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are of political leaning, either for or against the Cabinet of the day. This political activity is especially strong among the younger and ambitious members of the House.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is usually divided into two camps, the government party and the opposition, though this party division does not come from any political principle or conviction. Of late things have become more complicated in the House owing to the absence of a party commanding absolute majority and to the manœuvre engineered by minor partymen to snatch an opportunity of casting votes.

The lower House has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for in Japan a majority of the House of Representatives does not necessarily control the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the Government, it is because its leader is the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members too often give support to the Government from consideration of interest, while, on the other hand, the Government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the Government may have laid down at the time of their election. It may even be said that the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The

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Cabinet Ministers have practically an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, and even the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Too often the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives.

The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been effected already three times solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Important features in the original and revised Election Laws are shown below in a tabulated form.

	Elector		Candidate		No. of Members	Voters (in 1000)	No. of Members per Electoral district
	Age	Tax	Age	Tax			
Original							
1890	25	¥15	30	¥10	300	500	1-2
Revised							
1900	,,	¥10	,,	none	381	1,500	4-12
1920	,,	¥ 3	,,	,,	464	2,860	1-3
1925	,,	none	,,	,,	466	13,000	3-5

The last revision is memorable as an epoch-making event in the democratic movement of Japan and as a distinct triumph realized by those espousing the cause of universal suffrage. It is essentially a general manhood suffrage system somewhat limited in application, but as such it occasioned intense contest from the 42nd session (1919-20) to the 50th (24-25) in and out of Parliament between the two opposing parties and it even caused at one time the dissolution of the House. The law as it stands is a result of compromise at the conference of the two Houses.

REVISED ELECTION LAW

The features of the revised election law are outlined as follows:

As shown above the result of the removal of the tax qualification has increased the number of those eligible to franchise to upward of 13,000,000 as against approximately 3,000,000 under the former system. Excluding from that figure those who are disqualified for franchise because of their receiving public or private relief or help towards a living on account of poverty, the number of those entitled to vote will come down to about 9,600,000.

Eligibility for Franchise:—The right of voting has been extended to the following:

Students: Teachers of primary schools; Shinto or Buddhist priests and other persons engaged in religious work; Persons doing work for the Government under contract; Government and public officials connected with election affairs, who have not resigned their offices 3 months before. (Government officials other than those connected with administrative affairs of State have no right to vote.)

Electoral Districts:—The new law has adopted the system of middle electoral districts, the number of members for each district being fixed at 3 to 5, at the rate of one member for a population of 120,000. The former system of independent electoral districts for cities has been abolished. In consequence of the above-mentioned change the number of electorates has decreased to 122 from 379 as under the former system, while the number of members has increased to 466 from 464.

Period of Election Campaign:—The new election law has shortened the period intervening between the expiration of the term of members and the day of the next general election, or between the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the next general election. In the case of a dissolution the general election is to be held within 30 days from the date of the dissolution, while in the case of the expiration of the members' term a general election is to be held on the day following the day when the term expired, or within 5 days after the

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said date in case circumstances necessitate. In case the members' term expires during the session of the House or within 25 days after the closing of the session a general election is to be held within 30 days after the lapse of 26 days from the date of the closing of the session.

Candidates:—The candidates must send in application to the chief election commissioners within 7 days before the date of the election, and must deposit a sum of ¥2,000 either in cash or public bonds as security. In case the number of candidates falls short of the fixed number of members to be returned from a certain electoral district the candidates will be elected as members for that district without going through the proceedings of voting.

Cost of Election:—The expense to be defrayed by a candidate is fixed at the rate of 40 sen for each franchise-holder, and the total amount of the expenses is fixed at the total number of the franchise-holders of the electoral districts divided by the number of the parliamentary members for the districts, the remainder being multiplied by 40 sen. The standard figure of the total number of voters divided by the number of members is estimated as between 25,000 and 30,000, and the amount of the election expenses is roughly estimated as between ¥12,000 and ¥15,000. The defrayal of the election expenses is to be in charge of chief election commissioners or those specially designated by chief election commissioners. When the amount of expenses of a candidate exceeds the maximum limit his election shall be void.

Strict Control over Campaign:—In the new law only election commissioners and election committees, their number not to exceed fifty persons, are permitted to take part in the campaign. These are allowed to receive remuneration from candidates to cover the cost incurred or they may be employed under the wage system by the candidates. The number of election offices to be established by a candidate in one electoral district is limited to seven. The new law prohibits the practice of the "house-to-house call" by candidates or their canvassers for soliciting votes.

Penal Provisions:—The revised election law provides much heavier penalties for the violation of the law. Candidates who have infringed the law are punished with a fine of ¥2,000 or less or imprisonment with hard labor as the highest penalty, as against the maximum amount of fine of ¥500 and imprisonment without hard labor of the old law.

UPPER HOUSE REFORM

Simultaneously with the adoption of the general manhood suffrage bill in the 50th session (1924-5) of the Diet the reform of the Upper House was effected, though naturally more limited than that of the other House. The main points in the reform are as follows:

The age-limit for the members of the order of Prince and Marquis was raised to 30 years from 25 years.

The number of the members of the lower order has been fixed at 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.

The inclusion of 4 representatives of the members of the Imperial Academy to be elected from among the members thereof by mutual election.

The highest tax paying members in the House shall be elected from among those paying direct national tax to the amount of ¥300 and upward in connection with landed property, industry or commerce, the age-limit for such members being fixed as 40 years and upwards. The number of such members for each prefecture is limited to 1 or 2, according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66.

The application of the penal clauses of the election law, hitherto exclusively applied to the election of the members of the Lower House, to the election of the highest tax paying members.

The cancellation of the 7th Article of the Law of the Houses providing that the number of the Imperial nominees and highest tax paying members in the Upper House shall not exceed the number of the titled members.

The period of the examination of the Budget by the Upper House committee is limited to within 21 days as in the case of the Lower House committee.

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THE "GENRO"

The "Genro" or so-called elder statesmen as a body has no constitutional status, but as surviving builders of the grand work of the Imperial rehabilitation half a century ago the Council of Genro was, until the beginning of 1922, an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Marshal Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves. The venerable title is now retained by Prince Saionji, the other three being no longer, and though the Prince is still held in great respect by politicians of all parties as one to be consulted on important questions of State age no longer allows him to take any active part.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative system of Japan dates from 1890, but the history of political parties is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party and was organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers in 1880, to be followed two years later by the Kaishin-to (Progressives) formed by the late Marquis, then Count Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals waged against bureaucrats and militarists who entrenched in their formidable stronghold, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical moment in the history of Japan. Fortunately Japan had at that time an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno who on the advice of the late Prince Ito, his most trusted counsellor, made a solemn pledge in 1881 to establish constitutional government within ten years. The heated and dangerous political agitation was thus diverted to the constructive work of preparation and training for the eagerly anticipated day. The history of our political parties from the convoking of the first Diet in 1890 to the formation of the 4th Ito Cabinet in 1900 may be summed up in a few words. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcilable; in the second stage, either exhausted or tired of incessant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and a partial coalition Cabinet was formed first by Ito with Itagaki's followers and next by Matsukata with Okuma's Kaishin-to (Progressives). The two trials failed miserably owing to the lurking suspicion which the bureaucratic and party adherents had retained towards each other. The two bureaucratic administrations that followed had only served to bring into alliance the followers of the two leaders to fight the bureaucratic government. The Opposition tactics worked with complete success in the House of Representatives though at the cost of inviting dissolution on each occasion. Then occurred an interesting episode in the constitutional history of Japan. The bureaucrats at the instance of Ito decided to recommend Okuma and Itagaki to the Throne to form their joint cabinet, and thus for the first time partymen were placed in the responsible position of conducting national administration. Before forming the Cabinet the two parties dissolved themselves and were brought together under a new standard named "Constitutional Party." The chairs of the ministries of Army and Navy were filled, as is the case even today, with prominent personages in the respective services, but otherwise the change was distinctly democratic. However this Cabinet could not last more than six months: it crumbled through the jealousy of the Liberal and Progressive elements for share of official power, the non-party holders of the two Service chairs fanning the friction.

Thus put to test and proved wanting

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the Bureaucrats could recover with easy conscience their supreme position in the administration of the country, and from 1898 to 1914 the partymen had to view with impotent rage eight bureaucratic ministries succeeding one after another so that the six months' miserable experience as administrators cost them sixteen long years of humiliation and subservience as supporters of one or other Genro premiers.

When on the demise of the great Meiji Tenno, who had naturally preferred the veteran statesmen as Ito and Yamagata to party leaders, the 3rd Katsura Ministry was formed with no particular following in the House, the partymen could no longer tolerate a bureaucratic régime. The "Save the Constitution" agitation burst out and the Government was overthrown. Thus after long waiting Okuma formed his 2nd Cabinet with his own followers. It had a powerful backing in the House, but after two years and a half it fell over the Election scandal affair. It was succeeded by a reactionary administration headed by Marshal Terauchi who was supported by the Seiyu-kai under Hara, the second largest party in the House. When the soldier-statesman had to resign owing to his growing unpopularity on account of the "Disgrace loans" and especially the "Rice riot" in August 1918, he with approval of the Genro recommended Hara as his successor. The Hara Cabinet was the first government under a commoner premier, and it looked as though the course of constitutional politics had regained a normal groove. He proved a consummate party leader, dissolved the House when the Opposition introduced the Manhood suffrage bill. The general election of May 1920 secured his party 282 seats out of the total 464. The untimely death of the veteran leader in Nov. 1921 by a boy-assassin's hand caused serious shaking to the stability of this predominant party, for Baron (now Mr.) Takahashi failed to command undivided devotion of the rank and file, and his cabinet lasted only six months owing to internal dissension. It was followed by the three transcendent cabinets of Adm. Kato, Adm. Count Yamamoto and Vis. Kiyoura. The formation of the last cabinet caused an explosion of the smouldering flame of discontent between the faithful followers of the new Seiyu-kai chief and their opponents. The issue was whether the party should effect understanding with the Kiyoura government or whether to fight it on constitutional ground, and eventually those who declared in favor of the Government seceded on the eve of the general extraordinary election and organized their own party called Seiyu-honto, called "Honto" for short, while those who strenuously opposed this temporizing policy arranged some compromise with their former rivals the Kensei-kai the better to conduct the election contest against the common enemy the Ministerial Honto. By irony of fate the Ministerialists were defeated in the election and the Kiyoura Cabinet withdrew and was succeeded by the Kensei-kai-Seiyukai Coalition Cabinet as the 1st Kato (Viscount) Ministry. It speaks volume for the greatness of Hara as party leader that the sudden disappearance of his controlling hand from the Parliamentary stage caused serious dislocation not only of the Seiyu-kai but of the rivals the Kensei-kai. The loss of this trained pilot drove the Seiyu-kai seceders to the mortifying state of stray party, for though in numerical strength in the House they were next to the Kensei-kai but superior to the Honto, they were obliged to maintain the attitude of neutralty to both, if not a bit more friendly to the former than to the latter. The presence of this large anomalous party Honto was largely responsible for the kaleidoscopic change that has marked the party politics of Japan recently. The 1st Kato (Vis.) Cabinet having been created from the temporary combination of the Kensei-kai and the Seiyu-kai to fight the super-party Kiyoura Cabinet, it was a foregone conclusion that as soon as its raison d'être, the overthrow of the Kiyoura Cabinet, disappeared it should collapse. This occurred in 1925 on the ostensible ground of difference of views over the reform taxation measure but really from the deeper cause of inherent rivalry between the two parties. With the formation of the 2nd Kato Cabinet in August 1925 with his own followers the Kensei-kai at last returned to power after having patiently waited for a turn of fortune ten years.

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The death of Premier Kato after a short illness and the creation of another Kensei-kai Cabinet by Mr. Wakatsuki, his immediate lieutenant, did not particularly affect the status quo of the three leading parties, Kensei-kai, Honto and Seiyu-kai. The second remained as political waifs, to side at one time with the Ministerialists and then to renew reconciliation parleys with the former comrades the Seiyu-kai which was now led by General Baron Tanaka as successor of Mr. Takahashi. This abnormal phenomenon was at last dispelled when the Wakatsuki Government resigned over the Bank of Taiwan's Relief Measure which the Privy Council disapproved on constitutional ground and when Baron Tanaka as leader of the Seiyu-kai was ordered to form a ministry. The occasion served for the Kensei-kai and the Honto to effect formal combination and to organize a new party called "Rikken Minseito" (Constitutional Democratic Party). In anticipation of the coming development some 22 M.P.s and other notables identified with the Honto went over to their original camp, but the Minseito still outnumbered the rival party. The party composition of the House was thus clearly divided between the two main bodies, for the only minor groups worth mentioning were Mr. Muto's (President of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill) eight or nine followers in the House styled Business-men's party, the temporarily organized Shinsei Club counting 26, and some 20 independents, Mr. Inukai's coterie having practically disappeared with his going over to the Seiyu-kai.

Mr. Tokonami once more took the public by surprise when he declared his resolution in Aug. 1928 to leave the Minseito in order to form a third party, and this was carried into effect by the creation of Shinto Club with some 24 followers. The Minseito's numerical strength in the House was reduced by so much and the Shinto Club now occupied the position of casting vote, but with his rejoining the Seiyu-kai in June 1929 his meteoric course has come to a halt. In consequence the Seiyu-kai has apparently secured absolute majority in the House.

Proletarian Parties.—Amidst these ceaseless changes in the composition of the existing parties the rapid march of democratic movement and the enactment of the Manhood Suffrage Law in 1926 were signalized by the birth of several Proletarian parties as Shakai Minshu-to (Social Democratic Party upholding Fabian ideas), Rodo Nomin-to (Labor Farmers Party), Nihon Nomin-to (Japan Farmers Party), and Nihon Rono-to (Japan Labor Farmers Party). Their numerical strength in the national chamber counts as yet only eight reduced to seven owing to assassination of one member early in 1929, but they are expected to rise to a great power in near future. Of the four Proletarians the first organized by such intellectuals as Mr. Abe, formerly Prof. at Waseda ,and Mr. Suzuki, President of the Federation of Japanese Laborers, overshadows the other sections in influence and though their following, about 75,000, may be less than that of some others, they are far more compact and well organized. The other Proletarians are fluctuating and may be broadly divided between those advocating extreme views tinged red and others standing midway between them and the Fabians. It should be noted that the Rodo Nomin was ordered dissolution by the Home Minister in 1928 on the charge of holding communistic ideas and hence subversive of the national polity. They were even suspected of being more or less supported by the Russian Third International. The idea to bring the Proletarians exclusive of the Left group into a working body of federation have been repeatedly discussed, but it still remains in theory.

Seiyu-kai.—The creation of the Seiyu-kai by the late Prince Ito in 1900 forms a distinct chapter in the history of Japan's party politics, though the first Ministry under Ito did not last more than two years, for what with the opposition of Peers and militarists and next desertion of members of questionable loyalty, its power was weakened. Then in 1903 Ito had to exchange his post as leader for the Presidency of the Privy Council held by Prince Saionji, and the latter led the party till 1914. The chair was next filled by Mr. Hara, and during the seven years of his leadership the Seiyu-kai reigned supreme, all too overwhelmingly. Naturally the masterful leader made

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himself an object of implacable hatred and unbounded dread to his political foe, this eventually costing him his life by a boy-assassin's dagger. From the untimely death of Hara on 4 Nov., '21 till the terrible split of the party in January '24 the history of the Seiyu-kai was one of repeated troubles and internal disintegration. The resignation of the leadership by Mr. Takahashi in 1925 in favor of Gen. Baron Tanaka somewhat improved the situation as it induced a number of the seceders to come back. On the fall of the Kensei-kai Cabinet in 1927 the Seiyu-kai came into power though the Party's strength in the House still fell below the Kensei-kai, and was brought practically to a tie by the general election of 1928. On the Seiyu-kai Ministry's resignation in June 1929, and the creation of Minsei-to Cabinet, Mr. Tokonami's anomalous group Shinsei Club was persuaded to join the Seiyu-kai, so that the latter has become apparently the largest party in the House. But the Party appears to be far from stable and settled internally, owing to the growing discontent against the Baron's erratic doings.

Minsei-to.—This is a party created in 1927 on the union of the Kensei-kai and the Honto, the former being historically composed of the followers of Okuma, Katsura, and Inukai. Katsura's party was called the Doshi-kai, and when the Prince died prematurely, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato, a deputy leader. The party supported Marquis Okuma when he organized a Cabinet in 1914, and Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the general election that was held in 1915 under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to Kensei-kai. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the Kensei-kai still held a majority in the House of Representatives, but in the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the party's strength was much reduced, and it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. In the general election of May 1924 the party profited from the desperate contest fought between the Seiyu-kai and its deserters the Honto, and came out relatively the strongest force in the House. Mr. Hamaguchi succeeded Mr. Wakatsuki as leader of the party in May 1927 and the latter and Mr. Tokonami, Honto leader, were appointed Advisers. Once again the ex-Honto leader was a political waif in June 1929. When the Tanaka Cabinet was about to resign and at last he was persuaded, with diminished following to join in July the Seiyu-kai where he now occupies a delicate position.

Tanaka Ministry

The resignation of the Wakatsuki Cabinet on April 18, 1927, over the Bank of Taiwan's Emergency Imperial Ordinance which the Privy Council rejected on the preceding day was followed by the formation on the 20th of the Seiyu-kai Government under General Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka, leader of the Seiyu-kai, the second largest political party in the House. On the occasion of the formal installation of the Cabinet the chair of Finance was filled by Mr. K. Takahashi, Home Affairs by Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, Education by Mr. Chuzo Mitsuchi, and Communications by Mr. Keisuke Mochizuki.

About one month after the creation Mr. Takahashi resigned and the vacated chair was filled by Mr. Mitsuchi, Education Minister, the latter post being given to Dr. Mizuno, formerly Home Minister in the Terauchi Ministry. In May 1928 Suzuki "resigned at his own request," but really to placate those Independents who threatened to support the Opposition's non-confidence motion introduced about the same time, the Independents themselves entertaining bitter grievance against the Home Minister for his alleged interference in the latest general election. Mr. Mochizuki, Minister of Communications, was transferred as Dr. Suzuki's successor while Mr. Kuhara, a copper millionaire and personal friend of the Premier, was given the chair vacated by Mr. Mochizuki. Dr. Mizuno who was opposed to Mr. Kuhara's entry was obliged to resign and he was succeeded by Mr. Kazue Shoda, Minister of Finance in the Terauchi Ministry and associated in the popular memory with what is

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known as the "disgraceful loan." The Kuhara affair also caused the secession of Mr. S. Koizumi, chief whip, from the party, while the Education Minister's resignation invited the opposition of the Peers and a number of Tokyo Imperial University professors on account of the so-called "Emperor's graceful words" incident. The Ministry of Overseas Affairs was created in June 1929.

Hamaguchi or Minsei-to Ministry

The Tanaka Ministry, though steadily alienating the confidence of general public, seemed determined to cling to the post at all cost, but circumstances obliged them suddenly to resign, especially owing to the Privy Council's strong attitude concerning the "anti-war pact phrase" and the mysterious Mukden tragedy. On July 2 formal resignation was tendered and on the same day the Minsei-to Cabinet composed as follows:—

Premier	Yuko Hamaguchi, M.P.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.....	Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Mem. House of Peers.
Minister of Home Affairs.....	Kenzo Adachi, M.P.
Minister of Finance.....	Jun-nosuke Inouye, ex-Gov. Bank of Japan.
Minister of War.....	General Issei Ugaki.
Minister of Navy.....	Admiral Kotora Takarabe.
Minister of Justice.....	Viscount Chifuyu Watanabe, Mem. House of Peers.
Minister of Education.....	Ichita Kohashi, M.P.
Minister of Agr. & Forestry.....	Chuji Machida, M.P.
Minister of Com. & Industry.....	Dr. Magoichi Tawara, M.P.
Minister of Communications.....	Matajiro Koizumi, M.P.
Minister of Railways.....	Yoku Egi, Mem. House of Peers.
Minister of Overseas Affairs.....	Genji Matsuda, M.P.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

It will be seen from the following table of cabinet changes since 1885 the bureaucratic statesmen monopolized the administration till the formation of the 1st Okuma Cabinet in June 1898. It was the first Cabinet organized along the party lines, but unfortunately it collapsed after a short existence from internal dissension of the two rival parties that had temporarily sunk their difference to uphold the common cause of party politics. Then followed the succession of Cabinets either purely bureaucratic or with a thin veneer of party element. Of the 16 administrations that were in power from the fall of the Okuma Cabinet down to the formation of the 2nd Kato Cabinet, seven were purely bureaucratic and the other nine mixed. So far the Hara Ministry and its extension, the Takahashi Ministry, have risen to the highest level accessible to party politics under the peculiarly complicated circumstances in which various political organizations work in Japan. The Hara Administration is noteworthy as the first Cabinet of Japan formed by an avowed party Seiyu-kai leader and an untitled commoner. The Hamaguchi Cabinet is another.

Cabinet Changes Since 1885

Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Premier	Ito	Kuroda	Yamagata	Matsukata	Ito, Kuroda
Foreign	Inouye, Ito Okuma	Okuma	Aoki	Enomoto	Mutsu, Saionji

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Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Home	Yamagata	Yamagata Matsukata Yamagata	Yamagata Saigo	Saigo, Shinagawa Soyejima Matsukata Kono	Inouye Nomura Yoshikawa Itagaki
Finance	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Watanabe Matsukata Watanabe
War	Oyama	Oyama	Oyama	Takashima	Oyama, Saigo Yamagata Oyama
Navy	Saigo, Oyama Saigo	Saigo	Saigo Kabayama	Kabayama	Nire, Saigo
Justice	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada Tanaka, Kono	Yamagata, Ito Yoshikawa
Education	Mori	Mori, Oyama Enomoto	Yoshikawa	Yoshikawa Oki	Kono Yoshikawa Inouye, Saionji
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani, Saigo Tani, Hijikata Kuroda	Enomoto Inouye, Yamagata	Mutsu	Mutsu, Kono Sano	Goto, Enomoto
Com'tions	Enomoto	Enomoto Goto	Goto	Goto	Kuroda

(Continued)	2nd Matsukata Sept. 1896	3rd Ito Jan. 1898	1st Okuma June 1898	2nd Yamagata Nov. 1898	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura June 1901
Premier	Matsukata	Ito	Okuma	Yamagata	Ito	Katsura
Foreign	Okuma Nishi	Nishi	Okuma	Aoki	Saionji Kato	Komura
Home	Kabayama	Yoshikawa	Itagaki	Saigo	Suyematsu	Utsumi Kodama Yoshikawa. Kiyoura
Finance	Matsukata	Inouye	Matsuda	Matsuda	Watanabe Saionji	Sone
War	Takashima	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura Kodama	Terauchi
Navy	Saigo	Saigo	Saigo	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Yamamoto
Justice	Kiyoura	Sone	Ohigashi	Kiyoura	Kaneko	Kiyoura Hatano
Education	Hachisuka Hamao	Saionji Toyama	Ozaki Inukai	Kabayama	Matsuda	Kikuchi Kodama
Agr. & C.	Enomoto Okuma Yamada	M. Ito Kaneko	Oishi	Sone	Hayashi	Hirata Kiyoura
Com'tions	Nomura	Suyematsu	Hayashi	Yoshikawa	Hoshi Hara	Yoshikawa. Sone

(Continued)	1st Saionji June 1905	2nd Katsura July 1908	2nd Saionji Aug. 1911	3rd Katsura Dec. 1912	Yamamoto Feb. 1913	2nd Okuma April 1914
Premier	Saionji	Katsura	Saionji	Katsura	Yamamoto	Okuma
Foreign	Kato Hayashi	Katsura Komura	Saionji	Katsura	Makino	Kato Okuma Ishii
Home	Hara	Hirata	Hara	Oura	Hara	Okuma Oura Okuma Ichiki
Finance	Sakatani Matsuda	Katsura	T. Yamamoto	Wakatsuki	Takahashi	Wakatsuki Taketomi
War	Terauchi	Terauchi	Ishimoto	Kigoshi	Kusunose	Oka Oshima
Navy	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Yashiro T. Kato

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Ministerial chairs	1st Saionji June 1905	2nd Katsura July 1908	2nd Saionji Aug. 1911	3rd Katsura Dec. 1912	Yamamoto Feb. 1913	2nd Okuma April 1914
Justice	Matsuda Senge	Okabe	Matsuda	Matsumuro	Matsuda Okuda	Ozaki
Education	Saionji Makino	Komatsu-bara	Haseba Makino	Shibata	Ooka Okuda	Ichiki Takata
Agr. & Com.	Matsuoka	Oura	Makino	Nakashoji	T. Yama-moto	Oura Kono
Com'tions	I. Yamagata Hotta	S. Goto	Hayashi	S. Goto	Motoda	Taketomi Minoura

(Continued)	Terauchi Oct. 1916	Hara Oct. 1918	Takahashi Nov. 1921	Kato(Admiral) June 1922	Yamamoto Sept. 1923	Kiyoura Jan. 1924
Premier	Terauchi	Hara	Takahashi	Kato	Yamamoto	Kiyoura
Home	Goto	Tokonami	Tokonami	Mizuno	Goto	Mizuno
Foreign	Terauchi Motono	Uchida Hara	Uchida	Uchida	Yamamoto Ijuin	Matsui
War	Oshima	Tanaka Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Tanaka	Ugaki
Navy	Kato	Kato	Kato	Kato Takarabe	Takarabe	Murakami
Finance	Shoda	Takahashi	Takahashi	Ichiki	Inouye	Shoda
Justice	Matsumuro	Oki	Oki	Okano	Hiranuma	Suzuki
Education	Okada	Nakahashi	Nakahashi	Kamada	Okano	S. Egi
Agr. & Com.	Nakashoji	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Arai	Den, Okano	Mayeda
Com'tions	Den	Noda	Noda	Mayeda	Inukai	Fujimura
Railways	—	Motoda	Motoda	Oki	Yamanouchi	Komatsu

(Continued)	Kato June 1924	2nd Kato Aug. 1925	Wakatsuki Jan. 1926	Tanaka Apr. 1927	Hamaguchi July 1929
Premier	Kato	Kato	Wakatsuki	Tanaka	Hamaguchi
Foreign	Shidehara	Shidehara	Shidehara	Tanaka	Shidehara
Home	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki Hamaguchi	Suzuki Mochizuki	Adachi
Finance	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi Hayami Kataoka	Takahashi Mitsuchi	Inouye
War	Ugaki	Ugaki	Ugaki	Shirakawa	Ugaki
Navy	Takarabe	Takarabe	Takarabe	Okada	Takarabe
Justice	Yokota Ogawa	Egi	Egi	Hara	Watanabe
Education	Okada	Okada	Okada	Mitsuchi Mizuno Shoda	Kobashi
(Agr. & Com.	Takahashi)				
Agr. & Forestry	Okazaki	Hayami	Hayami Machida	Yamamoto	Machida
Com. & Industry	Noda	Kataoka	Kataoka Fujisawa	Nakahashi	Tawara
Com'tions	Inukai Adachi	Adachi	Adachi	Mochizuki Kuhara	Koizumi
Railways	Sengoku	Sengoku	Sengoku Inouye	Ogawa	Y. Egi
Overseas	—	—	—	Tanaka	Matsuda

III. IMPERIAL DIET

The House of Peers

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes and Marquises who are to sit in the House by virtue of their rights when they attain the age of thirty; (c) Representatives of the Peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who are elected from among their respective orders; (d) Men of erudition or of distinguished services nominated by the Em-

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peror; (e) Four members of the Imperial Academy elected from among the members thereof and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest tax payers elected by means of mutual election from among the highest tax payers in each prefecture, the number thereof being fixed as one or two for each prefecture. The number of members representing each of three inferior orders of the Peerage is fixed as 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons. (Further details are given elsewhere in this chapter.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

The House was composed, on Dec. 26, 1928, on the occasion of the convocation of the 56th session, as follows:

Princes of Blood	16
Princes	13
Marquises	30
Counts	18
Viscounts	66
Barons	65
Imperial Nominees	124
Imperial Academy Members	4
Highest Tax Paying Members	65
Total	399

The present President of the House is Prince I. Tokugawa (appointed in 1903), and Vice-President Marquis M. Hachisuka (appointed in 1924), Chief Secretary being T. Naruse.

House of Representatives

According to the new election law passed in the 50th session of the Imperial Diet in 1925, which was put in force in the general election held in 1928, the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age, who are qualified for eligibility to the franchise with some exceptions. The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts, Formosa and other colonies being excluded of course, each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, with the total number of members fixed at 466. A general election is to take place every four years, and election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The allotment of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban districts, while it stands now at 352 and 112 respectively.

Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; those marked • being the dissolved sessions:—

Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
1st	29 Nov., 1890	8 Mar., '91	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
• 2nd	29 Nov., '91	25 Dec., '91		
3rd	5 May, '92	15 June, '92	T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th	29 Nov., '92	1 Mar., '93	Do.	Kusumoto.
• 5th	28 Nov., '93	30 Dec., '93	Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
• 6th	16 May, '94	2 June, '94		K. Kataoka.
7th	18 Oct., '94	22 Oct., '94		Do.
8th	24 Dec., '94	27 Mar., '95		S. Shimada.
9th	28 Dec., '95	29 Mar., '96		Do.
10th	25 Dec., '96	24 Mar., '97	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
• 11th	24 Dec., '97	25 Dec., '97		
• 12th	19 May, '98	10 June, '98		Do.
13th	3 Dec., '98	10 Mar., '99		
14th	22 Nov., '99	24 Feb., '00		
15th	25 Dec., '00	25 Mar., '01	K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
16th	10 Dec., '01	10 Mar., '02		
• 17th	9 Dec., '02	28 Dec., '02		
18th	12 May, '03	5 June, '03		Sugita.
• 19th	10 Dec., '03	11 Dec., '03	H. Kono.	Do
20th	20 Mar., '04	30 Mar., '04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st	30 Nov., '04	28 Feb., '05		
22nd	28 Dec., '05	27 Mar., '06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd	28 Dec., '06	28 Mar., '07		
24th	24 Dec., '07	28 Mar., '08		

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Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
25th.....28 Dec.,	'08—25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th.....24 Dec.,	'09—24 Mar.,	'10		
27th.....24 Dec.,	'10—24 Mar.,	'11		
28th.....24 Dec.,	'11—24 Mar.,	'12		
29th.....21 Aug.,	'12—23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th.....24 Dec.,	'12—26 Mar.,	'13		
31st .....26 Dec.,	'13—26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd..... 5 May,	'14— 8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd.....20 June,	'14—26 June,	'14		
34th..... 3 Sept.,	'14— 9 Sept.,	'14		
*35th..... 7 Dec.,	'14—25 Dec.,	'14		
36th.....20 May,	'15—10 June,	'15	S. Shimada.	T. Hanai.
37th..... 1 Dec.,	'15—29 Feb.,	'16		Do.
38th.....27 Dec.,	'16—25 June,	'17		S. Hayami.
39th.....22 June,	'17—15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th.....22 Dec.,	'17—26 Mar.,	'18		
41st .....27 Dec.,	'18—27 Mar.,	'19		
*42nd.....26 Dec.,	'19—16 Feb.,	'20		
43rd.....29 June,	'20—30 July,	'20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th.....25 Dec.,	'20—27 Mar.,	'21		
45th.....25 Dec.,	'21—25 Mar.,	'22		
46th.....27 Dec.,	'22—27 Mar.,	'23	Y. Kasuya.	G. Matsuda.
47th.....11 Dec.,	'23—23 Dec.,	'23		Do.
*48th.....27 Dec.,	'23—31 Jan.,	'24		Do.
49th.....28 June,	'24—19 July,	'24		M. Koizumi.
50th.....24 Dec.,	'24—31 Mar.,	'25		Do.
51st .....24 Dec.,	'25—31 Mar.,	'26		Do.
52nd.....24 Dec.,	'26—25 Mar.,	'27		Do.
53rd..... 3 May,	'27— 8 May,	'27	S. Morita.	G. Matsuura.
*54th.....26 Dec.,	'27—21 Jan.,	'28		
55th.....20 Apr.,	'28— 7 May,	'28	H. Motoda.	I. Kiyose.
56th.....24 Dec.,	'28—25 Mar.,	'29	H. Motoda, M. Kawara.	Do.

Chief Secretary of the House.—T. Nakamura.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. After effecting the organization towards the end of December the House adjourns for about one month, so that its actual working time does not exceed two months.

General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution. In general three or four months intervene from the date of dissolution to that of general election. Of the 15 general elections carried out from the 1st election in 1890 only two, i. e. those of 1908 and 1912, were regular and were held after the natural expiry of the 4 year term.

Elections and the Relative Party Strength

Leaving out of account all those minor groups of temporary existence, the relative strength of those permanent parties as at the close of the respective sessions recently is shown below:—

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	Minseito (Kenseikai)	Seiyukai	Shinto Club	Jitsugyo Doshikai	Neutral	Proletarians	Others	Total
56th (Mar. '29).....	178	220	29	3	12	7	12	462
55th (Apr. '28).....	217	219	—	4	14	—	12	466
54th (Dec. '27).....	222	189	—	9	15	—	29	464
53rd (May '27).....	163	175	65	9	15	—	37	464
52nd (Mar. '27).....	163	165	65	9	25	—	37	464
51st (Mar. '26).....	165	162	87	9	15	—	26	464

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The amended election law enacted in 1925 increased the number to 13,000,000.

Election	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders (1,000)	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.	% of Voting	
					Voters	Absentees
1st (1890).....	300	467	1,550	11.42	—	—
10th (1908).....	379	1,582	4,176	32.80	85.72	14.28
14th (1920).....	464	3,069	6,166	46.33	86.70	13.30
15th (1924).....	464	3,341	7,199	57.01	91.18	8.82
16th (1928).....	466	12,530	26,889	209.75	80.90	19.10

Profession of Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1908, 1920 and 1924, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable, the figures showing relative percentage:—

	Election				
	5th	10th	14th	15th	16th
Civil and Military.....	0.7	0.3	6.5	3.2	10.2
Medicine	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2
Journalists	2.7	4.5	5.4	6.5	7.3
Lawyers	8.3	16.9	14.7	13.8	15.6
Business-men	17.0	16.1	28.4	27.8	22.2
Farmers	48.7	27.4	20.0	17.9	9.5
Mnf. and Miners.....	1.7	3.2	5.8	5.0	9.7
Others	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.8	5.2
No Profession	15.3	23.5	14.0	17.0	18.1

Age of the Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows, the figures in percentage:—

Election	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 or over
1st (1890).....	51.3%	35.0	10.0	3.7
5th (1902).....	35.0	47.0	15.0	3.0
10th (1912).....	16.1	46.4	34.0	3.4
14th (1920).....	12.9	32.3	41.2	13.6
15th (1924).....	14.2	37.7	38.2	9.9
16th (1928).....	7.9	38.6	34.8	18.7

Violation of Election Rules.—The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Imprisoned	Penalty	Acquitted	Unseated	Total
1st (1890).....	26	211	47	—	286
2nd	65	183	69	4	323
3rd-4th	217	504	403	24	1,155
5th-6th	249	611	152	15	1,029
7th	173	1,348	335	5	1,861
8th	140	1,642	212	2	1,998
9th	25	230	28	1	284
10th (1908).....	128	1,419	274	—	1,921
11th	325	3,437	188	—	3,950
12th (1915).....	448	7,194	671	19	8,332
13th (1917).....	1,283	21,245	319	530	23,377
14th (1920).....	148	5,166	145	37	5,496
15th (1924).....	56	9,434	36	1,825	11,351

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Review of the 56th Session (Dec. 26—Mar. 25)

The first regular session of the Diet under the Manhood Suffrage law, the 56th session was of comparatively little importance so far as regards legislative work, for of the over 130 government measures only 100 passed the two houses, these including the Budget, post-defacto approval of the memorable Peace Preservation Law, and the revision of the Rice Adjustment Law, and a few others. One interesting new appropriation included in the Budget, which by the way was passed as it stood, was the creation of the much talked-of Department of Overseas Affairs. All the measures which the Ministry made much of, both while it was "out" and "in," as the transfer of the Land and Business taxes to the local finance, the revision of the Railway Construction Law, the Laborers Emergency Relief Law Bill, the Special Finance Law Project for Control of Fertilizers, the Special Finance Law Project for Encouraging the Yeomanship, the Religious Bodies Law Bill, the Constitution of Law Court Bill were all shelved by either the Upper House or the Privy Council, though they were measures of special importance respectively to the Ministers of Finance, Railways, Home, Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Justice. Though the session was so barren in practical work there was plenty of noise and abuse to spare in the sittings from first and last. It was perhaps one of the most tumultuous sessions known in recent years.

The Premier and Mr. Kuhara, the Minister of Communications, were handled with severity in both houses over the "Emperor's gracious words" affair arising out of the Minister of Education Mr. Mizuno's opposition to the entry of Mr. Kuhara to the Cabinet. The latter was placed in a mortifying position of replying to the galling questions of certain Opposition members about alleged underhand practices of the Kuhara Firm. The "gracious words" affair that had been pending since last year between the different groups of the Peers was brought to the head on Feb. 14th and on the 19th the Premier offered apology to a plenary sitting of the House saying that the statement he issued on the occasion of Mr. Mizuno's resignation over the affair lacked discretion. On the following day the House passed a resolution by 172 to 149 condemning the Premier's procedure as careless and highly objectionable, and hence entirely unworthy of his high official duty. It should be noted that the Oppositions non-confidence motion placed on the 9th was rejected by the majority of 64. There were also two other important cases that were brought up for discussion, one about the notorious phrase in the anti-war pact and the other about a certain grave occurrence in Manchuria, meaning the terrible mystery in Mukden on June 4, 1928. The Premier treated the former with easy assurance that there was no longer of the phrase being objectionable on constitutional ground, while concerning the Mukden mystery he replied that the matter was still under investigation and would be reported later on.

Probably the most excited discussion in the session was that which broke out over the minor constituency bill—the electoral system in force since the manhood suffrage law in force since 1928 being one of medium constituency. It was hurriedly introduced by the Seiyukai and Shinsei Club members with the ulterior object of effecting coalition between the two parties and so to secure an absolute majority. This surprise movement was met by the Opposition with a policy of obstruction to drag out the question stage. The obstruction tactics so far succeeded that it was not before the 22nd, when only three days were left in the session that the bill was put to division and carried by the majority of 54. On the 24th it was placed before the plenary sitting of the Upper House where the discussion opened with a long-winded interpellation of a certain member lasting for three hours, and ultimately the unlucky bill was slaughtered without even being referred to a committee. This extraodinary discussion keenly annoyed the President Mr. Motoda, who from age and state of health was hardly equal to maintain order in the pandemonic scenes enacted in the House and on the 13th he resigned the speakership. On the 14th Mr. M.

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Kawara, Seiyukai leader, was elected successor. By a strange irony of fate he died on May 19th from illness.

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE DIET

The following list gives only those members of the two Houses of the Imperial Diet who were appointed officers of one or another Committee in the 56th session (Dec. 1928—Mar. 1929):—

House of Peers

President ..... Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.
Vice-Pres. ..... Marquis Masa-aki Hachisuka.
Chairman of Whole House Committee. Prince Fumimaro Konoye.

Budget Committee.—Prince Sanetaka Ichijo, Marquis Tsuneyasu Nakamikado, Marquis Moritachi Hosokawa, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, Count Yasuye Yanagisawa, Count Aisuke Kabayama, Count Tadakatsu Sakai, Baron Narimoto Oi, Viscount Ritsu Okubo, Viscount Nobumitsu Aoki, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, Viscount Kyoshiro Inouye, Viscount Toshisada Mayeda, Viscount Sukehiro Ito, Viscount Teruko Okochi, Viscount Masuzo Nomura, Viscount Sukekuni Soga, Viscount Chifuyu Watanabe, Viscount Tomomitsu Uramatsu, Katsutaro Inuzuka, Bunzo Shinno, Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, Yoku Egi, Kenjiro Komatsu, Raizo Wakabayashi, Baron Mitsunojo Funakoshi, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, Seiji Tsukamoto, Masahiro Ota, Baron Nagakazu Kurota, Baron Seinosuke Go, Baron Taro Tsuji, Baron Mototsura Cho, Baron Kiyosumi Inouye, Baron Masatane Inada, Shiro Fujita, Sannosuke Sakamoto, Keisaburo Hashimoto, Tetsukichi Kurachi, Kazutsugu Yamanouchi, Hiroshi Minami, Takukichi Kawasaki, Kurahei Yuasa, Michiyoshi Sugawara, Jo Akaike, Kohei Yuji, Masanosuke Kato, Giichi Matsumura, Shintaro Ohashi, Raita Fujiyama, Seihachiro Sawayama, Seisuke Koro, Takuzo Hanai, Kamekichi Yamazaki, Jusha Tsumura, Jinzo Igarashi, Keiichi Yamada, Katsutaro Matsumoto, Mototaro Nagao, Chiyokichi Honma, Fukuichi Morita.

Settled Account Committee.—Marquis Takayasu Shijo (Chairman), Baron Takanari Todo (Deputy Chairman), Marquis Naonaka Nabeshima, Marquis Yoshiharu Satake, Count Tetsutaro Kawamura, Count Yoshinori Futara, Viscount Tsunasada Tochigi, Viscount Seifu Yoshida, Viscount Keishi Toyooka, Viscount Sukenaga Shirakawa, Viscount Masatoki Ikeda, Viscount Taro Hanabusa, Viscount Toshinari Mori, Viscount Kiyokata Funabashi, Viscount Mamoru Ayakoji, Jigoro Kano, Chojiro Mizukami, Seitaro, Tomitani, Baron Tadaaki Nabeshima, Shigenari Uchida, Baron Atsusuke Nagamatsu, Baron Heikichi Uyeda, Baron Kunisada Imazono, Baron Kameyoshi Noda, Baron Takanari Todo, Baron Toyo Adachi, Baron Shuji Watanabe, Toshikazu Ishiwata, Jun-ichiro Otsu, Kintaro Hattori, Katsutaro Inabata, Naohiko Seki, Kijuro Saito, Hiroshi Isogai, Eigoro Kanasugi, Zenpachi Saito, Kenjiro Nishimoto, Shigeo Sugazawa, Yojiro Yoshida, Akira Yokoyama, Kaheiji Kobayashi, Kazuma Tanaka, Hajime Kobayashi, Taketaro Itohara, Jihei Takahiro, Shujiro Narumi.

Qualification Committee.—Chairman, Yasushi Hijikata; Deputy Chairman, Baron M. Higashizono.

Disciplinary Committee:—Chairman, Count Y. Yanagiwara; Deputy Chairman, Baron T. Ki.

Petition Committee.—Chairman, Viscount N. Kiyo-oka; Deputy Chairman, Shuzo Aoki.

1st Section.—Chief, Count Y. Yanagisawa; Director, Baron N. Oi.

2nd Section.—Chief, Marquis Y. Matsudaira; Director, Michinari Suyenobu.

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3rd Section.—Chief, Baron Y. Kiyoshi; Director, Viscount T. Uramatsu.

4th Section.—Chief, Hiizu Miyake; Director, Masanosuke Kato.

5th Section.—Chief, Marquis Nakamikado; Director, Baron S. Yabuki.

6th Section.—Chief, Marquis T. Shijo; Director, Yasushi Hijikata.

7th Section.—Chief, Marquis N. Okuma; Director, Kazutsugu Yamanouchi.

8th Section.—Chief, Marquis T. Okubo; Director, Ichijo Hattori.

9th Section.—Chief, Count M. Okudaira; Director, Sannosuke Sakamoto.

House of Representatives

President ..... { Hajime Motoda. / Mosuke Kawara.

Vice-Pres. ..... Ichiro Kiyose.

Chairman of Whole House Committee. Junsaku Takatori.

Budget Committee.—Zembei Horikiri (Chairman), Nitaro Ito, Yoshihisa Kawaguchi, Takashi Suzuki, Takeshi Yamazaki, Toyosuke Hata, Shobei Fujinuma, Kazutami Tago, Kumajiro Takahashi, Kiyota Matsumi, Shosei Ikeuchi, Shimpei Yamamoto, Hisaji Sasaki, Kenzo Aoyama, Gohei Matsumura, Naotaro Satake, Ryogoro Kato, Ginzo Shimizu, Shu Hiraga, Tomosaburo Aoki, Kan-ichi Nagawa, Osamu Toyoda, Yo Yoshimoto, Chokichi Miyawaki, Shunkichi Futagami, Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Hideo Arima, Sadao Nakayama, Rikiji Yano, Yosuke Iwakawa, Fusajiro Ichinomiya, Fujiro Hara, Kotaro Bando, Susumu Nishiwaki, Tamijuro Tozawa, Gotaro Ogawa, Kyujiro Okazaki, Naoharu Kataoka, Yasunosuke Kawasaki, Koku Kawasaki, Masao Kanda, Seinen Takagi, Unpei Takata, Wataru Taketomi, Keiichiro Soyeda, Keijiro Nakamura, Seigo Nakano, Tetsuo Kudo, Chuji Machida, Jakusui Fujita, Akira Den, Heigoro Sakurai, Sadakichi Ichimatsu, Fujiya Suzuki, Rokusaburo Nakanishi, Ryuji Nagashima, Shigeo Iwakiri, Bensho Shiiwo, Hideo Moriya, Yoshinari Onimaru, Reisuke Danno, Isoh Abe.

Settled Account Committee.—Hidegoro Isaka (Chairman), Otozo Masuya, Shoichiro Koriya, Shigeyuki Ono, Kunikichi Murakami, Kenzo Matsumura, Kusuemon Tainaka, Wataru Yoshitsu, Boroku Nakajima, Masanori Mori, Toshihide Nakazaki, Torajiro Osawa, Zen-emon Sugano, Shiro-o Sakamoto, Saburo Chiba, Ko Harada, Gorobei Ihara, Ikkaku Sakamoto, Kentaro Suzuki, Kai-icho Suyematsu, Kei-ichi Fujii, Iwa Miyake, Masamoto Onishi, Yonezo Fujiwara, Sadao Odani, Yasuzo Kamewari, Keihachi Ikeda, Tokutaro Shimizu, Shinjiro Ota, Shichiro Tanabe, Tatsujiro Uchino, Bunshiro Narumi, Eijiro Miyoshi, Kazuma Unno, Kunitaro Abe, Hiroshi Ishikawa, Mikisuke Okamoto, Tahei Saito, Kazuo Nakagawa, Hokichi Takeuchi, Minoru Sato, Takasuke Kuno, Sanshiro Kurazono.

Petition Committee.—Itaro Okada (Chairman); Taniji Yamashita, Takeo Toda, Tetsuya Nonaka, Yoichi Sato, Kunitaro Koyama, Yasuichiro Shiba (Directors).

Disciplinary Committee.—Tadahiko Okada (Chairman); Iwao Saito, Koichi Yamada, Shinzo Tazaki (Directors).

1st Section.—Chief, Kozaburo Miyabara; Director, Morihei Takahashi.

2nd Section.—Chief, Naoharu Kataoka; Director, Tatsuo Kotaki.

3rd Section.—Chief, Teijiro Honda; Director, Takichi Hashimoto.

4th Section.—Chief, Kasaku Toi; Director, Ikkaku Sakamoto.

5th Section.—Chief, Seinen Takagi; Director, Takeo Suglura.

6th Section.—Chief, Mosuke Kawahara; Director, Chozaburo Mizutani.

7th Section.—Chief, Kan-ichi Otake; Director, Hajime Ire.

8th Section.—Chief, Ikunosuke Fujisawa; Director, Kenzo Asahara.

9th Section.—Chief, Tsuneyuki Honda; Director, Choji Sasaki.

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IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts or prefectures, three of them called "fu," and the rest "ken."

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 636 smaller administrative districts, which are called "gun" or counties, and these in turn are subdivided into villages or "mura" and towns or "machi." Originally sub-prefectural administrative division, the "gun" system was abolished in 1926 and a "gun" is now a mere relic of olden days. There are 10,494 villages, 1,508 towns and 103 autonomous cities or "shi."

The chief administrator of a "fu" or "ken" is called "chiji" or prefectural governor and is appointed by the Minister of the Interior, whereas the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, mayor, and headman.

The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. Every male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture and enjoying citizenship, has the right to vote or to be elected. The term of office of the members is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the Governor. The assembly has initiative on non-Budgetary matters and can demand a call of a special session on the quorum of at least one-third of the assembly or of one-half of the standing committee. The assembly can be dissolved subject to Imperial sanction. Established in 1878 it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model and the law as last revised in 1929 made it liberal and more up-to-date in principle.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a muncipial government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise is under the strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limits, and even in Tokyo they are subsidiary to the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by qualified voters, the qualifications of an elector being that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, residing over 2 years in his municipal electoral district.

Municipal System

The municipal system in force was revised in 1921, together with partial reform in the law for the control of the election of the members of the city-council, next in 1926 and again in 1929. By the revision the scope of franchise was considerably enlarged to prepare a way for the enforcement of general manhood suffrage for the election of parliamentary members. Under the revised law the electors are required to be Japanese subjects of over 20 years of age, residing in their municipal electoral districts for a period of over one year. The extension of franchise through the revision in 1921

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has considerably increased the number of voters, by about 204 per cent., the numbers swelling to 80 voters for a population of 1,000 against 25 voters for a population of the same number under the old rules.

The result of the elections held under the system as revised in 1921 indicates a decided improvement in the quality of the members returned, particularly in respect of age, education, etc.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

Latest Revisions of the Local System

1926 saw an epoch-making revision in the local administrative system, in other words, the principle of the new election law for parliamentary members was adopted for the election of the members of prefectural, municipal and village-town assemblies. In 1929 the Prefectural system was revised as described above and that of the subordinate bodies was also made more democratic. In other words their initiative is now recognized and the power of the administrative headmen was much curtailed as regards the enforcement of draft measures.

First Election under the Universal Suffrage System

The first elections of prefectural assembly members under the universal suffrage system came off in 1921-'28 with the following results, according to the Home Office:—

No. of voters, 12,406,311; No. of votes, 9,960,230; ratio of absentees, 19.7%. The votes polled as classified by party distinction are, according to the Asahi:—

Seiyukai (Ministerial)	4,359,633
Minseito (Opposition)	4,262,580
Proletarians	471,131
Others	866,886

The returns for the cities and village-town elections are unknown, but as ascertained early in June 1929 the success of Proletarian members was striking, especially the Social Democrats in urban electorate and the other Pros. in the rural.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village
Aichi	18	4	74	170
Akita	9	1	45	193
Aomori	8	2	20	148
Chiba	12	1	78	270
Ehime	12	3	32	253
Fukui	11	1	10	168
Fukuoka	19	8	51	279
Fukushima	17	3	43	366
Gifu	18	2	50	293
Gumma	11	3	38	168
Hiroshima	16	4	53	375
Hokkaido	86	6	40	198
Hyogo	25	4	46	375
Ibaraki	14	1	47	333
Ishikawa	8	1	22	198
Iwate	13	1	23	213
Kagawa	7	2	20	154
Kagoshima	12	1	16	128
Kanagawa	11	3	24	169
Kochi	7	1	23	172
Kumamoto	12	1	40	309
Kyoto	18	1	26	242
Miyagi	16	1	38	166
Miyazaki	8	2	15	81
Miye	15	3	27	308
Nagano	16	3	28	357
Nagasaki	9	2	11	181
Nara	10	1	22	131
Niigata	16	3	45	365
Oita	12	2	33	224
Okayama	19	2	52	345
Okinawa	5	2	1	52
Osaka	9	4	34	295
Saga	8	1	12	120
Saitama	9	1	43	326
Shiga	12	1	20	182
Shimane	16	1	18	264
Shizuoka	13	4	42	238

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Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village	Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village
Tochigi	8	2	30	159	Wakayama	7	1	27	201
Tokushima	10	1	31	108	Yamagata	11	3	24	202
Tokyo	6	1	14	145	Yamaguchi	11	2	28	192
Tottori	6	1	12	174	Yamanashi	9	1	7	234
Toyama	8	2	32	236	Total	636	103	1,508	10,454

Note—For area, population, etc. see Chapter on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide Chapters on Population and also on Six Premier Cities.

Members of Local Assemblies

	Prefectural		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Electors (1,000)
1924	1,734	4,977	3,462	867	154,706	5,834
1925	—	—	3,536	1,207	153,035	6,482
1926	—	—	3,553	1,346	152,539	6,200

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CHAPTER VIII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is graded into four ranks, viz. as follows:—

"Shin-nin" or Ministerial—Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors, and a few others, who are nominated by the Emperor in person and are entitled to report direct to the Crown.

"Choku-nin" or Directorship—Vice-Ministers and Bureau-Directors of various Departments, Prefectural Governors, University Professors of high grade and some others, all of whom are appointed by the Emperor through the chiefs of the respective Departments and are entitled to attend the State ceremonies.

"So-nin" or Secretaryship.—Bureau Secretaries, Sectional Chiefs, etc., who are not entitled to attend the State ceremonies.

"Han-nin" or Clerical staff—Assistant engineers, etc.

The 2nd and 3rd grade officials are also collectively called "Koto-Kan" (High officials), the term being also applied to high officers of the Army and Navy (non-commissioned and warrant officers being classed as "Han-nin" rank).

Appointment

Under the Appointment Regulations In force the "Chokunin" officials are appointed, in principle, from among those "Sonin" officials of higher rank who have been in the service for over 2 years or others possessing similar qualifications, the Army and Navy officers of the rank above major-general or rear-admiral or corresponding rank having the privilege to be appointed the "Chokunin" officials (civil) of the Army or Navy Departments respectively. The "Sonin" officials are appointed from among those who passed the examination for higher civil service or others possessing similar qualifications, those "Han-nin" officials who have been in the service for over 5 years and have shown abillty in the execution of official business being accorded the treatment of "Sonin" grade. The "Han-nin" officials are appointed from among those who have passed the examination for ordinary civil service or graduates of middle schools or other schools of similar status and recognized as such by the Education Minister, or others having similar qualifications, or those junior clerks or employees who have been in the public service for over 4 years successively.

Special Appointment.—Some classes of high officials are appointed irrespective of the above qualifications, those being Chief Secretary of Cabinet, Director of the Legislation Board, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Parliamentary Counsellors of various Departments, Director of Police Affairs Bureau (Home Office), Inspector-General of Metropolitan Police, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of Diet, Personal Secretaries to the Ministers of State, etc. The special appointment also covers the Chiefs of Govt. Iron Foundry, Monopoly Bureau, and Reconstruction Bureau, Directors of Printing Bureau, the Mint and the Woollen Factory (Army), Financial Commissioners stationed abroad, and a few others, who have appointed from among men possessing technical knowledge, tact and experience necessary to the execution of official business particular to the respective posts, irrespective of the qualifications specified in the Appointment Regulations.

The total force of the Government service at the end of 1927 was as follows:—

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Civil Service.—"Chokunin," 1,264; "Sonin," 13,274; "Han-nin," 139,661; Employees, 277,887; Total 432,086.

Army & Navy.—"Shin-nin" and "Chokunin," (A.) 207, (N.) 110; "Sonin," (A.) 13,724, (N.) 4,714; "Han-nin," (A.) 3,532, (N.) 18,275; Cadets, (N.) 188; Total (A.) 17,463, (N.) 23,327; Grand Total 40,790.

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the officials in the Government service of all ranks excluding Premier, Ministers of State, Governor-Generals of Chosen and Taiwan, and Governor of Kwantung leased territory were substantially increased in 1920. The new scale for principal posts in civil and military service stands as follows:—

"Shin-nin" Rank

Office	Salary per annum
Prime Minister	¥12,000
Ministers of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Chosen	8,000
Pres. of Privy Council	7,500
Gov. of Kwantung	7,500
Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan	7,500
Ambassadors	7,500
Pres. Administrative Litigation Court	7,500
Pres. of Board of Audit	7,500
Pres. of Procurator-General of Supreme Court	7,500
Vice-Pres. Privy Council	7,000
Dir.-Gen. of Administrative Affairs (Chosen)	7,000
Privy Councillors	6,500

"Chokunin" Rank

Pres. Imp. Universities	7,000-6,500
Pres. of Iron Foundry	7,500-6,500
Gov. of Hokkaido	7,500-6,500
Chief Secy. of Cabinet	6,500
Chief of Legislation Board	6,500
Chief of Reconstruction Board	6,500
Vice-Ministers (Parl. & Perm.)	6,500
Dir.-Gen. of Civil Affairs (Taiwan)	6,500
Inspector-Gen. of Metropolitan Police	6,500
Pres. of Board of Decoration	6,500
Judges & Procurators	6,500-4,500
Gov. of South Sea Is. & of Karafuto	6,000-5,200
Chief Secy. of Privy Council	5,700
Bureau Directors	5,200
Chief Secy. of Houses of Diet	5,700-5,200
Prefectural Governors	6,000-5,200
Parl. Counsellors	5,200

The Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa and Hyogo enjoy each an additional allowance of ¥800, and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Kumamoto, ¥600.

The scale for "Sonin" and "Han-nin" rank stands as follows:—

Grade	"Sonin" (Annual)	"Han-nin" (Monthly)	Grade	"Sonin" (Annual)	"Han-nin" (Monthly)
1st class	¥4,500	¥160	7th class	¥2,400	65
2nd „	4,100	135	8th „	2,000	55
3rd „	3,800	115	9th „	1,800	50
4th „	3,400	100	10th „	1,600	45
5th „	3,100	85	11th „	1,400	40
6th „	2,700	75	12th „	1,200	—

Note.—In exceptional cases the salary of "Han-nin" rank may be raised to ¥200.

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Diplomatic & Consular Service

		Salary	Allowance
Ambassador		¥7,500	¥45,000 (U. S. A.) 40,000 (Great Britain & France) 35,000 (Germany) 30,000 (Russia, Italy, Brazil & Turkey) 28,000 (Belgium) 26,000 (China)
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	(a)	6,500	25,000 (Austria, Argentina & Canada) 22,000 (European countries except Austria) 18,000 (Mexico, Chile & Peru) 15,000 (Siam)
	(b)	5,700	
	(c)	5,200	
Emb. Counsellor	(a)	6,500	16,000—9,000
	(b)	5,200	
Consul-General		5,200	15,000—6,000 (New York)—12,000 (London) 6,000 (in some Chinese cities)
Consul	(a)	4,500	9,000—4,000 (Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago, etc.) 8,000 (Marseilles, Panama, etc.) 4,000 (in some Chinese cities)
	(b)	3,800	
Vice-Consul	(a)	3,400	7,750—5,850 (U.S.A., Holland & Turkey)
	(b)	3,100	

Imperial Household Service

	Salary per annum
Minister	¥8,000
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals	8,000
Director of Peerage Bureau	7,500-6,500
Grand Chamberlain	7,000-6,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies	7,000-6,500
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Stewards to Empress	6,500-5,700
Lord Stewards to Empress Dowager	6,500-5,700
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500-5,200

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

Judicial Service

	Salary per annum
Supreme Court:	
President	¥7,500
Procurator-General	7,500
Judges & Procurators	6,500-4,500
Appeal Courts:	
President	6,500-5,200
Chief Procurators	6,500-5,200
Judges & Procurators	5,200-4,500
District Courts:	
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	5,200-4,500

Military Service

	Salary per annum
General	¥7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500
Major-General	5,600
Colonel	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,600
Major	2,600
Captain	2,100-1,600
Lieutenant	1,200-1,020
Sub-Lieutenant	850
Special Commission Lieutenant	2,290-2,110
Special Commission Sub-Lieutenant (Sr.)	1,910-1,775

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	Salary per annum
Special Commission	
Sub-Lieutenant (Jr.)	1,600-1,480
Non-commissioned and petty officers	1,200- 840
Bandmaster (1st)	2,400-1,920
„ (2nd)	1,680-1,500
„ (3rd)	1,320-1,140

Naval Service

	Salary per annum
Admiral	¥7,500
Vice-Admiral	6,500
Rear-Admiral	5,600
Captain	4,600
Commander	3,600
Lieutenant-Commander	2,600
Lieutenant	2,290-1,600
Sub-Lieutenant (1st)	1,910-1,020
Sub-Lieutenant (2nd)	1,600- 850
Midshipmen (cadets)	670
Warrant officers	1,260- 930

THE PENSION SYSTEM

The pension law (revised in 1923) divides pensions into (a) ordinary pension, (b) additional pension and invalid allowance, (c) retiring allowance, (d) pension to the families of deceased officials and officers, and (e) allowance to the families of deceased officials and officers Those who are entitled to pension under the law are civil officials above "hannin" rank and military officers and men, the staff of public schools and libraries, prison and police officers (all above "hannin" rank) being also entitled to the same privileges as civil officials

Ordinary Pension.—Civil officials who retire after a series of 15 years or more (10 years in the case of police and prison officers) are entitled to ordinary pension, the amount being fixed according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn at the time of retirement. The rate is 50/150 of the annual sum of salary for one whose service extended 15-16 years, 1/150 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached. Military officers and men are granted ordinary pension on retiring after the service of 11 years or more, an addition being allowed for each extra year until the maximum of 50 years is reached, as shown in the undermentioned scale of rate fixed according to rank.

Length of service	Generals & admirals	Colonels (captains) to lieutenant	Non-commissioned & warrant officers	Private
11	¥2,500—1,867	¥1,534—467	¥400—225	¥180—150
15	2,700—1,017	1,656—505	432—253	224—174
20	2,950—2,204	1,808—552	472—288	254—204
25	3,200—2,392	1,961—600	512—323	284—234
30	3,450—2,579	2,113—647	552—358	314—264
35	3,700—2,767	2,266—695	592—393	344—294
40	3,950—2,954	2,418—742	632—428	374—334
45	4,200—3,142	2,571—790	673—463	404—354
50	4,450—3,329	2,703—837	712—498	434—384

Additional Pension.—Civil officials and military officers and men who have retired on account of incapacity arising from sickness contracted while in discharge of duty or who have become invalids because of wounds sustained in action are granted additional pension at the rates ranging from ¥240 to ¥2,880 per annum for those disabled while on ordinary duty and from ¥300 to ¥3,600 per annum for those disabled in action. The rates differ according to the order of official rank held at the time of retiring from service and the degree of incapacity.

Invalid Pension.—This is granted on military men below rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers, who have retired on account of ill health or wounds suffered while on duty, though not disabled for life. The rates which differ according to the order of official rank as well as the cause and degree of incapacity range between ¥132 (min.) and ¥1,650 (max.) for non-commissioned officers and warrant officers, and between ¥120 (min.) and ¥1,500 (max.) for privates and blue-jackets, as shown below:—

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	Invalid from action	Invalid from discharge of ordinary duty
Non-commissioned and warrant officers....	¥165—1,650	¥132—1,320
Privates and bluejackets.....	150—1,500	120—1,200

Retiring Allowance.—Retiring allowance is granted to those who retire from the service before the tenure of service entitles them to pension, the sum being fixed, as in the case of pension, according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official or officer at the time of retirement. For civil officials it is calculated by multiplying the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service. Rates for military officers vary according to the official rank and the length of service, the scale of maximum and minimum rates being as follows:—

Rank		Minimum	Maximum
Generals & Admirals	a.	4,375	6,250
	b.	3,250	5,517
	c.	2,333	4,667
Colonels to Lieutenants	a.	1,533	3,833
	b.	988	3,292
	c.	542	2,718
	d.	196	1,960
	e.	142	1,417
	f.	117	1,167
Non-commissioned & warrant officers	a.	100	1,000
	b.	71	713
	c.	64	638
	d.	56	563

Pension & Allowance to Families of Deceased Officials and Officers.—Pension is granted to the family of the deceased whose tenure of service entitles him to ordinary pension or who had already been receiving ordinary pension, the amount of being (1) the whole sum of the pension to the deceased in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered in action, (2) 8/10 in the case of death from ill health or wounds while on ordinary duty, and (3) 5/10 in the case of death from other cause.

Allowance is granted to the family of one who died in office before the tenure of service entitles him to pension, the amount being same as the retiring allowance for the corresponding length of service.

The order of family members entitled to this pension, or allowance is widow, children under age, widower, parents, and grandparents.

PENSION AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1926	52,716	¥29,731,432	20,289	¥5,439,093
1927	53,879	30,833,565	21,052	5,711,918

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Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1926	114,080	¥47,226,308	86,085	¥16,574,590
1927	113,951	47,359,321	84,157	16,265,322

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1926	56,237	¥20,762,058	13,313	¥3,189,756
1927	59,476	21,827,293	13,685	3,261,461

Annuity attached to the Orders of Golden Kite and Rising Sun

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1926	65,659	¥ 8,664,000	4,021	¥199,852
1927	65,056	11,727,600	3,975	253,005

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

DIRECTORY

(October, 1929)

Cabinet.—Prime Minister ..... Y. Hamaguchi.
Chief Secretary ..... F. Suzuki.
Chief, Legislation Board ..... T. Kawasaki.
„ Decoration Board ..... Y. Gejo.
„ National Resources Board ..... K. Usami.
Bureau Directors:—Statistics, T. Hasegawa; Pensions, H. Washio; Printing, S. Sugi.

Privy Council.—President ..... Dr. Baron Y. Kuratomi.
Vice-President ..... Dr. Baron K. Hiranuma.
Chief Secretary ..... Dr. H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Count M. Ito.	Marquis N. Kuroda.	K. Arai.
Baron R. Kuki.	Dr. Baron K. Furuichi.	Gen. M. Kawai.
Viscount K. Kaneko.	Dr. I. Matsumuro.	K. Ishiwara.
Baron Y. Kubota.	S. Egi.	E. Kamada.
Dr. Baron M. Tomii.	Baron Adm. R. Yashiro.	Adm. K. Suzuki.
Viscount I. Ishiguro.	Dr. J. Sakurai.	Viscount K. Ishii.
Dr. Baron K. Yamakawa.	Baron K. Den.	

Imperial Household.—Minister ..... Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ..... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain ..... Adm. K. Suzuki.
Deputy Grand Chamberlain ..... Y. Kawai.
Grand Master of Ceremonies ..... Baron G. Hayashi.
Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies ..... Viscount N. Okabe.
Grand Master of Rituals ..... Prince M. Kujo.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal ..... Count N. Makino.
Lord Steward to the Empress ..... Y. Kawai.
Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager ..... Viscount T. Iriye.

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Bureau Directors:—Peerage, Viscount M. Sengoku; Imperial Tombs, E. Sugi; Medical Affairs, Dr. T. Sato; Culinary Affairs, S. Uyeno; Archives, E. Sugi; Treasury, T. Sugi; Architecture, Baron H. Higashikuze; Imperial Mews, H. Saionji; Forest, M. Mitsuya; Poetry, Viscount T. Iriye.

Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.....Gen. Baron T. Nara.
Chief Board of Audit..... K. Iriye.
President, Peers' School..... R. Fukuhara.
President, Peeresses' School..... T. Matsuura.
Director, Imperial Household Museum..... Y. Oshima.

Foreign Affairs.—Minister .....Baron K. Shidehara.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... R. Nagai.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Yoshida.
Parliamentary Counsellor .....Viscount N. Ota.

Bureau Directors:—Asiatic Affairs, H. Arita; European and American Affairs, M. Hotta; Commercial, T. Taketomi; Treaty, N. Matsunaga.

Chief, Intelligence Bureau ..... H. Saito.
„ Cultural Undertaking Department..... T. Tsubokami.

Home Affairs.—Minister ..... K. Adachi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Saito.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Ushio.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... S. Uchigasaki.

Bureau Directors:—Shrine, K. Ikeda; Local Affairs, D. Tsugita; Police, K. Otsuka; Public Works, N. Sanbe; Sanitary, A. Akagi; Social Affairs, F. Goto; Reconstruction, N. Nakagawa.

Finance.—Minister ..... I. Inouye.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....Dr. G. Ogawa.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... R. Kawada.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... M. Katsu.

Bureau Directors:—Account, S. Fujii; Taxation, T. Aoki; Finance, Y. Tomita; Banking, K. Yasukawa.

Chief, Deposit Department..... Y. Tomita.
Chief, Monopoly Bureau..... R. Hirano.
Director, Mint ..... S. Nagai.

Chiefs of Customs House:—T. Inouye (Yokohama); N. Shinozaki (Kobe); T. Nakajima (Osaka); T. Kubotera (Nagasaki); H. Kanemitsu (Moji); Y. Nishimori (Hakodate).

(Army and Navy list given later.—Ed. J.Y.B.)

Justice.—Minister .....Viscount C. Watanabe.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Kawasaki.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... N. Kohara.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... T. Imoto.

Bureau Directors:—Civil Affairs, H. Hagashima; Criminal Affairs, S. Motoji; Prison Affairs, K. Matsui.

President, Supreme Court.....Dr. K. Makino.
Procurator-Gen., Supreme Court..... S. Koyama.

Presidents, Appeal Courts:—T. Wani (Tokyo); S. Tanita (Osaka); K. Tachiishi (Nagoya); K. Imamura (Hiroshima); T. Ishii (Nagasaki); K. Nishikawa (Miyagi); K. Narita (Sapporo).

Chief Procurators:—I. Miki (Tokyo); H. Otaguro (Osaka); H. Minagawa (Nagoya); T. Minamiya (Hiroshima); J. Mitsuyuki (Nagasaki); S. Miyamasu (Miyagi); S. Adachi (Sapporo).

Education.—Minister ..... I. Kohashi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Nomura.

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Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Nakagawa.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... T. Taima.

Bureau Directors:—Special School Affairs, N. Akama; Common School Affairs, E. Shinowara; Technical School Affairs, M. Kimura; Library, T. Shibata; Religion, M. Nishiyama; Social Education, R. Sekiya.

President, Tokyo Imperial University.....Dr. K. Onozuka.
Epidemic Disease Laboratory.....Dr. M. Nagayo.
Aviation Institute .....Baron Dr. C. Shiba.
Seismic Institute .....Dr. K. Suyehiro.

N.B.—For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colloges and Schools vide Chap. on Education.

Agriculture & Forestry.—Minister..... C. Machida.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... U. Takata.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Matsumura.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... M. Yamada.

Bureau Directors:—Agriculture, T. Ishiguro; Forestry, T. Hirakuma; Fishery, T. Nagase; Stock Breeding, Y. Toda; Sericulture, G. Kodaira.

Director, Silk Conditioning House (Yokohama)..... G. Haga.

Commerce & Industry.—Minister..... M. Tawara.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Yokoyama.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Y. Mitsui.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... S. Iwakiri.

Bureau Directors:—Commercial, S. Kawakubo; Industrial, N. Yoshino; Mining, S. Nakamatsu; Insurance, T. Fukuda.

Chief, Patents Bureau..... S. Sakikawa.
Chief, Government Iron Foundry..... R. Nakai.

Communications:—Minister ..... M. Koizumi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Nakano.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Imaida.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... G. Fukuda.

Bureau Directors:—Postal Affairs, N. Yamamoto; Telegraph & Telephone Affairs, T. Hatakeyama; Construction, S. Inada; Electrical Affairs, K. Tomiyasu; Mercantile Marine, K. Miyazaki; Aviation, T. Yanagiya; Financial, H. Ohashi; Postal Savings, K. Yoshino; Petty Insurance, E. Sonoda; Light House, Marquis, T. Hirohata.

Local Divisional Superintendents:—Y. Hatano (Tokyo); M. Nomoto (Nagoya); Y. Hiratsuka (Osaka); H. Asano (Hiroshima); H. Makino (Kumamoto); N. Mayeda (Sendai); A. Ishino (Sapporo).

Railways.—Minister ..... Y. Egi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... J. Yamaji.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Aoki.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Yamamoto.

Bureau Directors:—Traffic, K. Kubota; Construction, S. Kurogochi; Way & Works, M. Kagayama; Adm. of Private Railways, T. Niwa; Engineering, O. Yamashita; Financial, T. Goto; Electric, Baron S. Iida.

Divisional Superintendents:—H. Yoshida (Tokyo); N. Tanaka (Nagoya); G. Murakami (Osaka); T. Yoneyama (Moji); K. Ito (Sendai); T. Oye (Sapporo).

Overseas Affairs.—Minister ..... G. Matsuda.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... J. Kosaka.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Marquis K. Komura.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... W. Taketomi.

Bureau Directors:—Superintendence, Y. Ikoma; Industrial, S. Uyeda; Colonial Affairs, S. Koriyama.

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Government General of Chosen.—Gov.-Gen.....Baron Adm. M. Saito.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs.....Count H. Kodama.

Bureau Directors:—Superintendence, T. Ikoma; Industrial, S. Uyeda; Colonial Imamura; Judicial, T. Matsutera; Educational, K. Takebe; Police, S. Asari; Railway, T. Omura; Communications, K. Kambara; Monopoly, R. Minakuchi; Director, Higher Court, G. Yokota; Director, Appeal Court, Baron J. Manabe; Customs Directors, H. Watanabe (Jinsen); M. Miyazaki (Fusan); K. Sawa (Shin-gishu).

Government General of Taiwan.—Gov.-Gen..... E. Ishizuka.
Director-General, Civil Affairs..... J. Hitomi.

Bureau Directors:—Home, H. Ishiguro; Finance, M. Tomita; Traffic, N. Kinoshita; Industrial, B. Kudara; Education, R. Sugimoto; Police, T. Ishii; Monopoly, Z. Ikeda; Director, Appeal Court, Y. Aibara; Customs Director, I. Otake.

Government of Kwantung.—Governor..... M. Ota.

Bureau Directors:—Foreign Affairs, H. Yamazaki; Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Police Affairs, T. Kubo; Finance, S. Nishiyama; Dir. Appeal Court, N. Tsuchiya.

Chief, Civil Administration Office (Port Arthur)..... T. Fujiwara.
" " " " (Dairen) ..... S. Tanaka.

Government of Karafuto.—Governor.....S. Agata.

Bureau Directors:—Home, Z. Konishi; Police, T. Koyama; Agr. & For., S. Yoko-o.

Board of Audit.—President.....Dr. K. Mizumachi.

Sectional Chiefs:—H. Kono; K. Oka, K. Imaizumi.

Court of Administrative Litigation.—President..... S. Kubota.

Councillors:—Dr. S. Shimizu; T. Miyake, K. Sekiguchi, T. Shimamura, E. Shukuri, T. Kanamori, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, K. Fukuyama, T. Sawada, T. Kanamori, B. Abe, F. Nozawa, S. Horie, T. Kimura, H. Taguchi, C. Tamai.

Metropolitan Police Board.—Inspector-General..... T. Maruyama.

Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics).

Army.—Minister .....Gen. I. Ugaki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....Count N. Mizoguchi.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Lt.-Gen. N. Abe.
Parliamentary Counsellor .... K. Yoshikawa.

Bureau Directors:—Personnel, Maj.-Gen. M. Furuzo; Military Affairs, Maj.-Gen. G. Sugiyama; Supplies, Maj.-Gen. K. Koiso; Arms, Maj.-Gen. A. Kishimoto; Finance, Paym.-Gen. S. Nakamura; Medical Affairs, Surgeon-Gen. T. Goda; Law Affairs, Y. Nakayama.

Chief, Aviation Dept.....Gen. I. Inouye.
Director, Military Arsenal .....Lt.-Gen. K. Ogata.
" Ordnance Dept. .....Maj.-Gen. F. Murase.
" Technical Dept. .....Lt.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
" Scientific Investigation Dept.....Lt.-Gen. N. Kurosaki.
Chairman, Technical Council.....Lt.-Gen. N. Abe.
Commander, Gendarmerie Headquarter.....Maj.-Gen. Y. Mine.
" " " of Chosen..Maj.-Gen. M. Kusakabe.
Chief, Fortification Dept. .....Lt.-Gen. S. Yamanouchi.
" Horse Administration Dept.....Lt.-Gen. K. Uyeda.
" Transport Dept. .....Lt.-Gen. K. Kihara.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory.....Paym.-Col. K. Nagahiro.
" Provision Department .....Paym.-Col. K. Sato.
" Clothing Department .....Paym.-Col. R. Onodera.

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General Staff Office.—Chief.....Gen. S. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief .....Lt.-Gen. R. Okamoto.

Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gen. H. Ninomiya (General Affairs), Maj.-Gens., S. Hata (1st Sect.); Y. Tatekawa (2nd Sect.); J. Hirose (3rd Sect.); T. Ogawa (4th Sect.)

Surveying Dept.—Chief .....Maj.-Gen. A. Ishii.

Military Education Dept.—Chief.....Gen. N. Muto.
Chief (Gen. Affairs).....Lt.-Gen. S. Hayashi.

Inspectors:—Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. H. Mori; Artillery, Lt.-Gen. M. Sakabe; Engineering, Maj.-Gen. Z. Wakayama; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. H. Hattori.

School Directors:—Military Staff College, Lt.-Gen. J. Tamon; Art. & Eng. School, Lt.-Gen. K. Ohashi; Infantry School, Lt.-Gen. T. Yamamoto; Toyama School, Maj.-Gen. K. Kashii; Cavalry School, Maj.-Gen. H. Yanagawa; Field Artillery School, Lt.-Gen. K. Muro; Heavy Artillery School, Lt.-Gen. R. Ishikawa; Engineering School, Maj.-Gen. T. Iwakoshi; Cadets School, Maj.-Gen. M. Sakamoto; Surgeons School, Surg.-Gen. G. Ichiki; Veterinary Surgeon School, Surg.-Gen. M. Watanabe; Motor Car School, Maj.-Gen. T. Iida; Akeno Aviation School, Maj.-Gen. Y. Aramaki; Tokorozawa Aviation School, Maj.-Gen. K. Furuya; Shimoshizu Aviation School, Maj.-Gen. T. Ozawa; Military Communications School, Maj.-Gen. S. Umeda; Military Prep. School (Tokyo), Col. G. Endo; Military Training School (Sendai), Col. T. Hiraga; Military Training School (Toyohashi), Col. H. Takeda; Military Training School (Kumamoto), Maj.-Gen. T. Koga.

Standing Army

Division	Commander (Lt.—Gen.)	Division	Commander (Lt.—Gen.)
Guards	S. Hayashi.	9th	R. Nagai.
1st	J. Masaki.	10th	S. Honjo.
2nd	S. Akai.	11th	I. Matsui.
3rd	R. Koizumi.	12th	H. Kanayama
4th	Y. Hayashi.	14th	N. Matsuki.
5th	H. Haraguchi.	16th	H. Matsui.
6th	S. Araki.	19th	Y. Kawashima.
7th	J. Watanabe.	20th	H. Uyehara.
8th	H. Miyoshi.		

Colonial Armies, etc.

Commander of Chosen Army.....Lt.-Gen. J. Minami.
„ „ Taiwan Army .....Lt.-Gen. T. Hishikari.
„ „ Kwantung Army .....Lt.-Gen. E. Hata.
„ „ Garrison in China.....Lt.-Gen. K. Arai.
„ „ Tokyo Garrison .....Lt.-Gen. N. Hasegawa.

The Navy.—Minister .....Adm. H. Takarabe.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister .....Baron S. Yabuki.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Vice-Adm. K. Yamanashi
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... H. Awayama.

Bureau Directors:—Military Affairs, Rear-Adm. M. Sakonji; Personnel, Rear-Adm. G. Matsushita; Supplies, Vice-Adm. T. Shimizu; Construction, Dr. K. Majima; Education, Rear-Adm. M. Ominato; Medical Affairs, Surg. Vice-Adm. Y. Onuki; Account, Paym.-Adm. R. Kato; Law Affairs, S. Yamada.

Chief, Fleet Administration Dept.....Vice-Adm. K. Yamanashi.
„ Aviation Dept. .....Vice-Adm. M. Ando.
„ Hydrographical Dept. .....Rear-Adm. S. Yonemura.
„ Technical Investigation Dept.....Vice-Adm. J. Hiraga.

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„ Gunpowder Depot .....Vice-Adm. S. Hatano.
„ Fuel Depot .....Rear-Adm. N. Kishimoto.

School Directors:—Naval Staff College, Rear-Adm. R. Nakamura; Cadets School, Vice-Adm. S. Nagano; Engineering School, Vice-Adm. Yamashita; Medical School, Surg.-Rear-Adm. R. Ogawa; Gunnery School, Rear-Adm. S. Shikage; Torpedo School, Rear-Adm. S. Yasumi; Submarine School, Captain S. Noheda; Paymaster School, Paym. Rear-Adm. K. Karibe; Artificers School, Rear-Adm. T. Murata; Gun Powder Factory, Rear-Adm T. Hatano; Briquet Factory, Rear-Adm., N. Kishimoto.

Naval Staff Board.—Chief.....Adm. K. Kato.
Vice-Chief .....Vice-Adm. N. Suyetsugu.

Commander-in-Chief of Naval Stations:—Vice-Adm. M. Osumi (Yokosuka); Adm. N. Taniguchi (Kure); Vice-Adm. T. Torisu (Sasebo).

Commanders of Secondary Naval Ports:—Vice-Adm. J. Kiyokawa (Maizuru); Rear-Adm. E. Hamano (Mako); Rear-Adm. Y. Shima (Ominato); Vice-Adm. K. Hara (Chinkai).

Arsenal Chiefs:—Rear-Adm. T. Tatsuno (Yokosuka); Rear-Adm. M. Sugi (Kure); Rear-Adm. T. Kuroda (Hiro); Rear-Adm. Y. Taniguchi (Sasebo).

Commanders of Imperial Fleets:—Vice-Adm. E. Yamamoto (Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet & 1st Squadron); Vice-Adm. N. Iida (Commander-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron); Vice-Adm. K. Nomura (Com. Training Squadron).

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CHAPTER IX

DIPLOMACY

PRIOR TO THE RESTORATION OF 1868

Throughout her long history Japan's foreign intercourse has been marked by constant and constructive efforts to preserve her national security and at the same time to adopt and assimilate new alien civilizations, spiritual as well as material. This was amply illustrated not only in the beginning of Japanese relations with China and Korea but also at the time when this country came into contact with Occidental peoples. It is quite natural that Japan's relations with China and Korea antedated those with the nations of Europe and began in an age with which the present survey is not concerned. A few remarks, however, may with propriety be made on our earlier relations with China and Korea, so that the underlying causes of events in later days may be made clearer.

After the Empress Jingo's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese Government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms in 346 A.D., Japan began systematically to introduce Chinese culture and learning through the Korean Peninsula, and soon afterwards Chinese influence over Japan became so great that, toward the end of the sixth century, the Prince Regent Shotoku felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tennoji to impress the Chinese envoys and traders who came to the port of Osaka. Seventy years later, the Emperor Tenji had to assist one of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. In the thirteenth century Japan's security was menaced for the first time in her history by the invasion of the Western shores of Kyushu by the Yuen, or Mongol Chinese, who were eventually repulsed with the incidental aid of a tempest. At the same time political refugees from China welcomed in Japan had a restraining influence over the conquerors. Toward the close of the sixteenth century Hideyoshi, the then actual ruler of this country, despatched a punitive expedition to Korea for a diplomatic assertion of our national independence which was sometimes disregarded by the Korean kings. It ended in failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but actually and mainly because China sent help to Korea which she claimed as a vassal state. When the Manchus conquered and established their rule over China, Chinese refugees came over to Japan and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the seventeenth century.

As previously stated, through the Korean Peninsula we early came into contact with the civilization of the Asiatic Continent as well as with that great religion of the Orient—Buddhism. So that, when in the middle of the sixteenth century Portuguese and Spanish traders appeared on the scene, the country, which had been under the continuous regime of the Shogunate since 1192, was in a highly advanced state both socially and from a political point of view. As is well known, these forerunners of European intercourse brought with them another great religion of the world, viz., Christianity, which was destined to have a far-reaching effect upon the subsequent course of our history. Thus introduced, the future augured well for the prospects of the new religion, and chronicle records the despath in 1582 of an embassy to Rome by the Christian feudatories of Arima, in the Island of Kyushu. It was shortly after this that Dutch and English traders reached Japan and obtained complete freedom of trade with the country. But the activities of the

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Jesuits, and later of the Franciscan and Dominican, missionaries, who by this time had succeeded in erecting churches in various centers of the country, now assumed a certain political character; and this, in addition to the apprehensions which were mainly due to the warning by the Dutch traders who subsequently came to Japan that Spain and Portugal—the countries from whence they had arrived—were plotting to conquer it, induced the Shogunate Government to reverse its hitherto lenient, even friendly, attitude towards them. Accordingly, in 1614, it ordered their total expulsion and proscribed the propaganda of Christian theology in Japan. That the ban was not intended to prejudice our commercial relations with Protestant Europe is conclusively shown by the encouragement given by the Shogunate authorities to the Dutch and English trade. Even so, however, the conviction that Christianity was an instrument of European aggression finally drove them to terminate their policy and to issue in May, 1636, the famous decree of isolation, or "closed country," whereby Japan was literally closed to the rest of the world and all Japanese subjects were forbidden to go abroad. Thenceforth only a few Chinese and Dutch traders were permitted to remain at Deshima in Nagasaki, and by 1790 the number of Dutch merchantmen calling at that port was restricted to one vessel annually.

It will be apparent from the preceding that the isolation of Japan was primarily due to her fear of foreign invasion, not to any disinclination on her part either to tolerate Christianity or to continue intercourse with the countries of the West. Likewise it must have been obvious that this policy of enforced seclusion, albeit it secured for her nearly two centuries of uninterrupted peace (certainly a remarkable fact in itself), could not permanently be maintained. The first nation to challenge it was Russia, which in 1775, and again in 1793, urged the opening of Japanese ports to Russian trade. The failure of the Russian emissaries to realize their mission accounts for the attack by two Russian vessels of the coast of Saghalien in 1806, where they plundered a Japanese town and carried away a number of its inhabitants. This and similar incidents occurring in the northern extremes of the Empire undoubtedly gave warning of the danger from which it had been believed to be immune. Further, the British attempts during the Napoleonic wars to replace the Dutch at Deshima, and the appearance of an American vessel, the Morrison, in the Bay of Yedo (present Tokyo) in 1837, served to bring home to certain of our statesmen what proved to be the inevitable fact, that sooner or later the Powers of Europe and America would insist on their right of privilege to treat with the country. But the Tokugawa Shogunate, still committed to its policy of self-containment, was not as yet prepared to abandon it, when in February, 1844, King William II of the Netherlands conveyed to it his friendly counsel to the effect that Japan should enter into treaty relations with the said Powers. In 1853, however, a formidable American fleet under Commodore Perry visited our shores to urge Japan to open her doors to foreign intercourse. The result was the conclusion of Japan's first treaty of amity with the United States—indeed, the first treaty she has ever made with a foreign country. In this treaty, dated March 31, 1854, the former power consented to open the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American citizens; to reciprocate on an equal and uniform basis their friendly intercourse with the people of Japan; and mutually to extend aid and assistance to vessels in distress. The American example in this regard was presently followed by Russia, Great Britain, France, etc.

But the weakness and inability of the Shogunate Government displayed in dealing with foreign affairs and the fact that it acted of its own accord without the Imperial command incensed the anti-foreign and anti-Shogunate elements, who murdered several foreigners and attacked foreign ships. The result was the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the ensuing year by the allied squadrons of Great Britain, the United States, France and Holland. (An instance may well be cited to illustrate the causes of discontentment of the people. In 1861, the Russians seized the island of Tsushima in the Japan Sea, presumably for the purpose of securing

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a coaling station for her fleet in the Far East, and remained there until she was forced to withdraw through the efforts of the British Minister Sir Rutherford Alcock and Admiral Hope of the British China Squadron.) This state of affairs in the country culminated in 1868 in an epochal and, indeed, much-desired turn of events, namely, the restoration by the Shogunate of its civil and military powers to the Throne, which had in effect been delegated to it for nearly seven centuries. Besides, it should be added that the Imperial sanction had already been obtained for the international engagement concluded by the Shogunate Government, and that the safety and welfare of foreigners in Japan were at the same time assured—and it was in this manner that we at last envisaged a new era in the annals of our relations with the nations of the world.

EARLY MEIJI ERA (1868-94)

The problems confronting the "renascent" Japan were multifarious. But so far as concerned the nation externally, the two outstanding features of her foreign policy were: firstly, to reassert those rights which were inherent in her as an independent Power; secondly, to effect the revision of her one-sided treaties. Of the first, it may be noted that the difficult transition from feudalism, with the vision of those in authority confined to the narrow limits of the Empire, doubtless afforded opportunities for foreign encroachment and aggression. The seizure of Tsushima by Russia has been already referred to. Moreover, the same Power, by penetrating Saghalien and the Kurile Islands where the feudatory of Matsumaye had from early times exercised jurisdiction, demanded that the Perouse Strait should be fixed as the boundary line between the Japanese and Russian Empires. The Japanese authorities proposed on their part that the fiftieth parallel should be made the line of demarcation, but the proposal was not accepted by the Tsar's Government. The question thus remained in suspense for many years; and was only brought to an end in 1875 by Japan's acquiescence in the counter-proposal that the whole of Saghalien should be surrendered in return for the Kurile group of islands, which in fact never belonged to Russia. Similarly, the sovereignty over the Bonin Islands had been a subject of discussion between the Governments of Japan and the United States. In this case, however, the cordial recognition in 1857 by the American Government of our priority resulted in a speedy termination of the controversy. Another occurrence requiring notice here was the expedition to Formosa, which was provoked by the massacre of certain stranded Loochooans by the Formosan aborigines. Seeing that justice could be obtained in no other way, Japan sent to the island a punitive force and occupied it without difficulty. To this China objected as being a "breach of her sovereignty," notwithstanding her earlier reply in an opposite sense—consequently the relations between the two Powers were severely strained. But, in the end, the matter was amicably disposed of by the mediation of the British Minister at Peking, Mr. Wade (afterwards Sir Thomas Wade), on payment of an indemnity by China. Beside these, the so-called Maria Luz Affair embroiled us with Peru. The facts were that a Peruvian ship of that name entered the harbour of Yokohama in 1892, with 200 Chinese slaves on board. It so happened that one of those ill-treated men escaped from confinement and applied to the port authorities for protection; whereupon the latter seized the ship and immediately released the Chinese aboard. The case was ultimately referred to a tribunal presided over by the Emperor Alexander II of Russia, and the decision rendered fully sustained the action of the authorities concerned. It is hardly necessary to say that this victory of the nation in a dispute involving a question of humanity tended to enhance its position internationally.

As for the second phase of our foreign policy during the early Meiji era, it may be pointed out that the treaties concluded by the Shogunate Government deprived Japan of the rights both of judicial and tariff autonomy, though they contained a clause providing for their revision after the year 1872. It was therefore left to the Imperial Government to recover what had been lost by the former's inadvertence, with which object it set to work as soon as

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the stipulated time drew near. Accordingly Prince Iwakura was despatched to America and Europe in 1871 with a view to effect treaty revision with the Western Powers; but the mission proved abortive, mainly because the country was not in its turn prepared to offer suitable guarantees. Apart from this, the solution of the problem was made well-nigh impossible by the fact that the eighteen treaty Powers, which were pledged among themselves to act conjointly in their negotiations with Japan, were unable to find a common basis of agreement. Some of them were in favour of low import duties; others were reluctant to place their subjects or citizens under the jurisdiction of Japanese courts. It is true, the United States showed its willingness to conclude a separate treaty with us and to surrender the two obnoxious points in the old instrument. Nevertheless, a proviso to the effect that the new treaty should not become operative until after the signing of similar treaties with other Powers practically left the matter in status quo. In spite of this, the statesmen of regenerated Japan steadfastly held their course for the liberation of the nation from its unilateral obligations. So, in 1882, Count (afterwards Marquis) Inouye, the then Foreign Minister, approached the British Government with a series of proposals, and the result was the conference of the treaty Powers at Tokyo four years later, at which concessions were to be made by both parties. Meanwhile, the terms of the projected treaties having leaked out, the press and people bitterly attacked the provision for a "Mixed Court" which permitted a certain number of foreign judges to sit on the Japanese Bench. This obliged the Government to postpone the settlement of the question until a more favourable moment. Next, it was attempted by Count (afterwards Marquis) Okuma to induce the Powers to abandon their extraterritorial rights on the basis of permitting the presence of foreign legal assessors in the Taishin-in (the Supreme Court) in cases which concerned foreigners. Many Powers, including Mexico, the United States, Germany, and France, agreed to the new formula; even Great Britain, whose preponderant commercial interests in Japan had made her the arbiter of the situation, was in their train. But the chagrined populace once more rose against the appointment of foreign assessors and forced the valiant Foreign Minister to drop the negotiations. His successors, both Viscount Aoki, subsequently our Minister at the Court of St. James, and Viscount Enomoto, likewise endeavoured for the attainment of the same end; but without success. Then, in 1893, the Lower House of the Imperial Diet voted an address to the Throne recommending the early revision of the unjust treaties, which, above all, were "derogatory to our national dignity." The action convinced the Government that thenceforth it had not only to deal with the Powers, but also to face the Imperial Diet which was supported by a formidable array of public opinion. Furthermore, war with China because of the Korean question appeared imminent. In these circumstances it dissolved the legislative organ of the nation and resumed, at the invitation of the Rosebery Ministry, its negotiations with Great Britain, with Count Mutsu as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The outcome was the memorable Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 16th July, 1894, whereby Great Britain recognized our jurisdiction over British subjects in Japan and the right to levy import duties on goods imported from that country and its colonies. Other Powers followed Great Britain in quick succession; and thus it was that a problem which had agitated the nation for forty long years was finally solved.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Reference may now be made to the Korean question which involved us twice in foreign wars, once with China and then with Russia. That was chiefly due to the geographical importance of the Peninsular Kingdom, which, until its voluntary annexation to Japan in 1910, was a source of ever-present danger to the security of the nation. Historically speaking, each of the parties to the first-mentioned war had an interest in Korea because of its dual tributary position in respect of both; although the claims of Japan were the earlier in origin and were exercised for a longer space of time than those of China. This, however,

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is immaterial. In 1875, a Korean fort on the island of Kang-Hwa fired upon a Japanese warship. This incident finally led to the conclusion of a treaty of amity between Japan and Korea, dated February 27, 1876. Article I of this treaty laid down: "Chosen (or Korea), being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan". This provision gave offence to China who would still treat Korea as a vassal state. On the other hand, factional strife in Korea not only made all orderly government impracticable, but greatly injured Japan's rights and interests there. As a case in point we may mention the disturbances of 1882, in which a band of discontented Korean soldiers revolted against the Ming family at the instigation of Tai-weng Kun, the King's father, who was contriving to undermine the power of the Queen and her coterie. The Queen narrowly escaped; but the mob killed a number of Japanese officers in the service of the Korean Government and, without the slightest provocation, attacked and burned the Japanese Legation in Seoul. As a result of our remonstrances, Korea agreed in the so-called Chemulpo Convention to pay us an indemnity and to build at her own cost barracks for the Legation guards. Subsequently Japan remitted the major portion of the indemnity on the understanding that it should be used for the purpose of internal reforms. Within two years, however, more serious complications arose out of the murder of Prince Ming, the leader of the Reactionary Party, and other conservative leaders, by men belonging to the Korean Progressive Party. The city of Seoul being then in a state of turmoil, the King and the progressives asked for the assistance of Japanese troops for the protection of the Palace, whilst the Ming Party appealed to the Chinese Resident, Yuan Shi-kai, for its recovery. The Chinese troops, who had a numerical strength of twenty to one over the Japanese, attacked the Palace and destroyed our Legation as well. The news of the Chinese outrage was received in Japan with general indignation: the people clamoured for war. But the self-restraint and caution of the Government finally led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin with China, which was signed on April 18, 1885, and removed the prospect of immediate war. By this treaty, China for the first time formally admitted Japan's absolute equality of rights in Korea and each of the Contracting Parties undertook to withdraw its troops from the peninsula and not to despatch any in future without previous notice to the other.

It has been commonly thought that the Treaty of Tientsin was a diplomatic triumph for Japan in so far as China admitted her absolute equality of rights in Korea. But it became in reality the basis of China's ascendency in that country—regarding which the Chinese Government still persisted in its claims of suzerainty—and an indirect cause of the war of 1894-95. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Japan's preoccupation during the interval with various domestic problems, such as the promulgation of the Constitution, the struggle between the Government and the Diet, etc., on the one hand, and the control of the Korean Court by the Mings, who derived their power from China's overlordship, on the other enabled the ambitious Chinese Resident to gain the upper hand in the affairs of Korea and to undo the internal reforms initiated at the instance of the former. Following this, Kim Ok-yun, one of the leaders of the Reform Party and a refuge in Japan since the disturbances of 1884, was, with the apparent connivance of the Chinese authorities, assassinated by a Korean notable who had accompanied him to Shanghai. The remains of the victim were conveyed on board a Chinese man-of-war to Korea, where they were subjected to brutal mutilation and public exposure. The above incident was almost contemporaneous with the uprising of the Tong-haks, originally members of a certain religious organization, against the corrupt officials of the Korean Court. China, which it appears was misled by reports as to Japan's internal troubles, took advantage of the occasion and sent some 3,000 troops to the Peninsula. Thereupon, Japan also sent there, in virtue of the Chemulpo Convention and of the Treaty of Tientsin, a mixed brigade of about 8,000 in number. China demanded their immediate withdrawal. But Japan urged the necessity of co-operation with her for the restoration of peace

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in Korea and the recommendation of such measures of reform as might be needed for the good government of the country. A second refusal by China forced Japan to act independently. In the meantime, the Chinese troops in Korea were considerably reinforced; and in the morning of July 25, 1894, an engagement between squadrons belonging to the opposing parties took place off the Fengtao. This definitely committed them to hostilities, and war was formally declared a week later.

The war so precipitated, from which Japan emerged victorious both on land and sea, was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of the 17th April, 1895, In this treaty China recognized the full and complete independence of Korea; agreed to cede to Japan (1) the Liaotung Peninsula and the adjacent waters, as well as (2) Formosa and the Pescadores; to pay to Japan an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels; and to open to trade and navigation four ports, i.e., Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hungchow, in various provinces and certain parts of the rivers Yangtse and Woo-sung.

INTERVENTION OF THE THREE POWERS

A few days after the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan was taken aback by a new, and altogether sudden, international crisis. It was the intervention in the terms of peace with China of a group of European Powers—namely, Russia, France, and Germany. Russia's motive in this unexpected move—so it was to the nation at the time—was obvious. To put it briefly, she was opposed to Japan's territorial acquisitions on the Continent: in that event she would have to reckon with a new factor which was quite incongruous with her desire to reach the warmer waters of the Pacific. In other words, the Muscovite Empire wished to see China and Korea in status quo ante bellum, which would better serve her purposes. And notwithstanding its profession that it would seek nothing from Japan except the assurance of the indepenedence of Korea, it was rumoured in the Chancelleries of Europe as soon as peace was in sight that the Russian Ambassadors had been instructed to obtain an agreement against the cession to Japan of any part of the mainland of China, and the ominous rumour was never contradicted. Again, it might be expected that France, which was bound by her entente with Russia, should be found acting in concert with her northern ally. But the intervention of Germany along with these Powers evoked much speculation both in Japan and elsewhere. Whatever it might be, the wisdom of Germany's action was subsequently questioned by no less a personage than the ex-Chancellor von Bülow himself. At any rate, their forces in Chinese waters and the vicinity were greatly augmented by the middle of April, 1895, and were ready to interpose on their own account in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Consequently the situation in the Far East assumed a threatening aspect.

But it was an opportune moment for the Powers to intervene. Not to mention the disparity in strength, Japan had just concluded a foreign war; it was too great a strain for her to face anew a struggle for which she was totally unprepared. To aggravate matters, ratifications of the treaty of peace with China had not yet been exchanged, thus exposing it to the danger of cancellation. Accordingly, the three Powers notified Japan, on April 23rd, idem, that since the possession of the Liaotung Peninsula by Japan would not be conducive to the permanent peace of the Far East, "they would give a new proof of their sincere friendship for the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by advising them to renounce the definite possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung." It should be observed that China's appeals to Russia for intervention in the war largely contributed to this untoward development—which, in the long run, proved as detrimental to her interests as it well could be. A week later, that is to say, on April 30th, Japan apprized Russia of her intention to retrocede the Peninsula except the Kinchow district; but the Russians insisted that that district, including Port Arthur, should also be given up. Aside from this, the British Government, while assuring Japan of its friendly sentiments, advised her to make to "the susceptibilities of Europe all concessions compatible with Japan's dignity and permanent interests." In

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these circumstances our Government decided to accept the "friendly recommendation" of the three aligned Powers: China, in turn, agreed to pay to Japan 30,000,000 taels for the retrocession. The decision was followed by the issue on May 10th, simultaneously with the publication of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, of an Imperial Rescript in which it was stated: "Considering, therefore, the best interests of peace, and animated by a desire not to bring upon our people added hardships or to impede the progress of the national destiny by creating new complications, and thereby making the situation difficult and retarding the restoration of peace, we do not hesitate to accept such recommendation," and that, the justice of Japan's cause having been proclaimed to the world, "we can find nothing to impair the honour and dignity of our Empire if we now yield to the dictates of magnanimity, and, taking into consideration the general situation, accept the advice of the friendly Powers." The Rescript, countersigned by all the Ministers of State, produced a profound effect upon the people of Japan, whose indignation was intensely aroused by this concerted aggression of the three European Powers, who had taken advantage of a most trying moment to this country. It had the effect of strengthening the determination of the nation to endure great difficulties and hardships and prepare for the recovery of its honour, and the event, therefore, may be said to have marked a turning point in the national career.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

The next event of importance in Japan's foreign relations was the conclusion early in 1902 of a treaty of alliance with Great Britain. This alliance of the two island Empires was consequent upon various developments which brought to light a sharp divergence between their policies regarding China and those of Russia and Germany in particular. We have already adverted above to the fact that China had appealed to Russia for intervention in her quarrel with Japan. This fact and the retrocession by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula were, so to have it, capitalized by that Power to arrange in May, 1896, the notorious treaty of defensive alliance with China vis-à-vis Japan. By this treaty Russia obtained from China the right to extend the Siberian Railway through Manchuria "in the direction of Vladivostok," together with certain other privileges both political and military. These concessions on the part of the Chinese Government were followed by Germany's demands upon it under the pretext of compensation for the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese bandits, with the result that she, too, secured, in March, 1898, the provisional cession for ninety-nine years of the territory of Kiaochow in Shantung. Within three weeks, Russia once again compelled China similarly to cede for twenty-five years (the term being subject to renewal) of Port Arthur and Talien, including the adjacent waters; and this, in spite of the declaration that "the possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China.....and would henceforth be a perpetual obstacle to the permanent peace of the Far East." The Russian seizure of Port Arthur having materially altered the balance of power in the Gulf of Pechili, Great Britain also leased Wei-hai-wei and its approaches under the same conditions as Russia. Likewise France obtained a lease of Kwang-chow Bay, in point of time co-extensive with the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. Great Britain and Russia then mutually engaged not to seek railway concessions in each other's spheres of influence, whilst the United States came out with the celebrated doctrine of equal opportunity for all nations in such spheres of influence. But nothing prevented the execution of Russia's policy as regards Manchuria, so that at the end of the Boxer uprising in China (in the course of which Japan played a prominent role in the rescue of the besieged foreigners) she was in fact its master by force of arms. Hence the well-known Anglo-German Convention of 1900 was intended to apply to Russian activities there as well as in other parts of the Chinese Empire, and stated in unmistakable terms that, should any Power utilize the complications in China for the purpose of seeking territorial advantages prejudicial to the interests of China and other Powers, the Signatory

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Powers would come to a preliminary understanding as to the measures to be taken for the protection of their own interests. Subsequently, however, Germany—which appears to have reconsidered her position in relation to Russia—took exception to the modus vivendi and claimed that Manchuria, where she had no interest at all, was excluded from its scope. This emasculated the agreement, to which Japan was also a party.

It was under these circumstances that our First Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, dated the 30th January, 1902, was concluded. The preamble to the treaty read: "The Governments of Japan and Great Britain actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the Extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations hereby agree as follows." It provided that it would be admissible for either of the High Contracting Parties to take, in case of emergency, necessary steps to safeguard its interests in China and Korea; and that, if, in safeguarding those interests, either of them became involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party would endeavour to keep outside Powers neutral, but would enter the war in the event of any other Power or Powers joining in hostilities against that ally. It was also agreed that Japan, in addition to the interests which she possessed in China, was interested "in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea." The treaty of 1902 was revised at the end of the Russo-Japanese War (August 12, 1905) in order to make it more effective. In the Second Treaty of Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the High Contracting Parties agreed to consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard the maintenance of their territorial rights in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions; and that, if by reason of unprovoked attack of aggressive action, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests referred to, the other Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally and would conduct the war in common. It also provided that Great Britain should recognize Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea and her right to take such measures as she might deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, and Japan Great Britain's special interest in all that concerned the security of the Indian frontier and her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she might find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions. This treaty was further revised on July 13, 1911, in order to adapt it to the changed conditions and a clause was then inserted in it to the effect that if either of the High Contracting Parties concluded a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, nothing therein should entail upon such Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration was in existence. The stipulation doubtless weakened the force of the alliance as such; it should be recognized, nevertheless, that it exerted a wholesome influence in preserving "the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India"; etc. Finally it was replaced by the so-called Four Power treaty concluded at Washington in December, 1921, between France, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, whose object it is to maintain the Signatories' rights in respect of their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. The Alliance thus came to an end in letter, but the spirit of this time-honoured treaty remains and will remain in the most cordial friendship of the two island Empires.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The war with Russia, in which Japan engaged only after repeated efforts on her part to avoid it, was brought about by an issue which not merely affected her own safety but also the common interests of the Powers concerned in the Far East. Indeed, Russia might easily have converted her position in Manchuria into a permanent one by legalizing her de facto posses-

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sion of the territory, just as she had done in the case of her Maritime Province some forty years before. The first such attempt was made in 1900 by the conclusion of an agreement with the Tartar General Tseng of Mukden. Against this procedure on the part of the Russian Government Japan formally protested. At the same time China was urged by her, as well as by Great Britain and the United States, not to sanction the agreement. But Russia, not to be outdone, attempted a second and a third time to enter into a secret arrangement with China, and failed on each occasion owing to the vigilance and firm attitude of the Powers. The vigour with which she then pursued her end was no doubt attributable to two causes: One of these was the completion of the Siberian Railway and its branch line, the Chinese Eastern Railway, which greatly added to her strength in the Far East. The other was the extended application to the Far East, almost synchronously with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, of her entente with France. Thus supported by her ally, and, with the connivance of Germany, Russia soon constrained China to sign a convention by which she secured many important concessions in Manchuria. Under the strong pressure of the Powers' advice to China, Russia agreed in April, 1902, to withdraw a portion of the Russian troops there within six months, a second portion within a year, and the remainder within eighteen months. But, contrary to the expectation that Russia would keep to the agreement, her new demands on China were as much opposed to the principle of the open door in that country as her actual annexation of the occupied territory. Some of these demands were: That China should not open any free port in Manchuria; that she should not employ foreigners, except Russians, in her service in the north; that the Russo-Chinese Bank should collect the customs returns as theretofore; that Newchwang should be under Russian administration.

From the Japanese point of view, however, the Russian descent on Manchuria constituted only one half—the less important half—of the whole question. As might be surmised, the more important half was that of Korea, where some of the keenest diplomatic battles were being fought. There the nation had to face, beside the Russians, the necessity of pressing upon the apathetic Koreans measures of reform, unless it was prepared to abandon the fruit of its victory in the recent war with China. The Mings now turned to Russia for support; and the situation thereby created was not altogether dissimilar to that which preceded that war. Korea discharged our officers in her army to appoint Russians in their place and even conceded to that Power the right to extend the Manchurian Railway into the heart of the Peninsula. These had become the basis of the Russian claims in Korea, and aroused keen apprehensions in Japan as to the intention of the Russian Government. Accordingly the so-called Komura-Waeber Agreement of May 14, 1896, and the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention of June 9, idem, were concluded. By the first, both Japan and Russia might maintain in Korea, pending the restoration of order, a maximum force of eight hundred men for the protection of their Legations, Consulates, and commercial settlements. By the second, it was agreed that the Signatories should enjoy in Korea equal rights of residence and have advisory powers for the purpose of inaugurating a sound financial system in that country. These agreements, it was hoped by Japan, would at least serve to prevent Russia from seeking any further privileges prejudicial to her own interests. But no sooner were they signed than Russia began to violate their terms, till Japan found it necessary once more to act. The result was the Nishi-Rosen Convention of April 25, 1898, in which each Power recognized the independence of Korea and pledged itself not to lend any military or civil advisers to that country without the consent of the other. In addition Russia agreed, "in view of the great development of the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, as also of the considerable number of the Japanese subjects residing in that country," not to obstruct "the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." However, this convention also failed in its purpose, and Russian activities in Korea became more rife than ever. Especially

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did the activities of the Russian naval authorities in connection with the purchase of large tracts of land in places like Fusan and Masampo, the erection of hospital buildings, frequent visits to those ports by the Russian Pacific Squadron, and similar occurrences suggested some ulterior motive on the part of Russia—a possible acquisition on the Korean coast of a connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. What was more, she was repeating in Korea what she had done in regard to Saghalien and Manchuria; that is to say, she was sending there numerous settlers, almost all of them soldiers in mufti, in order to strengthen her position in a diplomatic and military sense.

Thus Japan was being step by step forced into war. And yet her Government clung to pacific measures, in spite of the general dissatisfaction of the people. The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was therefore instructed to open negotiations with the Russian Government, with a view to define their respective interests in Korea and Manchuria. His proposals were in substance: (1) Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea. (2) Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea, and Russia's special interests in Manchuria. These the Russian Government met with the following counter-proposals after much delay, during which the negotiations had been transferred to Tokyo at its instance: (1) Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest. (2) A neutral zone to be formed in Korea, to extend from the south of the Yalu River to the thirty-ninth parallel. Naturally these counter-proposals were regarded in Japan as indicative of Russia's lack of sincerity; but the Government, still desirous of settling the question without an appeal to arms, continued the negotiations and went so far as practically to agree to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being outside Japan's sphere of interest, provided that Russia made a similar declaration with regard to Korea. But Russia proposed in turn that Japan should not fortify the south-eastern coast of Korea. In doing so she made no reply to Japan's compromise, which was offered after "the most careful and serious consideration," and began to pour troops into Manchuria and to reinforce her fleet in the Far East with more battleships and cruisers from Kronstadt. It was now evident to the least astute what Russia had in view. In consequence, nothing remained for Japan but to break off the negotiations and sever diplomatic relations with Russia, which decision was followed by her declaration of war on the 10th February, 1904.

As a matter of fact, this was the first conflict, in a modern sense, between a European and an Asiatic nation, and naturally attracted very keen interest and speculation all over the world. The result was a marked victory of the Japanese forces on land and sea over the formidable army and navy of Russia. After the decisive battles of Mukden and of the Japan Sea where the Russian fleets were completely destroyed, the belligerent Powers were brought together for a peace parley at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., through the good offices of President Roosevelt of the United States, and thus the Russo-Japanese War was terminated by the Treaty of Portsmouth concluded on the 5th September, 1905. This treaty recognized Japan's "paramount political, military, and economic interests" in Korea; provided for the evacuation of Manchuria, both by the Japanese and Russian armies; transferred to Japan the Russian lease of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territory and territorial waters, as well as all rights, privileges and concessions connected therewith; transferred, also, the Russian railways in Manchuria, viz., the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branches; and secured for Japan the southern half of the Island of Saghalien up to the fiftieth parallel. Further, Russia engaged by Article XI of the treaty "to arrange with Japan tor granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

In April, 1904, an important diplomatic event occurred in Europe. The

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allusion is to the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain, the ally of Japan, which averted the much apprehended conflict of the two first mentioned Powers and formed a Triple Entente between Great Britain, France and Russia. It cannot be denied that the Anglo-French rapprochement had a most salutary, though incidental, effect upon the Far Eastern situation after the Russo-Japanese War—more particularly it anticipated our arrangement with France of the 10th June, 1907. This arrangement, entered into in order to eliminate from the relation of the two countries the causes of misunderstanding and thereby to consolidate them, provided in effect as follows: The Governments of Japan and France, being in agreement to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equality of treatment in that country concerning the commerce, subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest in seeing the order and peaceful state of things firmly established in regions of the Chinese Empire in the neighbourhood of territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection, or occupation, engage themselves for mutual support to insure peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective positions and territorial rights of the two Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia. The arrangement was accompanied by a declaration relative to French Indo-China, where the functionaries and subjects of Japan were to be accorded, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between France and Japan of August, 1896, most favoured nation treatment in so far as concerned their persons and property. Conversely, the same was to hold good in regard to the subjects and protégés of Indo-China. In August, 1911, a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed with France, and, pending its application to Indo-China, the declaration given above was to continue in force. As under the older treaty, this has had a peculiar result: for, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, our export merchandise was charged, and has remained charged, with the highest duties in that French colony. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Paris was instructed in April, 1924, after so many years' abeyance, to propose to the French Government the revision of the treaty of 1911 and the extension of its scope so as to remedy this abnormal situation. The proposal was followed by a friendly visit of the Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Merlin, to Japan in May of the same year, and by the despatch of our Special Mission headed by Prince Yamagata to return the courtesy to Indo-China in February, 1925. Subsequently it was suggested by the French Government that the question should be dealt with independently from that of the revision of the existing treaty; in this suggestion the Japanese Government concurred. Negotiations, therefore, were opened at Paris, but so far no agreement on the points at issue appears to have been reached.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

For many years after the conclusion in 1854 of the first treaty of amity between Japan and the United States, which was the first of its kind ever signed by this country with a Western Power, the relations between the two countries were characterised by exceptional amity and friendliness. Indeed, the contributions that have been made by the United States to progress in Japan of politics, education, industry, diplomacy, etc. since Japan opened her doors to foreign intercourse are too many to enumerate here. Further, the traditional good will shown to this country by Mr. Townsend Harris and other succeeding American representatives here told most eloquently of the cordial friendship of the American people towards Japan. In recent years, however, these exemplary friendly relations have been marred by divers unpleasant complications and it is undeniable that the feelings of the two nations towards one another are not so cordial as in bygone days. A difference of opinion first arose in connection with an incident that took place in October, 1906. It related to the action of the School Board of San Francisco which, at the instigation of certain agitators opposed to the Japanese and Korean laborers, passed a resolution excluding the

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children of those nationalities from the public schools under its supervision. After futile attempts to obtain justice from the local authorities, our Ambassador at Washington laid the matter before the Federal Government and was assured of its willingness to endeavor to effect an equitable adjustment of the difficulty. But the anti-Japanese elements in California prevailed upon Persident Roosevelt to promise that he would prohibit the influx of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and secure the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States, provided that the segregation order of the San Francisco School Board were withdrawn. As a result, the question was settled on the lines indicated by the American Executive. Then, an understanding was reached between the Japanese and American Governments whereby Japan voluntarily engaged herself to restrain the emigration of laborers to the United States. This was the well-known "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907. In order, however, to avoid any future misapprehension on the subject, Japan succeeded in deleting from her Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of 1911 Article II of the treaty of 1894, which provided that "the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the countries" were unaffected by its stipulations. By the exclusion of this article, it was understood, at least by Japan, that neither of the Contracting Parties to the treaty would resort to legislation for the regulation of immigration. At the same time a declaration was made on the part of the Japanese Government to the effect that it was prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control exercised by it for the past three years in regulating the emigration of laborers to the United States. It was thought that these agreements or understandings definitely put an end to the question that had caused so much uneasiness and irritation on both sides. But that was not the case. In May, 1913, the California legislature passed an Alien Land Act depriving Japanese of the right to own real property, as well as narrowly circumscribing their right to lease land for agricultural purposes. Upon the passage of this discriminatory legislation, the Japanese Government lodged a formal protest with the Government of the United States and entered into negotiations with it in the hope that some arrangement safeguarding the rights of resident Japanese might be made. Unfortunately, no result attended these negotiations. On the other hand the "Japanese Exclusion League of California," which was not satisfied with the legislation just mentioned, sponsored and continued to campaign for a movement to appeal to the people directly for the enactment of a more stringent law in relation to land tenure. The "initiative" measure so submitted to the Californians over the head of the legislature was passed on November 2, 1920, and became operative on December 9. In addition to re-enacting the provisions of 1913, this law not only took away the right of Japanese to lease agricultural lands, but further disqualified them, in so far as the ownership of real property was in question, from being the guardians of their own children. In other words, it deprived the minors of Japanese descent, who were American citizens by virtue of their birth in America, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship concerning any landed property of which they might come into possession. A law of similar import was also passed by the State of Washington in March, 1921. Furthermore, it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1922 that a Japanese could not be naturalized under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This anti-Japanese movement in the Pacific states of the United States frequently gave rise to rumors of the imminence of war between Japan and America, but the tension between both nations was greatly relieved by the conclusion of agreements respecting the limitation of naval armament and various other Pacific problems through frank and friendly pourparlers between the Japanese and American delegates at the Washington Conference. It will be perceived, however, that the reason which actuated Japan in concluding the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907 and making the declaration of 1911 was none other than her desire to

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relieve the United States from the embarrassing position of giving offence to the sensibilities and self-respect of a friendly Power. In fact, the American Government was fully aware of this and tacitly engaged on both occasions that it would not countenance any discrimination against the Japanese people. Notwithstanding this, it seems that the confidence of Japan that no such law would be made by the United States as a whole was unwarranted. On May 15, 1924, a bill containing a clause particularly directed against Japanese immigrants was passed by the two Houses of Congress and approved by President Coolidge eleven days later. Such legislation is tantamount to an open declaration that the Japanese, no matter what their individual merits might be, were, as such, inadmissible into the United States. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Washington pointed out in his protest to the American Government, which had never questioned the efficacy of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," the injustice and unsavoury character of these measures. The memorandum of the Japanese Ambassador to the American Government dated May 31, 1924, made it clear that what she has objected to was the exclusive feature of the law. In her view, international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, were opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. Still more "unwelcome" were discriminations based on race. "Accordingly"—the same memorandum therefore concluded, and the conclusion doubtless stands today—"the Japanese Government consider it their duty to maintain and to place on record their solemn protest against the discriminatory clause in Section 13 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924, and to request the American Government to take all possible and suitable measures for the removal of such discrimination."

It is true that resentment was felt throughout the country at the time when the bill was passed and even now is still felt in some quarters at this attitude of the United States towards Japan. However, the leaders of public opinion and thinkers in both countries who attach supreme importance to the Japanese-American relations and are greatly concerned about the friction caused by the unfortunate incident are striving to restore the relations between the two countries to the traditional relations of harmony and concord. The promulgation of the Ordinance of November 2, 1926, concerning the execution of the Alien Land Law, by which the ownership of land in this country by foreigners is actually recognized, is, it is generally believed, intended to help to remove a cause of dispute between the two countries that has existed for many years.

JAPAN AND THE WORLD WAR

Article II of the Third Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance provided that if, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India—the other High Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally, and would conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This being so, it was inevitable that Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany on August 5, 1914, should soon involve Japan in the great conflict. Apprehending such an eventuality, Japan had issued prior to this an announcement, stating that although she hoped for the restriction of the war to the areas already affected, it would be incumbent upon her to take all necessary steps in case the object of her alliance with Great Britain should be endangered. But the warning was not heeded by the Imperial Germn Government; and the activities of German warships in the Far East which menaced the allied overseas trade there, as well as the British request for assistance in order to cope with the situation, caused our Government to serve on Germany, on the 15th August, 1914, the following demands: (1) The German war-vessels should at once be withdrawn from the waters of the Japan and China Seas: those which could not be so withdrawn should be disarmed. (2) The German

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Government, with a view to its return to China, should hand over the leased territory in Kiaochow to the Japanese Government on or before September 15, 1914, without condition and without compensation. These demands were not complied with by Germany: in consequence Japan declared war on her on the 23rd of August, the last day on which her reply was to have been received. A few days later, relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally, were also severed.

At first, Japan's participation in the struggle was limited to the Far East. The immediate object of her hostile operations was the reduction of the German stronghold in Tsingtao, and this she effected in November, 1914, with the co-operation of British troops. She next occupied the German South Sea Islands north of the equator, and kept the highways of the Pacific and Indian Oceans free from German commerce raiders. Her fleet was then despatched as far as the Mediterranean, where it prosecuted the war in common with those of the allied Powers. Further, it largely devolved upon her to afford relief, in the summer of 1918, to the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia, and generally to withstand the great Russian percussion in Asia. These activities, in short, constituted her role in the World War.

Now we may turn to the Paris Peace Conference, which followed the conclusion in November, 1918, of an armistice between the allied and associated Powers on the one side and Germany and her allies on the other. The two claims made by Japan at the Conference were: (1) the adoption in the League of Nations Covenant of the principle of racial equality and (2) the transfer by Germany of her former rights in Shangtung and the North Pacific. Regarding the first, our Delegation proposed an amendment to the draft Covenant to the effect that "the equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." The amendment, whilst it secured a clear majority in its favor at a meeting in which it was discussed, was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the United States and the British Overseas Dominions; it was therefore withdrawn by Japan with the reservation that she would press for its adoption in future as a principle of the League of Nations. Concerning the second point, it was somewhat curiously contended by the Chinese Delegation that the German rights in Shantung "automatically" reverted to China upon her declaration of war on Germany in August, 1917. But this contention was not sustainable especially in view of the Sino-Japanese treaty of May, 1915, wherein China, besides consenting to the extension of our lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, undertook "to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by way of treaties or otherwise possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung." The treaty of 1915—to which the Chinese Government latterly took exception as offering no quid pro quo—had become the basis of a new Sino-Japanese agreement, concluded at China's own instance in September, 1918, through which she obtained a loan from Japan for the purpose of developing her railways in Shantung. Moreover, Japan had the assurance that the claims in question would be supported by her allies in the war. They were accordingly upheld in the Versailles treaty, notwithstanding China's objections.

The treaty of Versailles, which was signed on the 28th June, 1919, and which finally re-established peace between the warring nations, provided for the cession by Germany to Japan of all rights and privileges as to Kiaochow and of the railways, mines and cables acquired by the German treaty with China of March 6, 1898, and by other agreements in regard to Shantung. All German rights to the railway from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, and all facilities and mining rights as well as rights of exploitation, were likewise ceded to Japan; and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo (the cables free of all charges). Japan also acquired by the same treaty a mandate over the former German

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north equatorial possessions in the Pacific, including the Island of Yap. Afterwards the United States claimed that the disposition of this island had been reserved for future consideration, so that some agreement might be reached by the allied and associated Powers to place it under international control. The question, however, was settled by a mutual compromise. By the agreement arrived at in September, 1921, the United States recognized Japan's mandatory rights over these islands, while Japan, on her part, admitted the American right to erect a wireless station in Yap and the right, also, to land and use submarine cables there.

The effect of Japan's participation in the World War is far more significant in its moral influence than in its material advantages. As a result of her prudent and dignified attitude and activities at the peace conference as one of the five principal Allied and Associated Powers, her international position has been so greatly enhanced that she has now attained full recognition as a World Power in dealing with not only Oriental questions but also purely European or American affairs.

The World War, indeed, proved an epoch-making event in Japan's international relations. The most conspicuous of all its consequences was the active co-operation of the Japanese delegates to the League of Nations with the delegates of other Powers for the stabilization and promotion of peace in Europe. Not only as a leading Asiatic nation but also as one of the foremost World Powers, Japan has played, since the inception of the League, a most impartial and important role in the solution of the multifarious complicated problems of the European Continent. Further, as a result of the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Japan's diplomatic relations with Germany and the pre-war friendly intercourse between the two nations have been resumed, attended by the gradual revival of their association, intellectual and otherwise.

A notable phase in the post-war developments of Japan's international relations is that, in a peaceful and liberty-loving spirit, she is doing her utmost to promote commercial and cultural relations with various countries, to cultivate new fields for her trade expansion which have hitherto been neglected. For instance, following the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty, Japan entered into relations of amity with Turkey and opened an embassy in Constantinople in March, 1925. Addressing the 51st session of the Imperial Diet, the Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara said of the Turco-Japanese relations: "For the first time in history, Japan inaugurated in the course of last year (1925), an exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey. Determined as we are to remain an independent and disinterested third party in face of the tangled problem of Europe in the Near East, we indulge in the confident hope that the sentiments of good will fostered between the Turkish people and ours since the "Ertogrul" affair of 1891 will gain in strength and solidity and that a new field of enterprise for Japanese industry and commerce will be opened in Turkey and in the neighbouring regions." In 1926, Japan also established a consulate-general in Alexandria, Egypt, which was followed by the opening of a regular line to the east coast of Africa by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.).

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Shortly after the termination of the World War, the aspirations and endeavors of American statesmen and thinkers were directed to secure a lasting peace of the world, particularly in the Pacific region.

In July, 1921, the American Government approached the Japanese Government with an inquiry as to whether it was agreeable to Japan to receive an invitation to take part in a conference to be held at Washington with a view to discussing, with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, the question of the limitation of armaments. It was suggested at the same time that the discussion should embrace the Pacific and Far Eastern problems which, in the opinion of the American Government, were closely related to that question. The object of the proposed conference tallying with its own desire, the Japanese Government at once replied in the affirmative, although it thought it more expedient, in order to facilitate its

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attainment, to define the nature and scope of the problems falling under the second category. The fact was duly brought to the knowledge of the American Government and an understanding regarding the matter was reached between the two. After these preliminaries, Japan participated in the conference which was formally convoked by the President of the United States on November 11, 1921, and whose session lasted till early in February, 1922.

The Conference of Washington adopted a series of important treaties, bearing on the Powers' relations with one another. These were: (1) The Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament. By this treaty Japan agreed, among other things, to limit her capital ships to 10 ships of 315,000 tons, and to maintain the status quo regarding the fortifications and naval bases in her insular territories and possessions in the Pacific, including the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores. (2) The Treaty between the same Powers respecting the Use of Submarines and Noxious Gases in Warfare. (3) The Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, except Italy, concerning their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Region of the Pacific Ocean. This treaty, which, as has already been noted above, replaced our treaty of alliance with Great Britain of the 13th July, 1911, and by which the Signatories undertake mutually to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific, provides for a joint conference in case any Pacific question involving the said rights is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy; and in case they are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties are to communicate with each other as to measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is also explicitly stipulated in a supplementary treaty that the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" signifies, in its application to Japan, only the Japanese portion of Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores, and the islands under mandate to Japan. (4) The Treaty between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal relating to Principles and Policies concerning China. Thereby, the Powers agreed to respect the sovereignty and independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout that country. They agreed, in addition, to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such States. (5) The treaty between the same Powers respecting the Chinese Customs Tariff, whereby the Powers other than China consented to making such customs duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent. ad valorem, in accordance with the existing treaties concluded by the latter with other nations. Beside these treaties, the following resolutions were adopted at Washington: A Resolution establishing a Commission of Jurists. A Resolution regarding the Sale of Ships before the Ratification of the Treaty limiting Naval Armament. A Resolution establishing a Board of Reference for the Far Eastern Question. A Resolution regarding Extraterritoriality in China. A Resolution regarding Foreign Armed Forces in China. A Resolution regarding Radio Stations in China. A Resolution regarding the Unification of Railways in China. A Resolution regarding the Reduction of Chinese Military Forces. A Resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, adopted by the Powers including China. A Resolution regarding the same, adopted by the Powers other than China.

Further, the Conference of Washington was instrumental in solving the so-called "Shantung" question. It has already been seen that the Treaty of Versailles confirmed the title of Japan to the former German leasehold in Kiaochow and such other rights and privileges which Germany had possessed in Shantung prior to the war of

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1914-18. This the Japanese Government proposed, without delay, to restore to China by direct negotiations; but the proposal was for one reason or another not accepted by the Chinese Government. At length, however, the question was disposed of at Washington, largely through the good offices of the American and British representatives, by an agreement between the Governments concerned. The agreement, which was signed on February 4, 1922, provided for the restitution of the leased territory to China; the withdrawal of the Japanese troops stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches; and the transfer to China of the railways, together with all the properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar utilities. For this, China was to reimburse to Japan the sum of 53,406,141 gold Marks (this being the assessed value of the former German properties), plus the actual amount expended by Japan for permanent improvements or additions. Likewise the agreement provided for the transfer of the mines and other concessions which the treaty of peace with Germany had vested in Japan. Its provisions, by the way, were fully carried out by a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission before the end of 1922. The amount of compensation to be paid by China for the railways in Shantung was fixed at ¥40,000,000, and the rate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Thus, the outstanding controversy between the two neighboring countries known as the Shantung Question has been amicably settled and, as a result, the ill-feeling which had been created among the Chinese people by the dispute has considerably subsided.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET RUSSIA

Before proceeding on Japan's relations with Russia during and after the World War, we may recur to the Treaty of Portsmouth which restored peace between the two Powers. The opening article of this historic document reads: "There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and Subjects." And the Russians became more appreciative of Japan and the Japanese people after the War of 1904-5 than before it, insomuch that within a month after the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese convention of 1907, a similar convention promoting good neighborliness between them was concluded. In this convention they engaged mutually to respect each other's territorial integrity and rights with special reference to China; and promised to recognize the independence and territorial integrity of China and maintain and defend by all pacific means at their disposal the status quo and the doctrine of equal opportunity there for the commerce and industry of all nations. The agreement was somewhat amplified in 1910 by a new convention, according to which they were to co-operate for the improvement of their railway service in Manchuria and to avoid all competition detrimental to the realization of that end and to respect the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria and to consult each other as to measures to be taken therefor. Such being the friendly sentiments subsisting between the two Empires, it was only natural that Japan should go the length of extending, during the early stage of the World War, financial and other assistance to her co-belligerent and ally. In 1916, moreover, they concluded yet a third convention, providing in effect that neither of them would be a party to any arrangement or political combination directed against the other; and that, in case their duly recognized territorial rights and special interests in the Far East should be menaced, they would concert on measures required for the safeguarding and defence of those rights and interests. Nevertheless, the Russian revolution of the following year and the events transpiring in the sequel made it necessary for Japan to take cognizance of the situation so created by the de facto authorities of Russia. It was on account of this that Japan undertook in August, 1918, after complete accord had been reached with the allied and associated Powers, the task rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks stranded in Siberia. This task Japan and the allied Powers accomplished; and the latter withdrew their expeditionary forces in the course of the year 1920. Then occurred an incident

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which stirred the people of Japan very deeply. It was the wholesale massacre at Nikolaievsk of more than seven hundred Japanese, including women and children, as well as the Japanese Consul, his family and official staff. Considering the unsettled state of affairs in Russia, there appeared to be no alternative for Japan but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal and till she could obtain redress from a responsible Government, certain points in the Russian portion of Saghalien. Not only this, but the incident urgently called for the protection of Japanese lives and property in various parts of Siberia. Again, the chaos obtaining there was taken advantage of by the outlaw Koreans in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk to threaten the security of the Korean frontier, and to commit acts of conspiracy against the constituted authorities of their native land. These considerations obliged Japan also to maintain, regardless of the large expenditure it entailed, an adequate force in Siberia in self-protection; and it was more than two years after the allied evacuation of the country that she was enabled to withdraw the last of her troops in the Maritime Province.

Consequently Japan endeavored as soon as an opportunity was offered to readjust her relations with the Soviet Russia. With a view to this, but in vain, negotiations were conducted at Dairen, Changchun, and Tokyo at various dates between 1921-23. It is not doubted that the Japanese efforts in this direction paved the way for the eventual conference of the Soviet-Japanese representatives at Peking, where at last they succeeded in signing on January 20, 1925, a convention embodying the basic rules of their future relations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acknowledges in the present convention—which established diplomatic connections between the two countries—that "'the treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905, shall remain in full force." Besides, it was agreed by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties that the Fishery Convention of 1907, based on Article XI of the Treaty of Portsmouth, might be revised; that a treaty of commerce and navigation should be concluded in conformity with the following principles, which, pending the conclusion of such a treaty, should also regulate the general intercourse between the two countries, to wit: (1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the law of the country, have full liberty (a) to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and (b) to enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property. (2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the law of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, "to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits." (3) Without prejudice to the rights of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in its domains, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may tend to hamper the growth of the intercouse, economic or otherwise, between them, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favored nation. Article V of the convention stipulates: "The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State, to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organiza-

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tions or groups." Two protocols have been appended to the convention: The Protocol (A) reserves for adjustment at subsequent negotiation between the High Contracting Parties "all questions of debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and Treasury bills issued by the former Tsarist Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it," provided that in adjusting such questions the former shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favorable than that which the Government of the Soviet Union may accord to any other Government or nationals on similar questions; and contains a declaration that there exists between them "no treaty or agreement of military alliance or any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or menace to the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party." It also provides, and the provision has already been executed by Japan early in May, 1925, for the evacuation by her troops of North Saghalien. In turn, the Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union tenders to the Government of Japan, in a note annexed to the Convention of January 20th, "an expression of sincere regrets for the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920." In the Protocol (B) the Government of the Soviet Union agrees to grant to Japanese concerns certain privileges "for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other resources" (details as to these have been left for subsequent arrangement), to waive the right to charge import and export duties on "any articles, minerals or products needed for or obtained from such enterprises," and not to collect from or impose on the latter "any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible." Ratification of the convention above implies the ratification of these protocols. This Japan has effected on the 25th February, 1925.

RECENT RELATIONS WITH CHINA

1. The Twenty-One Demands.—Japan presented to China on January 8, 1915 four groups of demands (14 articles) and a group of wishes (7 articles) which are loosely called the Twenty One Demands. In the then prevailing state of things in world politics, there was nothing alarming about the step taken by Japan, for there was nothing new or unprecedented in the set of demands and wishes presented. The method of procedure adopted by Japan may not have been of the wisest, the advisability of presenting the group of wishes along with the demands being questioned even by critics who otherwise entirely approve of the diplomacy of 1915. The wisdom or the necessity of presenting an ultimatum is also questioned by many. That the demands themselves were reasonable and justifiable may be best shown by the fact that no question was raised to the Treaties of 1915 by any of the Powers interested not excepting the United States which had found sixteen of the original twenty-one articles quite unobjectionable, those to which she had intimated objection being four of the seven articles coming under the group of wishes and the article concerning non-alienation of ports and islands. Japan having acceded to the American suggestions in every case there was absolutely nothing in the treaties that resulted of which the American Government had expressed the slightest disapproval.

Out of the original twenty-one articles, seven falling under Group V which at the time of the negotiations of 1915 Japan had reserved for later discussions were abandoned at the Washington Conference; the four articles concerning Shantung were terminated by the Shantung Settlement of 1922; of the seven articles concerning Manchuria and Mongolia those providing for Japan's option in regard to railway loans and for the employment of Japanese advisers were given up at the Washington Conference and the article concerning the Kirin-Changchun Railway was disposed of by the revision of the loan agreement for the said railway; of the two articles concerning Hanyeping iron mines that which concerned other mines in the vicinity was abandoned at the time of the original negotiations of 1915; the article concerning non-alienation of ports and islands was disposed of

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at the time by China making a declaration to that effect of her own accord.

Thus only five of the so-called twenty-one demands now remain in force, in modified form, as agreement between Japan and China. They are those extending the term of the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen and the term respecting the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway; those permitting Japanese subjects to lease land, to reside, travel and carry on business of various kinds and granting them the right of mining in South Manchuria; and one of the original two articles concerning the Hanyeping mines.

2. **Special interests.**—Japan has special interests in China which arise from her peculiarly close relationship with China geographically, politically and economically. While mention has been made in the past of these special interests in her treaties and agreements with other foreign Governments, it was in the nature of a mere statement of fact and not an admission on the part of those Governments of any special privileges belonging to Japan on account of her position vis-a-vis China. On the other hand, the fact that Japan is interested in the affairs of China as no other power is cannot be changed by a stroke of the pen. In the days before the Great War, when the integrity of China was so often and so obviously menaced from without, Japan had on every occasion to lay stress on this peculiar relationship subsisting between herself and China. Many of the courses of policy she has followed in the past become intelligible only in this light. Owing to the change of attitude on the part of other powers towards China subsequently to the War a new situation has arisen in this part of the world which warrants and even necessitates a reorientation on the part of Japan of her policy towards China. The many important concessions which she made at the Washington Conference with regard to China and the discarding of the Ishii-Lansing Agreement all form part of her new China policy. In the absence of any external menace to China's independence and integrity the need has disappeared for Japan to proclaim her interest in these matters, or to continue to occupy a position assumed in preparation for the worst eventualities which might have materialized. She can now afford to stand by and let China work out her own problems in her own way, for in the nature of things, the thesis of special interests had in view, not China herself, but other extraneous powers which might have menaced the existence of China and eventually that of Japan.

3. **Protection of Interests and Manchuria.**—In face of the incessant strife and civil war which has been rife in China ever since the revolution of 1912, Japan has always observed an attitude of neutrality, strictly refraining from affording assistance to any of the contending factions. These internal troubles in China, however, have almost invariably involved injury to the person and property of foreigners: non-interference in China's domestic affairs is one thing and the protection of foreign lives and property quite another. In glaring cases such as those of Hankow, Nanking and Tsinan, foreign Governments were compelled to intervene in order to protect their people. If the Japanese Government has had to despatch war vessels and troops to China oftener than other Governments it is only because Japanese rights and interests have been oftener victimized through untoward occurrences or unwarranted attacks. In this regard Japan's attitude and policy do not in the least differ from those of any other self-respecting power interested in China. There is, for instance, nothing to distinguish the Tsinan incident, in character if not in magnitude, from that of Nanking. That is clearly shown by the entire course of the negotiations, by the demands and counter demands, the terms of final settlement, etc.

It is in respect of her rights and interests in Manchuria that Japan assumes a characteristic attitude of her own. While in China proper her interests are mainly commercial, Japan looks upon Manchuria with a concern which does not spring simply from the importance she attaches to her vested interests in the district. The entire Japanese people, irrespec-

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tive of party, are at the back of a Government which is prepared to adopt measures regarding Manchuria which might scarcely be justifiable if applied to China proper. The declaration of the Tanaka Government, both in and out of parliament, that it was their determination to see that Manchuria offered "a safe abode for both natives and foreigners" elicited criticism from leaders of liberal thought, Baron Shidehara among the rest. But it was Baron Shidehara himself who as Minister of Foreign Affairs permitted the despatch of troops from Korea in 1925 to re-inforce the railway patrols, when the Fengtien general, Kuo Sung-ling, rose against Marshal Chang Tso-lin. As a matter of fact, no Government in Japan that should allow any extended disturbance to proceed unchecked in Manchuria would be able to survive the popular uproar that would promptly arise in this country. This attitude of Japan's towards Manchuria was enunciated in the 56th session (1928-29) of the Imperial Diet by Baron Tanaka in his capacity of Foreign Minister in a speech which contained the following passage:—

"I feel bound to say a few words about our position in Manchuria as distinguished from the rest of China. In view of the political and strategic importance which it bears to Japan on account of its geographic contiguity with our territory and considering the historic significance which it possesses in that the region was restored to China by Japan at the risk of her national existence from the aggressive grip of Tsarist Russia, it is quite natural that the sentiment of the Japanese people toward Manchuria should be peculiarly keen, and entirely different from that which exists towards any other part of China. Furthermore, more than a million Japanese subjects reside in the region today and Japan has many important rights and interests there. The interest and concern with which the Japanese people have come to regard the affairs of Manchuria should therefore not cause the least wonder. It goes without saying that the Japanese Government will respect the sovereignty of China over Manchuria, will do all in their power for the preservation of the principles of the open door and equal opportunity, and desire that the region should offer a safe abode for both natives and foreigners. They are, at the same time, fully determined to take appropriate steps should a state of affairs arise in Manchuria which should disturb the tranquillity of the locality and thus put Japan's vital interests in jeopardy."

Thus it will be seen that what we have stated above concerning the theory of special interests in its general application is not in strict keeping with the facts, so far as Manchuria is concerned. For it would be idle to say that the very keen interest which Japan feels in Manchurian affairs is due only to the vast material interests she possesses there. In the mind of the Japanese people the safety of Manchuria both from external menace and from internal disruption is bound up with the national safety of Japan herself.

JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Japan's position as a member of the League of Nations is seriously at a disadvantage owing to the fact that the United States and Soviet Russia, Japan's neighbors, are not its members. Anyhow, as a member from the first, Japan has been successively represented in the Council and the Assembly by Viscount Ishii, Baron Matsui and Ambassador Dr. Adachi, while at present Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, as successor to Dr. Inazo Nitobe, occupies the post of Vice-Chief in the Secretariat of the League at Geneva. At home a special section has been established in the Foreign Office to attend to the affairs relating to the League.

Then with the object of propagating the ideal of the League and supporting its work the League of Nations Association of Japan was organized in Tokyo in April 1920, and already its roll of membership numbers about 5,000, the annual expenditure of the association reaching ¥100,000. (Hon. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa and Pres. Viscount E. Shibusawa).

With the extension of the sphere of activities of the League as to embrace such fundamental problems

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as international economic conference, arbitration and safety question, etc., and with the coming forward of the United States, Soviet Russia and other powers outside the League to support its cause, the Secretariat of the League established in 1923 the Far Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau in Singapore for collecting and distributing reports concerning the prevention of epidemics in the Far Eastern countries with Japan as centre. The creation in 1926 of a branch office in Tokyo of the Intelligence Bureau at Geneva may also be mentioned to demonstrate how Japan, though situated in Far Eastern corner, is doing her best to advance the cause of the League. The Chief of the Tokyo branch office is Setsuichi Aoki.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE

Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

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1st Secretary—Viscount Joe Berryer (Charge d'Affaires); Attache—Hubert Carton de Wiart; Eleve-Interpreter—Ferdinand Buckens.

Brazil. 2 Omote-cho 3-chome, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 5584)
Ambassador— ——
2nd Secretary—C. E. Latorre Lisboa (Charge d'Affaires); Naval Attache—Commander Lavigne.

France. 1 Iida-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 714)
Ambassador—Robert de Billy
Secretary—Jean Dobler; Attache—Jean Baelen; Premier Interpreter—G. Bonmarchand; Attache Chiffreur—Jean Lortat-Jacob; Eleve-Interpreter—D. Joly; Naval Attache—Capt. de Fregate J. Rosati; Military Attache—Com. Baron; Commercial Attache—R. Royer.

Germany. 14 Nagata-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4198)
Ambassador—E. A. Voretzsch.
Counsellor—von Erdmannsdorff
1st Secretary—H. Kolb; Commercial Secretary—K. Knoll; 2nd Secretary—Graf R. Strachwitz; Chancellor—H. Schultze.

Great Britain. 1 Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2706, 2707)
Naval & Military Attaches' Office:—1 Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 59).
Commercial Counsellor's Office:—Gobancho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2707)
Ambassador—Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley.
Counsellor—Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer.
Naval Attache—Capt. C. V. Robinson; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. L. R. Hill; Japanese Counsellor—C. J. Davidson; Commercial Counsellor—G. B. Sansom; 1st Secretary—N. H. H. Charles; 2nd Secretary—C. B. P. Peake; Assist. Naval Attache—Com. E. J. Allen; Commercial Secretary—R. Boulter; Assist. Japanese Secretary—H. A. Macrae; 3rd Secretary—Philip Broad; Hon. Attaches—Maj. W. J. F. Craig, Capt. D. A. Hutchings, Capt. E. Ainger, Capt. A. K. Ferguson, Flight-Lt. L. G. Nixon, Lt. S. R. Hunt; Student Interpreters—Oscar Morland, H. H. Thomas.

Italy. 4 Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4322)
Ambassador—H.E. Baron Pompeo Aloisi.
Counsellor—Leone Wellschotto.
Naval, Mil. & Aero Attache—Capt. de Vaisseau Vanzini; 2nd Secretary—Baron Vitaliano Confalonieri; 1st Interpreter Secretary—Almo G. Melkay.

U.S.S.R. 1 Urakasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4190 & 4191)
Ambassador—Alexandre Troianovsky.
Commercial Counsellor—Paul Anikeleff; Military Attache—Com. Vitali Primakoff; Naval Attache—Com. Jean Kojanoff; 1st Secretaries—Nicolas Tikhmeneff, Joel Choubine; 2nd Secretary—Vladimir Jeleznyakoff; Japanese Secretary—Eugene Spalwingk.

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Turkey. 47 Kamiyama, Shibuya-machi. (Tel. Aoyama 4520)
Ambassador— ——
Counsellor—Telaat Reouf Bey (Charge d'Affaires).

United States of America. Toyo Bldg., 1 Uchiyamashita-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 116 & 4011)
Commercial Attaches' Office:—No. 21, Mitsubishi Bldg. Tel. Marunouchi 3690. Military Attaches' Office:—32 Dotesamban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 3050. Naval Attaches' Office:—13 Reinanzaka, Akasaka-ku. Tel. Aoyama 5760.
Ambassador — Charles MacVeagh (absent).
Counsellor—Edwin L. Neville (Charge d'Affaires).
Naval Attache—Capt. J. V. Ogan; Mil. Attache—Lt.-Col. J. G. Mackilroy; Commercial Attache—H. A. Butts (absent); 1st Secretary—E. H. Dooman; 2nd Secretary—H. Millard; Assist. Naval Attache—Lt. A. H. McCollum; Act. Commercial Attache—J. H. Ehlers; 3rd Secretary L. Salisbury; Attaches—Capt. A. Swift, Capt. T. C. Rote, Lt. H. H. Smith-Hutton, 1st Lt. J. Weckerling, 1st Lt. C. A. Horne, Lt. Louis D. Libenow, 1st Lt. E. C. Englehart, Lt. E. S. Pearce, Lt. K. D. Ringle, Lt. T. B. Birtley, Lt. E. Watts, 2nd Lt. F. P. Pyzick, Cabot Coville, Monroe Hall.

Foreign Legations in Tokyo

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Minister—Dr. Mario Luiz de los Llanos.
Secretary—Dr. Octavio Pinto.

Canada. Teikoku Seimei Bldg., No. 1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku.
Minister—Herbert M. Marler.
1st Secretary—H. L. Keenleyside.
Trade Commissioner—J. E. Langley.

Chili. 2. Hiro-o-cho, Azabu-ku.
Minister—Enrique Gallardo Nieto.
Counsellor—Santiago Ossa.
Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Arturo Espinosa.

China. 2, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 8098, 8099)
Minister—Yongpao Ouang.
Counsellor—Chiang Hung-Geh.
3rd Secretary—H. L. Yang; Attache—Houang Ke Louen; Military Attache—Gen. Yo K'ai-Hsien (absent); Naval Attache—Capt. Lin Kwon-Ken (absent)

Czechoslovakia. 67 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Aoyama 7960. (Minister's Residence 22 Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku. Tel. Aoyama 7704)
Minister—Karel Halla.
Counsellor—Benjamin Szalatnay.

Denmark. 8 Marunouchi Naka-dori. (Tel. Marunouchi 967)
Minister—Henrik de Kauffmann (absent).
Counsellor—Poul Scheel (Charge d'Affaires).
Attache—Thorbjorn Moller.

Finland. Konno, Shibuya-machi. (Tel. Aoyama 3977).
Minister—Dr. Gustaf J. Ramstedt
Commercial Attache—Helge de Knorring.

Mexico. 21 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4699)
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Netherlands. 1 Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Shiba 130, 131)
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2nd Secretary—Guillermo Martinez Rodriguez (Charge d'Affaires); Military Attache—Col. Cesar E. Pardo.

Poland. 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel.: Minister, Aoyama 7402; Counsellor, Aoyama 8072; Military Attache, Aoyama 6352; Chancellery, Aoyama 6540)
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Counsellor—Dr. Jean Fryling.
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Rumania. Toyo Bldg., 1 Uchiyamashita-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku.
Minister—Aurele-Jean Vassiliu.
1st Secretary—M. Nicolau.

Siam. 762 Sendagaya. (Tel. Aoyama 4337)
Minister—Phya Subarn Sompati.
2nd Secretary—Luang Bovara Sneha; 3rd Secretary—Luang Vacha Sunthorn; Attaches—Khun Sunthorn Vathakitch, Nobpawan Purnasri.

Spain. 2 Ichibei-cho Itchome, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7475)
Minister—Pedro Quartin Y del Saz-Caballero (absent).
Counsellor—Luis Dupuy de Lome Y Vidiella (Charge d'Affaires).

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Minister—Dr. J. E. E. Hultman (absent).
1st Secretary—Widar Bagge (Charge d'Affaires); Chancellor — John Hjortzberg-Nordlund.

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Minister—M. Emile Traversini.
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Yokohama.....Ikuro Atsumi (H.C.)
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Gensen.....Ma Young Fa (C.)
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Tokyo.....Antoine Raymond (H.C.)

Denmark:
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Nagasaki..H. B. Hitchcock („)
Osaka.....G. Akselbo (C.)
Tokyo.....A. H. Hansen (C.)
Yokohama...(attended to by Danish Legation in Tokyo)

France:
Keijo.....R. Germain (absent); Francois Guezennec (act.)
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Dairen.....W. Dirks (C.)
Keijo.....Tigges (C.)
Kobe.....Dr. E. Ohrt (C.G.); Dr. Bischoff (C.); Schmaltz (V.C.)
Yokohama.....R. Buttmann (C.)

Great Britain:
Dairen.....W. B. Cunningham (C.)
Jinsen.....W. G. Bennett (C.A.)
Karatsu.....M. C. Adams (C.A.)
Keijo.....Oswald White (C.G.); C. H. Archer (V.C.)
Kobe.....W. M. Royds (C.G.); M. E. Denning (A.V.C.)
Nagasaki.....F. C. Greatrex (C.)
Osaka....M. B. T. Paske-Smith (C.)
Otaru.....S. H. Dawes (C.A.)
Shimonoseki....R. Mackenzie (C.A.)
Tamsui.....G. P. Paton (C.)
Tokyo.....A. R. Ovens (A.C.)
Yokohama..E.H. Holmes (C.G.); D. W. Kermode (A.V.C.)

Greece:
Kobe....H. C. Macnaughton (H.C).; D. M. Young (H.V.C.)
Yokohama..W. H. L. Warrener (C.)

Honduras:
Kobe.....W. Bastel (H.C.)
Tokyo.....K. Ito (H.C.G.)
Yokohama.....D. A. R. Innes (H.C.)

Italy:
Keijo.....Oswald White (C.)
Kobe.....A. Gasco (C.G.)
Nagasaki.....F. C.Greatrex (C.A.)
Yokohama.....A. de Prospero (C.)

Mexico:
Kobe.....D. Latuf (H.C.)
Tokyo.....K. Ito (H.C.)
Yokohama..F. H. Ajuria (Charge of C.G.)

Netherlands:
Dairen.....W. H. Winning (H.V.C.)
Keijo..R. Germain (H.V.C.) (absent)
Kobe....C. S. Lechner (C.G.); W. H. de Roos (C.); E. Schuurman (V.C.)
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Nagoya.....S. Ishihara (H.V.C.)
Taihoku.....G. Ringnalda (H.V.C.)
Tokyo.....J. W. Bode (V.C.)
Yokohama..M. S. Wiersum (H.V.C.)

Norway:
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Nagasaki.....S. M. Ringer (H.C.)
Shimonoseki...R. McKenzie (H.V.C.)
Tokyo.....C. N. B. Aall (H.C.)
Yokohama.....R. C. Graff (H.C.)

(absent); E. W. H. Carpenter (Charge of C.)

Paraguay:—O. Shibata (H.C.)

Peru:
Kobe.....D. M. R. Iglesias (C.)
Yokohama.....Eduardo Herrera (C.)

Portugal:
Kyoto.....K. Inabata (H.V.C.)
Kobe..Francisco X. da Silva E. Sousa (H.C.)
Moji.....H. Nutter (H.V.C.)
Nagasaki.....S. A. Ringer (H.V.C.) (absent)
Nagoya.....M. Ito (H.V.C.)
Osaka.....T. Fujisawa (H.V.C.)
Shimonoseki.....H. Nutter (V.C.)
Yokohama...Theotonio Maria Graca da Cruz (H.C.) (absent); J. A. Pinto (H.V.C.)

Rumania:
Osaka.....K. Inabata (H.C.G.)

Siam:
Osaka.....Isaburo Azumi (H.C.)

Spain:
Kobe.....Manuel de la Escosura y Fuertes (C.)
Tokyo & Yokohama..Don Juan Planas Canameros (H.V.C.)

Sweden:
Dairen.W. H. Winning (C.) (absent): U. M. Larkins (Charge of C.)
Kobe.....H. W. A. Ouchterlony (C.)
Moji.....R. Mckenzie (V.C.)
Nagasaki F. E. Ringer (V.C.)(absent): S. A. Ringer (Charge of V.C.)

Turkey:
Yokohama...Zen-ichiro Hara (H.C.)
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Shimonoseki.....R. McKenzie (V.C.)
Yokohama.....Oscar Stroine (C.)

Urguay.....T. Ishizawa (H.C.)

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Nagoya....A. R. Preston, Jr. (V.C.)
Taihoku.....W. F. Nason (V.C.-in-Charge)
Tokyo.....G. H. Kemper (V.C.-in-Charge); Leo D. Sturgeon (C.); C. L. DeVault (C.); C. S. Read

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(V.C.); H. M. Benninghoff (V.C.)
Yokohama.....L. N. Green (C.-in-Charge); W. T. Turner (V.C.); R. B. Jordan (V.C.); G. E. Aurell (V.C.)

U.S.S.R.:
Dairen.....Jean Jurba (C.)
Hakodate.....Dmitri Kiseleff (C.)
Keijo.....Jean Tchitchaeff (C.G.)
Kobe.....Arkadi Askoff (C.G.)
Otaru.....Nicolas Lubimoff (V.C.)
Tokyo.....N. Tikhmeneff (Charge of C.G.)
Tsuruga.....Victor Domidoff (C.)

Venezuela:
Tokyo.....Bunshiro Hattori (H.C.)
Kobe.....I. Bickart (H.C.)

N.B.—H.C.—Honorary Consul. C.G.—Consul-General. C.—Consul. V.C.—Vice-Consul. H.V.C.—Honorary Vice-Consul. A.C.—Acting Consul. C.A.—Consular Agent.

Japanese Embassies Abroad

Belgium. (Embassy at Brussels). No. Boulevard General, Jacques, Belgique.
Ambassador—Matsuzo Nagai.
1st Secretary—T. Kurihara; 3rd Secretaries—F. Minoda, S. Motono; Jun. Secretary—T. Takazawa.

Brazil. (Embassy at Rio de Janeiro). Rua dos Voluntarios da Patria, 82
Ambassador—A. Ariyoshi.
Counsellor— ——
1st Secretaries—R. Noda, E. Nuita; 2nd Secretary (& Consul)—K. Ichige; 3rd Secretary—T. Tsukamoto; 1st Interpreter—S. Hayao; Naval Attache—Com. S. Koike.

France. (Embassy at Paris).
24 Rue Grenze, Paris.
Ambassador—Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
Counsellor—H. Kawai.
1st Secretary—S. Kuriyama; 2nd Secretaries—S. Matsushima, T. Yanai, K. Kobayashi; Jun. Secretaries—T. Tamaki, R. Moriyama, K. Hishigawa; Mil. Attache—Maj.-Gen. Y. Nakaoka; Naval Attache—Com. S. Miura.

Germany. (Embassy at Berlin). Berlin Charlottenburg Ahornstr. 1, Deutschland.
Ambassador—Dr. S. Nagaoka.
Counsellor—S. Togo.
1st Secretary—S. Sakuma; 2nd Secretary—E. Fukada; 3rd Secretaries—H. Ashino, R. Suzuki, I. Kameyama, M. Kanda; Com. Secretary—A. Nagai; Mil. Attache—Lt.-Col. M. Kawabe; Naval Attache—Capt. N. Nomura.

Great Britain. (Embassy at London). 37, Portman Square, London, W.I.
Ambassador—Tsuneo Matsudaira.
Counsellor—Y. Hori.
1st Secretaries—S. Nakayama, I. Ishii, W. Moriya, K. Kishi, K. Wakasugi; 3rd Secretaries—Y. Muto, T. Ishizawa, K. Niiro; Com. Counsellor—S. Matsuyama; Com. Secretary—T. Wakamatsu; Mil. Attache—Col. Marquis T. Mayeda; Naval Attache—Com. T. Shimazu.

Italy. (Embassy at Rome). 49, Piazza del Gesu, Rome.
Ambassador—Dr. D. Matsuda.
Counsellor—T. Okamoto.
1st Secretary—S. Yoshizawa; 3rd Secretaries—M. Kajima, J. Machida, Y. Kiuchi; 1st Interpreter—S. Inouye; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. M. Okada; Naval Attache—Com. M. Niwa.

Turkey. (Embassy at Constantinople). Ayaz Pacha 77, Pera.
Ambassador—T. Obata (absent).
Counsellor—H. Futagame.
Com. Secretary—S. Moto; Jun. Secretary—U. Munemura; 1st Interpreter—T. Naito; Mil. Attache—Maj. K. Hashimoto.

U.S.A. (Embassy at Washington), 1600 Rohde Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.
Ambassador—Katsuji Debuchi.
Counsellor—S. Sawada (absent).
1st Secretaries—S. Togo, S. Kato; 2nd Secretaries—G. Morishima, T. Sato, T. Hachiya; 3rd Secretaries—K. Tsuruml, K. Maki; Com. Secretaries—M. Hara, Y. Sudo; Mil. Attache—Col. H. Watari; Naval Attache—Capt. T. Sakano.

U.S.S.R. (Embassy at Moscow). Bolshaya Nikitskaya 42 Moscow.
Ambassador—T. Tanaka (absent).
Counsellor—H. Sako (Charge d'Affaires).

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1st Secretary—F. Sugishita; 2nd Secretaries—M. Shimada, K. Sasaki, F. Miyakawa; 3rd Secretary—S. Naruse; Com. Secretary—K. Kawatani; Mil. Attache—Col. M. Komatsubara; Naval Attache—Com. K. Koyanagi.

Japanese Legations Abroad

Argentina, Paraguay & Urguay (Legation at Buenos Aires). Calle Reconuqista 134.
Minister—J. Yamazaki.
1st Secretary (& Consul)—I. Uchiyama; Com. Secretary—T. Ishii; Mil. Attache—Maj. K. Shimono.

Austria & Hungary. (Legation at Vienna). Kolbgasse 1, III Wien.
Minister—M. Ohno.
2nd Secretary—N. Watanabe: 3rd Secretaries—N. Mikuriya, D. Kato; Military Attache—Col. K. Takahashi.

Canada. (Legation at Ottawa). Victoria Build., 140 Wellington Str.
Minister—I. Tokugawa.
1st Secretaries—Y. Iwate, S. Tomii; 3rd Secretary (Vice-Consul)—J. Fukui.

Chili & Bolivia. (Legation at Santiago). Calle Diecischo 552.
Minister—Y. Mori.
1st Secretary—M. Kitada; 1st Interpreter—Y. Kitazawa; Military Attache—Maj. S. Fujita; Naval Attache—Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda.

China. (Legation at Peking). Legation Quarter, Peking.
Minister—S. Saburi.
Counsellor—K. Horiuchi.
Counsellor—A. Shigemitsu.
1st Secretary—E. Amaha; 2nd Secretaries—N. Iwamura, Y. Suma, A. Omi; 3rd Secretaries—Y. Tsuchida, Y. Ando; Com. Counsellor—H. Yokotake; Jun. Secretaries—M. Seino, K. Kako; 1st Interpreter—N. Arino; 2nd Interpreter—R. Harada; Military Attache—Maj.-Gen. S. Sato; Naval Attache—Capt. T. Sugisaka.

Czechoslovakia. (Legation at Prague). Malteske Nam. No. 6.
Minister—E. Kimura.
1st Secretary—Y. Nagata.

Greece. (Legation at Athens). No. 23, Avenue Kifissias.
Minister—S. Kawashima (absent).
2nd Secretary—C. Miyakoshi (Charge d'Affaires).

Mexico. (Legation at Mexico City). Calle de Merida 18.
Minister—A. Aoki.
2nd Secretary—T. Kumabe; 1st Interpreter—Y. Otani; Military Attache—Maj. Y. Wada; Naval Attache—Com. S. Takeshita.

Netherlands. (Legation at Hague). Bezuidenhoutscheweg 87, La Haye, Pays Bas.
Minister—K. Hirota.
2nd Secretary—M. Otaka; 3rd Secretary—T. Yoshida.

Persia. (Legation at Teheran).
Minister—A. Kasama.
2nd Secretary—S. Naruse.

Peru. (Legation at Lima). Lima, Peru.
Minister—S. Kurusu (absent).
1st Secretary (& Consul)—Z. Amari (Charge d'Affaires); 1st Interpreter—M. Yodogawa.

Poland. (Legation at Warsaw). No. 10 Foksal, Varsovie (Warsaw).
Minister—H. Matsushima.
3rd Secretary—S. Chiba; Military Attache—Col. S. Suzuki.

Rumania & Yugoslavia (Serb-Cloate-Slovene). (Legation at Bukharest). 16 Strada General Anghelsscu, Bucarest.
Minister— ——
2nd Secretary—T. Harima (Charge d'Affaires).

Siam., (Legation at Bangkok). Surawongse Road, Bangkok.
Minister—Y. Yatabe.
2nd Secretary (& Consul)—K. Gunji.

Spain & Portugal. (Legation at Madrid). Calle de Nunez de Balboa, Madrid.
Minister—T. Ota (absent).
2nd Secretaries—K. Arai (Charge d'Affaires); G. Omori; 3rd Secretary—K. Motono; 2nd Interpreter—T. Komine.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Finland. (Legation at Stockholm). No. 25 Strandvagen.

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Minister—Vis. K. Mushakoji (absent).
1st Secretary—S. Uyeda; 2nd Secretaries (& Consuls)—S. Kato (Charge d'Affaires), K. Yanagisawa; 3rd Secretary—T. Ito; 1st Interpreters—T. Gunji, M. Hirata; Mil. Attache—Cap. K. Mike; Naval Attache—Com. S. Inouye.

Switzerland. (Legation at Berne).
95, Thunstrasse, Berne.
Minister—S. Yata.
1st Secretary—T. Amagi; 3rd Secretary—Baron K. Fujii; Mil. Attache—Maj. T. Nagata.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Japanese Office of the League of Nations

(Paris & Geneva)

Chief—Min. Plen. N. Sato.
Deputy Chief—Emb. Counsellor J. Ito.
Secretaries—2nd Emb. Sec. S. Hidaka, 3rd Emb. Sec. T. Sakamoto, S. Kadowaki.

Japanese Office of the International Labour Organization

Dir. of Int. Labor Board—S. Yoshisaka. Secretary— ——

Japanese Representatives to the League of Nations Consultative Committee for Army, Navy & Air Problems

Army—Maj.-Gen. B. Kaba.
Staff—Lt.-Col. K. Ota.
Navy & Air—Rear-Adm. Vis. T. Kato.

Japanese Consulates Abroad

America, N. & S.
New York.....(G) S. Sawada.
San Francisco.....(G) M. Ida.
Seattle.....S. Okamoto.
Portland.....K. Inouye.
Chicago.....J. Kimura.
Los Angeles.....K. Mizusawa.
Ottawa.....(V) J. Fukui (act.)
Vancouver .....T. Fukuma.
New Orleans.....T. Watanabe.
Panama .....T. Wakabayashi.
Bauru .....K. Ito.
San Paulo.....(G) S. Nakajima.
Lima .....Z. Amari.
Mexico City ..... ——
Rio de Janeiro.....K. Ichige.
Buenos Aires.....I. Uchiyama.
Montevideo .....I. Uchiyama.
Mazatran .....K. Kasuga.

Asiatic Russia.
Vladivostok .....R. Watanabe.
Habarovsk.....(G) T. Yamaguchi.
Petropabrovsk.....J. Otani (act.)
Manjuli .....B. Tanaka.
Alexandrovsk.....(G) S. Sasaki.
Bragoeschensk .....H. Hiratsuka.
Novo Sivirsk.....S. Ogata.

Australia.
Sydney.....(V) Y. Sato (act.)

British Colonies.
Capetown.....(V) S. Yamazaki.
Port Said.....(V) T. Kuroki (act.)
Singapore.....(G) K. Tamaki.
Durban (S.A.).....(V) A. Saito.

China.
Amoy .....H. Terajima.
Antung.....(V) R. Shibazaki.
Canton.....(G) S. Yano.
Chang-Chia-Kou .....S. Yamazaki.
Changchun .....K. Nagai.
Changsha .....R. Kasuya.
Chefoo .....S. Morioka.
Chengchiatun .....J. Mayeda.
Chengtu...(C) U. Kurematsu (act.)
Chiefeng.....N. Nakane (act.)
Chientao.....(G) Y. Suzuki.
Chungching.....(V) R. Goto (act.)
Fuchou.....(G) Y. Nishizawa.
Hangchou.....(V) T. Yonaiyama (act.)
Hankow.....(G) K. Kuwajima.

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Harbin.....(G) G. Yagi.
Hongkong.....(G) Y. Murakami.
Hunchun (Branch).....H. Higashi.
Ichang.....(V) M. Urakawa (act.)
Kirin.....(G) S. Kawagoye.
Kiukiang .....Y. Owaku.
Liaoyang .....J. Mayeda.
Mukden.....(G) K. Hayashi.
Nanking .....I. Okamoto.
Newchwang .....M. Arakawa.
Shanghai.....(G) S. Yata.
Shashih .....(V) Osaki.
Suchou .....E. Iwasaki.
Swatow .....K. Beppu.
Tiehling .....S. Kondo.
Tientsin.....S. Tashiro (act.)
Tsinan.....(G) K. Nishida (act.)
Tsingtao.....(G) E. Fujita.
Titihar .....Y. Shimizu.
Wuhu .....S. Shibazaki.
Yunnan.....(V) Y. Nakano (act.)

Dutch Indies.
Medan .....T. Suwa.

Egypt.
Alexandria.....(G) M. Yokoyama.

Europe.
London.....(G) K. Yonezawa (act.)
Liverpool .....S. Edo.
Lyons .....N. Ogawa.
Marseilles.....(V) J. Tomoda (act.)
Antwerp.....R. Suzuki (act.)
Hamburg.....(G) S. Kurusu.
Milan .....G. Kumabe.
Stockholm .....S. Kato.
Odessa .....S. Shimada.

French Colonies.
Haifong .....O. Nakamura.
Hanoi.....(G) J. Kurozawa.
Saigon .....T. Sajima.

Java.
Batavia.....(G) T. Miyake.
Sourabaya .....J. Aneha.

Hawaii.
Honolulu.....(G) S. Akamatsu.

India.
Bombay .....S. Kurihara.
Calcutta.....(G) K. Murai.
Colombo.....(V) Shigeguki (act.)
Rangoon .....K. Naito.

Philippines.
Manila.....(G) S. Koshida.

Siam.
Bangkok .....K. Gunji.

N.B.—(G)—Consul-General. (V) Vice-Consul. (act.)—Acting Consul or Acting Vice-Consul.

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

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Adelaide.....F. L. Parsons.
Brisbane.....Frederick E. Loxton.
Broome .....Arthur Male.
Melbourne.....Sir. W. McBeath.
P. J. Black (V)

Austria.
Vienna.....Hans Carl Zimmermann.

Belgium.
Liege.....Armond B. Magis.

Bolivia.
Lapas.....Victor Munoz Reyes (G)

Brazil.
Manaos.....Aluysio de Araujo.

Chili.
Iquique.....Don Horacio Mujica.

Columbia.
Bogota.....Don Luis Carlos Corral.

Czechoslovakia.
Braha .....Hans Reiser.

Denmark.
Copenhagen..Anders Niels Peterson.

Ecuador.
Guayaquil.....Pedro V. Miller.

France.
Algeria..Pierre Marie Auguste Ferrat.
Beyrout (Syria).....E. Soubret.
Bordeaux.....Edouard G. Faure.
Le Havre.....C. F. Langstaff.
Paris .....Charles Laurent.
Tunis.....Jules Charles Prat.

Germany.
Aachen.....Wilhelm Anton Lieven.
Bremen.....F. H. Noltenius.
Koln .....Heinrich Maus.
Leipzig .....Alfred Selter.
Muenchen.....Eduard Schussel (G)
Stettin .....Arthur Kunstmann.

Great Britain.
Cardiff.....E. H. Trimby
Dublin.....A. M. Weatherill.
Durban (S.A.).....W. R. Wright.
Gibraltar .....W. H. Smith.

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Glasgow.....A. Scott Younger.
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Middlesborough ....Wayman Dixon.
Valetta (Malta).....Robert Howard.

Greece.
Salonica.....Edwin N. Saltiel.

Holland.
Amsterdam..J. H. L. J. Baron Sweets de Landas Wyborgh.
Rotterdam.....H. P. Van Vliet.

Hungary.
Budapest .....Wilhelm Prohle.

Italy.
Genoa .....Lionel Canali.
Livouorne..Comte Giorgio de Chayes.
Naples.....Marques de Compolattro Charles Emile Capomazza.
Palermo (Sicily).....Alfredo Follina.
Venice .....Giuseppe Fusinato.

Luxemburg.....Jean Pierre Arendt.

New Zealand.
Auckland.....A. B. Roberton.
Wellington .....Arthur Young.

Norway.
Oslo—Arthur Hervich Mathiesen (G)

Peru.
Trujillo.....Carlos Larco Herrera.

Portugal.
Lisbon .....Carlos Gomes.

Spain.
Barcelona..Georges Delgado Lauger.

Sweden.
Gottenburg....Carl Ossian Kjellberg.

Switzerland.
Geneva .....Alfred Kern.
Zurich .....Ernest Voegeli.

U.S.A.
Boston.....Channing H. Cox
Galveston.....J. H. Langben.
Juneau (Alaska)...Emery Valentine.
Mobile.....Henry H. Clerk.
Philadelphia..J. Franklin MacFadden.
San Juan (Port Rico) .....Miguel Such.
St. Louis.....J. E. Smith.

N.B.—G.=Consul-General. V.=Vice-Consul.

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CHAPTER X

NATIONAL DEFENCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-05) the Army was dominant and the Navy secondary in the scheme of national defence. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the General Staff, a General in the Army, controlled for strategical reasons the two wings of national defence, though they had been distinctly separated in 1893. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, and were placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned, the Navy has surpassed the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Subsequent to the Russo-Japanese war Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons. The project was sanctioned by the Emperor Meiji, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however, has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:

Marshal Count Oku; Fleet Admiral Count Togo; H.I.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Marshal Visc. Uyehara.

The Supreme War Council

This is a special war office created in 1887 and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of Marshals, Fleet Admirals, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff Office and of the Naval Staff Board, all as ex-officio members, and also those specially nominated by the Emperor. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

H.I.H. Gen. Prince Nashimoto; Gen. S. Kikuchi; Gen. Y. Shirakawa; Gen. N. Muto; Gen. I. Inouye; Gen. T. Suzuki; Gen. K. Tanaka; Gen. N. Kanaya; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi; Adm. Y. Yamashita; Adm. I. Takeshita; Adm. Baron Abo; Adm. K. Okada.

The Court-Martial Law

The Court-Martial Law revised in 1921 and in force since April, 1922, provides that (1) all offences committed by officers and men to be tried in public, (2) and the accused to be allowed benefit of counsel in their defence. A way is open for appeal.

There are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e. the High, the Divisional

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and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

SECTION I. THE ARMY

1. PREFATORY REMARKS

For about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of samurai, and it was with the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime that it was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people is liable on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distingulshed service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. Marshal Yamagata carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of his memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by General Kawakami who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873 and lastly revised in 1927, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War the call was limited to a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—**Jobi hei-eki** (standing army) consisting of **gen-eki** (active service) and **yobi-eki** (1st reserve service); **kobi hei-eki** (2nd reserve service); **hoju hei-eki** (territorial army service); **kokumin hei-eki** (national army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as class I are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years in the navy) or 1st or 2nd territorial army service. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 5 years and 4 months (4 years in the navy) at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years (5 years in the navy), and finally, after 17 years and 4 months (12 years in the navy) of service, on the national army. Those who have gone through the period of territorial army service also pass into the national army. Youths who are classed as II are not recruited, but placed on the national army service.

Exemption and Postponement.—Those who are classed as III are exempted from service, while class IV lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class after repeated examinations, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the enlistment is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools till they reach 27 years of age according to the length of the

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terms of schools they attend. Such boys are subject to conscription examination when they cease to attend schools. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the drawing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages.

Short Term Active Service.—Under the new conscription law in force since Dec. 1927, the term of active service of those conscripts who finished the course of the Seinen Kunrensho or Young Men's Training Institutes (also see under Chapter on Education) has been reduced to 18 months, while that of the graduates of normal schools has been shortened to 5 months. The system of this short term active service has also been adopted in the Navy with the object of spreading and popularizing the maritime knowledge. The term of active service for the students of middle schools and higher grade schools who underwent the course of military training at schools has been reduced to 12 months for the graduates of middle grade schools and 10 months for those of higher grade schools. The former system of one year volunteers was discontinued after Nov. 30, '27.

While, under the old system the students matriculating in schools were exempted from occasional calls merely, the conscription examination of those students is to be postponed under the new measure till they reach the age of full 27 years.

Examination for Conscription.—Lads of conscript age are classified into six grades as regards their physical examination, as, A, B1, B2, C, D, E, the respective figures in the 1927 and 1928 examinations being as follows:—

	Total No.	A Grade	B 1 Grade	B 2 Grade	C Grade	D Grade	E Grade
1927	581,307	197,887	70,006	127,310	162,911	22,549	644
1928	568,796	171,744	64,970	119,783	171,758	39,861	680

Statistics on stature and weight ascertained through physical examination for three years ending 1927 make the following showing:

Staturo

	Above 5.6 shaku	5.3–5.6 shaku	5.0—5.3 shaku	Under 5.0 shaku	Disqualified	Average Stature
1925	18,743	197,445	260,319	42,482	3,002	5.26
1926	19,638	202,319	255,620	36,596	3,061	5.26
1927	25,313	236,316	275,937	40,310	3,543	5.27

Weight

	Above 5.6 shaku (Kwan)	5.3—5.6 shaku (Kwan)	5.0—5.3 shaku (Kwan)	Under 5.0 shaku (Kwan)	Average weight (Kwan)
1925	15.821	14.705	12.971	12.022	13.827
1926	15.986	14.868	13.446	12.138	14.001
1927	15.932	14.821	13.417	12.094	13.994

The ratio of illiteracy which was 4.28 per cent. in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, was reduced to 0.90 in '24, 0.88 in '25 and 0.70 in '27.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

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3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer, commissariat and aviation officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Warrant officers.—These are special sergeant-majors.

Non-Commissioned officers.—These comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

Privates.—These are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd classes.

Promotion and Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war:

1 year from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant, 2 years from Lieutenant to Captain, 4 years to Major, 2 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 44, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the warrant officer of capability may be promoted to a special lieutenant after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

No. of Officers on Active List

	Dec. 1927
Gen. to Maj.-Gen. and ranking officers	207
Col. to Maj. and ranking officers	3,491
Capt. to Sub-Lieut. and ranking officers	10,233
Non-commissioned officers	3,532
Total	17,463
Do. for 1926	17,264
Do. for 1925	17,183

4. ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is under the control of the Military Education Superintendence Board. The principal institutions for military education are:—(1) The Military Preparatory School located at Tokyo educates candidates aspiring to become officers; (2) The Military Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Preparatory School and other candidates; (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers. The third is under direct control of the General Staff Office. For benefit of those aspiring to become non-commissioned officers, military training schools were established at Sendai, Toyohashi and Kumamoto in 1927.

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Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for 2nd lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training: (2) the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; (3) the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, and fencing, and also to train the Military Band; (4) the Cavalry School to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; (5) the Heavy Artillery School; (6) Field Artillery School; (7) Gunnery Mechanic School; (8) Paymaster School; (9) Surgery School; (10) Veterinary Surgery School; (11) the Engineering School for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering; (12) the Military Communication School; (13) the Military Motor Car School; (14) Military Aviation Schools (3); (15) the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Latest Statistics (1929)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Staff College	56	160	60
Cadets' School	190	1,200	550
Art. & Eng. School	55	170	145
Infantry School	37	171	171
Toyama School	78	210	165
Cavalry School	37	70	108
Field Art. School	90	86	86
Heavy Art. School	47	200	124
Army Eng. School	50	30	8
Mil. Aviation Schools (3)	202	55	33
Mil. Motor Car School (est. '25)	45	68	31
Mil. Communication School (est. '25)	22	30	90
Mil. Prep. School	31	150	50
Gun. Mech. School	58	248	235
Paymaster School	123	710	96
Surgery School	40	133	—
Vet. Surg. School	24	59	85
Mil. Training Schools (3)	148	1,066	1,129
Gendarmerie Training School	38	73	73

5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned in the 1904-5 war and the World War, special corps has been expanded or reorganized. The development is especially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery, (3) Machine Gun Companies, (4) Communication Corps, (5) Flying Corps, etc.

Heavy Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery In the old system, stationed at the forts existing at various strategic points, as the Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others. The system of the former Fortress Artillery having been exclusively defensive and therefore unsuited for aggressive operations, thorough reform was introduced to the system to bring it up to date, the strength of the artillery corps stationed at various places being unified at the same time. Further to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of the Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps distributed as follows:—

Regiments: — Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.

Battalions: — Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Ryojun; Keelung; Mako.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each Division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions, for

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each of which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

Brigade headquarters	Regiments
1st (Mishima)	2nd
	3rd
2nd (Kokura)	5th
	6th
3rd (Konodai)	1st
	7th
4th (Tokyo)	4th
	8th

(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Takata (1st reg.) and Kurume (3rd reg.).

Mounted Artillery.—A mounted artillery battalion is stationed at Konodai, Chiba Prefecture.

Mounted Machine Guns.—A Battery of mounted machine guns is attached to each infantry regiment.

Telegraph Regiments.—There are two telegraph regiments, the 1st being stationed in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

Railway Regiments.—Two railway regiments (both belonging to the Guard Division) are stationed at Narashino and Chiba, both in Chiba prefecture.

Tank Corps.—A tank corps (created in '25) is stationed at Kurume and attached to the 12th Division.

Anti-Air Craft Artillery.—An anti-air craft artillery regiment (created in '25) is stationed at Hamamatsu and attached to the 3rd Division.

Balloon Corps.—A balloon corps is stationed at Tsugamura, Chiba prefecture.

Army Air Force.—At present there are eight flying regiments each consisting of 3 or 4 companies. The force was made an independent service in June 1925, the former term "flying battalions" having been changed into "flying regiments" at the same time. (For further details vide Aviation Section of this Chapter.—Ed. J.Y.B.)

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Motor-car corps, which was created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, was abolished in '25, in connection with the army reorganization and instead an Army Motor-car School was established at Setagaya, Tokyo. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

Capacity of motor car	For construction Yen	Extra allowance Yen	For purchase Yen	For maintenance (yearly) Yen
A. ¾ metric tons and over.....	1,500	500	1,000	400
B. 1.0 met. tons and over.....	2,000	500	1,000	500
C. 1.5 met. tons and over.....	3,000	500	1,000	600
D. ¾ met. tons and over.....	1,500	375	750	300
E. 1.0 met. tons and over.....	2,000	375	750	400
F. 1.5 met. tons and over.....	3,000	375	750	500

N.B.—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

Fortresses.—There are 17 fortresses at points of strategic importance, in different parts of the country and dependencies. A heavy artillery regiment or battalion is stationed at each of these fortresses as stated before. They are as follows:—

Yokosuka, Chichijima (Bonin Is.), Yura, Shimonoseki, Maizuru, Sasebo, Tsushima, Nagasaki, Iki, Hakodate, Saganoseki (Oita), Amami-Oshima, Keelung, Mako, Chinkai and Gensan.

6. THE MILITARY LIMITATION

The general situation of the defence scheme the world over, after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the problem of armament limitation. The public opinion that had been chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations now began to insist that

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the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curtailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives. It passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet, and was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months. The representation was received with good grace by the Army, and as the result of readjustment effected between 1922 and 1924 1,800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength. Other important items on the readjustment program were the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from 3 months to 2 month for commissariats; the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc. Thus at the end of 1924 the total number of the rank and file had been reduced to about 236,000. The retrenchment amounted to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions approximately.

2nd Curtailment.—The second reduction carried out in May 1925 consisted in the abolition of 4 Divisions (13th, 15th, 17th and 18th), this affecting 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 field artillery regiments, 4 engineer battalions and 4 commissariat battalions, and 1 motor-car battalion. Approximately 37,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates were eliminated. Besides, about 300 officers were relieved of their duties during the previous year as preparatory step to the Division reduction, and by the end of March 1926 more were discharged.

7. THE REORGANIZED ARMY SYSTEM

The new army system as enforced in the summer of 1925 was based on the principle of quality than quantity, the authorities adopting a new equipment program to compensate for what was lost in the man-power. This new equipment includes the establishment of 10 air companies, 6 anti-aircraft corps with 24 anti-craft guns, and 2 regiments of tank corps with 40 tanks. Poison gas and other chemical methods are receiving similar attention.

Of the two new tank corps, each with 20 tanks, one (1st tank corp), organized in 1927, is stationed at Kurume and the other (2nd) is to be attached to the infantry school, Chiba pref. A regiment of the anti-air craft corps, organized in '27, is stationed at Hamamatsu, another regiment at the field artillery school in Yotsukaido, Chiba pref., and a detachment of similar corps at Ryusan in Chosen. Two additional air regiments, also organized in '27, are stationed at Hamamatsu and Koshun (Taiwan). An army communications school and an army motor-car school were created in Tokyo. The Manchurian independent garrison and the high (maximum) complement of the Chosen army, which were to be discontinued in 1925 according to the previously determined program, are to be maintained for the present in view of the situation obtaining in Manchuria and Chosen.

The proposal to reduce the period of active service of infantry men from 24 months to 18 months has caused the authorities to enforce a compulsory system of military training of the rising generation and especially boys of middle and higher schools. The education authorities introduced the particular item into the curriculum of those schools, commencing April 1925, training being given by army officers in active service specially detailed by the Minister of War. Over 1,000 army officers have been selected from among all army Divisions for this purpose and appointed instructors of military training in universities, colleges, other higher schools, middle schools, etc.

At the same time, the term of the active service for graduates of normal and other schools have been reduced. As the result thereof the former system of one-year volunteer service was discontinued after 1927.

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8. THE ARMS DEPOT AND MILITARY ARSENALS

The Arms Depot has its headquarters in Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Chiba, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima and Kokura. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, repairs, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance, mounting of guns and similar work. The Military Arsenals exist at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Oji (near Tokyo), each having a number of branch factories and powder magazines, with the headquarters at Koishikawa (Tokyo). They undertake the designing, planning and manufacture of arms, ordnance, munitions of war and powder required in the army, their repairs and inspection, and also undertake the manufacture of powder and arms for the Navy and the public at their request. Besides there are ordnance manufactories at Jujo (near Oji), Tadauml, Atsuta, Kokura and Heijo (Chosen).

9. ARMY ON PEACE STANDING

Organizatien

A Division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service corps. A regiment of infantry consists of 3 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service corps of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given later.

Strength of the Standing Force

As the result of the army adjustment and reorganizaton effected twice, in 1922 and 1925, the strength of standing force has considerably decreased, it now consisting of 17 Divisions with approximately 220,840 officers and men (15,540 officers and 205,300 warrant officers and men). Classified according to different corps the figure is tabulated as follows:—

Kind	No. of Regiments (or battalions)	No. of Companies (squadrons or batteries)
Infantry	70 regs.; 4 bats.	722 companies
Cavalry	25 regiments	70 squadrons
Field artillery	15 regiments	90 batteries
Mountain artillery	4 regs.; 1 bat.	22 batteries
Mounted artillery	1 battalion	2 batteries
Field heavy artillery	8 regiments	44 batteries
Heavy artillery	3 regs.; 8 independent battalions.	34 batteries
Sappers	17 battalions	48 companies
Railway corps	2 regiments	16 companies
Telegraph corps	2 regiments	16 companies
Air force	8 regiments	26 companies
Balloon corps	1 corps	2 companies
Commissariats	15 battalions	30 companies
Tank corps	1 corps	1 company
Anti-air craft artillery	1 regiment	4 companies

The above force is divided and organized into 17 Divisions and 34 brigades, these being distributed as follows:—

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Distribution (As Revised in April 1925)

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo ...	Guard Regs. 1 & 2 — Tokyo
		Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo ...	Guard Regs. 3 & 4 — Tokyo
	Cavalry Brig. 1: Narashino		Guard F. A. Reg. — Tokyo
			Regs. 13 & 14 ... — Narashino
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 4 Tokyo ...		Guard Reg. ... ... — Tokyo
			Reg. 8 ... ... — Tokyo
			Reg. 4 ... ... — Shimoshizu
	Engineer Guard Bat.; Commissariat Guard Bat.; Telegraph Reg. 1		Tokyo
	Railway Reg. 1		Chiba
	Railway Reg. 2		Narashino
	Flying Reg. 5...		Tachikawa
	Balloon Corps...		Tokorozawa
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1: Tokyo	Reg. 49 ... ... — Kofu
			Reg. 1 ... ... — Tokyo
		Brig. 2: Tokyo	Reg. 3 ... ... — Tokyo
			Reg. 57 ... ... — Sakura
	Cavalry Brig. 2: Narashino		Regs. 15 & 16 ... — Narashino
			Reg. 1 ... ... — Tokyo
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 3 Konodai		Field Art. Reg. 1 — Konodai
			Mounted Art. Bat. — Konodai
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 1 & 7 ... ... — Konodai
	Yokosuka Heavy Artillery Reg.		Yokosuka
	Eng. Bat. 1; Commissariat Bat. 1		Tokyo
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3: Sendai	Reg. 4 ... ... — Sendai
			Reg. 26 ... ... — Wakamatsu
		Brig. 15: Takata	Reg. 16, Bats. 1 & 2 — Shibata
			Reg. 16, Bat. 3 ... — Muramatsu
			Reg. 30 ... ... — Takata
	Cavalry Reg. 2; Field Art. Reg. 2; Eng. Bat. 2; Comt. Bat. 2		Sendai
	Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 1		Takata
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5: Nagoya	Reg. 6 ... ... — Nagoya
			Reg. 68 ... ... — Gifu
		Brig. 29: Shizuoka	Reg. 18, Bats. 1 & 2 — Toyohashi
			Reg. 18, Bat. 3 ... — Hamamatsu
			Reg. 34 ... ... — Shizuoka
	Cavalry Brig. 4: Toyohashi		Reg. 3 ... ... — Nagoya
			Regs. 25 & 26 ... — Toyohashi
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 1: Mishima		Field Art. Reg. 3 — Nagoya
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 2 & 3 ... — Mishima
	Comt. Bat. 3		Nagoya
	Anti-air Craft Art. Reg. 1		Toyohashi
	Eng. Bat. 3		Toyohashi
	Flying Regs. 1 & 2		Gifu
	Flying Reg. 7...		Hamamatsu

Note.—The standing force stationed in Taiwan and Manchuria is excluded. Figures show numbers of brigades, regiments, etc.; locations of headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry	Brig. 7: Osaka	Reg. 8 — Osaka
			Reg. 70 — Sasayama
		Brig. 32: Wakayama	Reg. 61 — Wakayama
			Reg. 37 — Osaka
	Cavalry Reg. 4; Comt. Bat. 4		Osaka
	Field Artillery Reg. 4		Shidayama
	Miyama Heavy Artillery		Miyama
	Engineer Bat. 4		Takatsuki
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry	Brig. 9: Hiroshima	Reg. 11 — Hiroshima
			Reg. 41 — Fukuyama
		Brig. 21: Yamaguchi	Reg. 21 — Hamada
			Reg. 42 — Yamaguchi
	Cavalry Reg. 5; Field Art. Reg. 5; Eng. Bat. 5; Comt. Bat. 5; Telegraph Reg. 2		Hiroshima
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry	Brig. 11: Kumamoto	Reg. 13 — Kumamoto
			Reg. 47 — Oita
		Brig. 36: Kagoshima	Reg. 23 — Miyakonojo
			Reg. 45 — Kagoshima
	Cavalry Reg. 6; Field Art. Reg. 6; Eng. Bat. 6; Comt. Bat. 6		Kumamoto
7th Division (Asahikawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13: Asahikawa	Reg. 25 — Sapporo
			Reg. 26 — Asahikawa
		Brig. 14: Asahikawa	Regs. 27 & 28 — Asahikawa
	Cavalry Reg. 7; Field Art. Reg. 7; Eng. Bat. 7; Comt. Bat. 7		Asahikawa
	Hakodate Heavy Art. Bat.		Hakodate
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4: Hirosaki	Reg. 5 — Aomori
			Reg. 31 — Hirosaki
		Brig. 16: Akita	Reg. 17 — Akita
			Reg. 32 — Yamagata
	Field Art. Reg. 8; Comt. Bat. 8		Hirosaki
	Cavalry Brig. 3: Morioka		Reg. 8 — Morioka
			Regs. 23 & 24 — Morioka
	Eng. Bat. 8		Morioka
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6: Kanazawa	Reg. 7 — Kanazawa
			Reg. 35 — Toyama
		Brig. 18: Tsuruga	Reg. 19 — Tsuruga
			Reg. 36 — Sabae
	Cavalry Reg. 9; Mount. Art. Reg. 9: Eng. Bat. 9: Comt. Bat. 9		Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8: Himeji	Reg. 39 — Himeji
			Reg. 40 — Tottori
		Brig. 33: Okayama	Reg. 10 — Okayama
			Reg. 63 — Matsuye
	Cavalry Reg. 10: Field Art. Reg. 10		Himeji
	Eng. Bat. 10		Okayama
	Comt. Bat. 10		Himeji
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10: Zentsuji	Reg. 12 — Zentsuji
			Reg. 22 — Matsuyama
		Brig. 22: Tokushima	Reg. 43 — Tokushima
			Reg. 44 — Kochi
	Cavalry Reg. 11; Mount. Art. Reg. 11; Eng. Bat. 11; Comt. Bat. 11		Zentsuji

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Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
12th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Fukuoka	Reg. 14 ... ... Kokura
			Reg. 24 ... ... Fukuoka
		Brig. 24: Kurume	Reg. 46 ... ... Omura
			Reg. 48, Bats. 1 & 2 Kurume
			Reg. 48, Bat. 3 ... Saga
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 2: Kokura		Regs. 5 & 6 ... ... Kokura
	Field Art. Reg. 24; Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 3		... Kurume
	Shimonoseki Heavy Art. Reg.		Shimonoseki
	Sasebo Heavy Art. Battalion		Sasebo
	Keichi Heavy Art. Battalion		Keichi
	Flying Reg. 4		Tachiarai
	Cavalry Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18; Tank Corps. 1		Kurume
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Utsunomiya ...	Reg. 2 ... ... Mito
			Reg. 59 ... ... Utsunomiya
		Brig. 28: Takasaki	Reg. 15 ... ... Takasaki
			Reg. 50 ... ... Matsumoto
	Cavalry Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14		... Utsunomiya
	Eng. Bat. 14		Mito
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 19: Kyoto...	Reg. 9 ... ... Kyoto
			Reg. 20 ... ... Fukuchiyama
		Brig. 30: Tsu	Reg. 33 ... ... Tsu
			Reg. 38 ... ... Nara
	Cavalry Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16		Kyoto
	Flying Reg. 3		Yokaichi
	Maizuru Heavy Art. Battalion		Maizuru
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37: Kanko	Reg. 73 ... ... Ranan
			Reg. 74 ... ... Kanko
		Brig. 38: Ranan	Reg. 75 ... ... Kainei
			Reg. 76 ... ... Ranan
	Cavalry Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25		Ranan
	Eng. Bat. 19		Kainei
20th Division (Ryusan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo	Reg. 77 ... ... Heijo
			Reg. 78 ... . Ryusan
		Brig. 40: Ryusan	Reg. 79 ... ... Ryusan
			Reg. 80, Bats. 1 & 2 Taikyu
			Reg. 80, Bat. 3 ... Taiden
	Cavalry Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20		Ryusan
	Flying Reg. 6		Heijo
	Masan Heavy Art. Battalion		Masan

Note.—13th Division at Takata, 15th Division at Toyohashi, 17th Division at Okayama and 18th Division at Kurume were abolished in April 1925.

SECTION II. THE NAVY

(For the History, etc., see the 1929 edition, J.Y.B.)

1. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

At the time of the Washington Conference the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8-8 unit fleet as approved by the 41st (1920) session of the Diet. The program, scheduled to be completed in 1927, consisted of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 94 destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme, however, had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only

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the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi, which were retained for conversion as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carriers, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program, to be completed by 1927 as originally scheduled, was completed in March '29 as follows:—

Kind of Ships	No. of ships	Tonnage
Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships)	25	150,000
Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later)	81	89,600
Submarines	67	68,536

On the completion of the aforementioned program the strength of the Japanese Navy stands as follows:—

Capital ships	10	304,320
Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso)	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna)	4	113,000
Auxiliary ships	173	315,236
Cruisers	25	157,700
Destroyers	81	89,000
Submarines	71	68,536

Besides the above there were at the time of the Washington Conference about 40 cruisers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150,000, and about 100 destroyers and torpedo boats, also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

The lessen taught by the World war has persuaded Japan to slightly modify, strictly within the limit of the Washington Conference, the original 8-8 program, and to supersede the plan of building light cruisers of 5,500 ton class with one of 7,000 tons, and moreover to construct four 10,000 ton high-speed cruisers equipped with 8-inch guns. This preference of larger vessels is also seen as regards destroyers and submarines, as Japan is to follow as far as possible the example set by other Naval powers.

Apart from the ten capital ships (304,320 tons), the existing strength of the Imperial fleets consists of 268 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 579,424 tons, comprising 29 cruisers (175,775 tons), 106 destroyers (113,975 tons) and 78 submarines (71,836 tons). The above is the minimum strength of the auxiliary warships that Japan considers as absolutely necessary for ensuring her national defence.

2. NAVAL DISTRICTS AND BASES

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its Naval stations, i.e. Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At each of these stations there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps, air force, and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports or secondary naval stations at Maizuru, Ominato, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Mako (Taiwan) and Chinkai (Chosen). The coast and adjacent sea of Kwantung province are termed the Kwantung naval district and those of the South Sea mandatory isles the South Sea naval district, and are respectively under control of the Sasebo and Yokosuka naval stations.

Naval Arsenals and Shipbuilding

Each Admiralty has an arsenal with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, capable of taking in superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals have each only one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi

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Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, Fujinagata Shipyard at Kobe, Ishikawajima Shipyard at Tokyo and others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki (870 tons) launched at Yokosuka in 1875. The cruiser Hashidate (4,228 tons) was the largest warship constructed at home till 1903. The progress attained in this respects since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the first dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata (Kyushu), the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran (Hokkaido), as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood, Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. "Keyaki" (Obelicea serrata), a species of "Zelkowa" oaks, also serves for the latter purpose.

3. PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive officers, engineers, surgeons and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval College, Engineering College, Surgery School and Paymasters School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—Petty officers are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for warrant officers the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Officers and Men of the Service

The personnel of the service for the three years ending Dec. 1928 was as follows:—

	Active service	Reserve (1st)	Reserve (2nd)	Total
1926	76,331	—	—	—
1927	75,918	—	—	—
1928	76,113	31,302	51,471	122,886

Those on the active list numbered as follows at the end of 1928:—

	Active	Reserve	2nd reserve	Total
Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers....	101	178	73	352
Captains to Lieut.-Commanders and ranking officers	1,856	829	235	2,920
Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and ranking officers	2,963	240	130	3,333
Special service officers.....	1,389	597	303	2,289
Warrant officers	1,526	354	74	1,954
Petty officers	15,516	13,120	40	28,676
Midshipmen	177	—	—	177
Bluejackets	52,207	17,858	14,569	82,634
Cadets at schools.....	378	126	47	551
Total	76,113	31,302	15,471	122,886

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Elimination of Officers.—The elimination of officers in accordance to the Limitation of Armaments, begun in Aug. '22, was completed in Mar. '24. The total eliminated was as follows:

Full Admirals	8
Vice-Admirals	52
Rear Admirals	99
Captains	290
Commanders	262
Lieut.-Com.	171
Lieutenants	115
Sub-Lieutenants	43
Total	1,040

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the three years ending 1928:—

	Conscripts	Volunteers
1926	7,050	5,789
1927	7,979	5,564
1928	10,290	6,372

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows:—**Midshipmen,** over one year's service in a training ship; 2nd **Sub-Lnts.** over one year's service; 1st **Sub-Lnts.** over 18 months of which six months in Torpedo or Gunnery School; **Lnts.** of over 4 years in the service are promoted to Lieut.-Commanders.

Special service 1st **Sub-Lnts.** over two years' service; **Special service** 2nd **Sub-Lnts.,** over three years' service; **Special service Lieutenants** (combatants, engineers and paymasters) may be promoted to Lieut.-Commander by special appointment.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years' service.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years' service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years' service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals, who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

N.B.—1st class warrant or ranking officer of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or ranking officer.

Age Limit of Officers on Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	62
Vice-Admiral	60
Rear-Admiral & Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral	58
Non-Combatant Captain	54
Captain & Engineer Captain	52
Non-Combatant Commander	50
Commander & Engineer Commander	48
Non-Combatant Lieut.-Commander	47
Lieut.-Commander & Engineer Lieut.-Com.	45
Non-Combatant Lieutenant	44
Lieutenant and Engineer Lieutenant	43
Sub-Lieutenant (Non-Combatant, 1st & 2nd)	40
Sub-Lieut. & Eng. Sub-Lieut. (1st & 2nd)	38

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4. NAVAL EDUCATION

There are nine educational institutions, namely, the Naval Staff College, Naval College (or Cadets School), Engineering College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Paymasters School, Surgery School, Artificers School, and Submarine School, all thoroughly recast after the World War.

Latest Statistics (1929)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Naval Staff College (Tokyo)	85	111	51
Naval College (Etajima)	49	410	120
Naval Engineering College (Maizuru)	82	131	49
Surgery School (Tokyo)	18	30	52
Paymaster School (Tokyo)	77	133	74
Gunnery School (Yokosuka)	74	1,071	1,551
Torpedo School (Yokosuka)	180	1,004	1,450
Submarine School (Kure)	17	199	217
Artificers School (Yokosuka)	—	966	—

5. THE IMPERIAL FLEETS

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as reorganized on Dec. 10, 1928, consist of the following:

1st Squadron (Commander-in-Chief Vice-Adm. E. Yamamoto):

1st Battle Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. Yamamoto)—Yamashiro, Mutsu & Hyuga.

3rd Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. N. Fujita)—Natori, Yura & Nagara.

1st Torpedo Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. H. Ichimura)—Jintsu & 13, 15, 16 & 27 destroyer flotillas.

1st Submarine Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. T. Omoto)—Jungei & 26 & 27 submarine flotillas.

1st Tender Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. S. Takahashi)—Flagship Akagi.

2nd Squadron (Commander-in-Chief Vice-Adm. N. Iida):

4th Battle Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. —)—Haruna & Hiyei.

5th Battle Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. W. Ukawa)—Kako, Furutaka, Kinukasa & Aoba.

2nd Torpedo Bat. Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. I. Okamoto)—Kinu & 12 and 23 destroyer flotillas.

2nd Submarine Bat. Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. S. Shigeoka)—Chogei & 7 & 18 submarine flotillas.

1st Oversea Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. M. Yoneuchi)—Yahagi, Tone, Ataka, Fushimi, Sumida, Saga, Seta, Katata, Hira, Hozu, Toba, Urakaze & 24 destroyer flotillas.

2nd Oversea Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. K. Ijichi)—Kiso, Tsushima & 9th destroyer flotillas.

Training Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. K. Nomura)—Izumo & Yakumo.

The newly built warships that were launched between Sept. '28 and June '29 are:—

One 2nd-class gunboat (Atami); Four 1st-class destroyers (Murakumo, Hatsuyuki, Uranami & Shikinami); Four submarines ("i"-57, "i"-59, "i"-60 & "i"-62); Two mine layers (Shirataka & Itsukushima); Two special service boats (Tsubame & Kamome).

New vessels under construction at different shipyards (naval & private) are the 1st-class cruiser Maya, 2nd-class gunboat Futami and 1st-class destroyers Amagiri and Asagiri.

On April 1, '29, all 3rd-class submarines (10 in number) with an aggregate tonnage of 3,259 tons and the survey vessel Matsuye (2,550 tons) were discarded.

Classification of the Ships

According to the new classification arranged in 1924 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st-class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd-class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (5) 1st-class coast defence ships (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd-class coast defence ships (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st-class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd-class gunboats

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(displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st-class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd-class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 1st-class submarines (displacement over 1,000 tons); (12) 2nd-class submarines (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (13) Seaplane carriers; (14) Mine-layers; (15) Mine sweepers; (16) Torpedo carriers; (17) Special services ships, etc.

Warships, Destroyers, Special Service Ships, etc.

(as existing on Sept. 1, '29)

	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers	4	113,000
Cruisers	29	175,755
(1st class	8	69,000)
(2nd class	21	106,755)
Coast defence ships	9	81,434
(1st class)	7	74,098)
(2nd class	2	7,336)
Gun-boats	11	5,378
(1st class	2	2,070)
(2nd class	9	3,308)
Seaplane carriers	4	71,575
Torpedo carriers	4	28,730
Mine layers	3	19,685
(Total	70	683,878)
Destroyers	106	113,975
(1st class	56	73,485)
(2nd class	50	40,490)
Mine sweepers	24	11,056
Submarines	78	71,836

Besides, there are 28 special service ships including 3 training ships, 1 target boat, 3 surveying ships, 18 transports and 1 ice-breaker.

LIST OF WARSHIPS (Sept. 1, '29)

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main armament (Centimeter)	High angle guns
Fuso	30,600	630	1914	22.5	6	28	36 (12);	8cm. (4)
Yamashiro	30,600	430	1915	22.5	6	28	36 (12);	8cm. (4)
Ise	31,260	640	1916	23.0	6	28	36 (12);	8cm. (4)
Hyuga	31,260	640	1917	23.0	6	28	36 (12);	8cm. (4)
Nagato	33,800	660	1919	23.0	8	30	40 (8);	8cm. (4)
Mutsu	33,800	660	1920	23.0	8	30	40 (8);	8cm. (4)

Battle Cruisers

Kongo	27,500	653	1912	27.5	7	27	36 (8);	8 (4)
Hiyei	27,500	653	1912	27.5	7	27	36 (8);	8 (4)
Haruna	30,500	653	1913	27.5	7	27	36 (8);	8 (4)
Kirishima	27,500	653	1913	27.5	7	27	36 (8);	8 (4)

Cruisers

Myoko	10,000	580	1927	33.0	12	14	12 (10);	12 (4)
Nachi	10,000	580	1927	33.0	12	14	12 (10);	12 (4)

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Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main armament (centimeter)	High angle guns
Ashigara	10,000	580	1928	33.0	12	14	12 (10);	12 (4)
Haguro	10,000	580	1928	33.0	12	14	12 (10);	12 (4)
Takao	10,000	(in course of construction)					12 (10);	12 (4)
Atago	10,000	(„ „ „ „)					12 (10);	12 (4)
Chokai	10,000	(„ „ „ „)					12 (10);	12 (4)
Furutaka	7,100	580	1925	33.0	12	14	20 (6);	8 (4)
Kako	7,100	580	1925	33.0	12	14	20 (6);	8 (4)
Aoba	7,100	580	1926	33.0	12	14	20 (6);	8 (4)
Kinukasa	7,100	580	1926	33.0	12	14	20 (6);	8 (4)
Maya	10,000	(in course of construction)					12 (10);	12 (4)
Tone	4,100	360	1907	23.0	3	16	15 (2);	12 (10)
Chikuma	4,950	440	1911	26.0	3	16	15 (8);	8 (10)
Hirato	4,950	440	1911	26.0	3	16	15 (8);	8 (10)
Yahagi	4,950	440	1911	26.0	3	16	15 (8);	8 (10)
Tatsuta	3,500	440	1918	31.0	6	13	14 (4);	8 (1)
Tenryu	3,500	440	1918	31.0	6	13	14 (4);	8 (1)
Kuma	5,500	500	1919	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (1)
Tama	5,500	500	1920	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Kitakami	5,500	500	1920	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Oi	5,500	500	1920	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Kiso	5,500	500	1920	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Nagara	5,570	500	1921	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Isuzu	5,570	500	1921	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Natori	5,570	500	1922	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Yura	5,570	500	1922	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Kinu	5,570	500	1922	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Abukuma	5,570	500	1923	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Sendai	5,595	500	1923	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Jintsu	5,595	500	1923	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Naka	5,595	500	1925	33.0	8	15	14 (7);	8 (2)
Yubari	3,100	435	1925	33.0	8	15	14 (6);	8 (2)

Coast Defence Ships

	Disp't. (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Main Armaments
Asama	9,885	1898	21.25	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Yakumo	9,735	1899	20.00	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Azuma	9,426	1899	20.00	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Iwate	9,826	1900	20.75	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Izumo	9,826	1900	20.75	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Kasuga	7,700	1903	20.40	25cm. (1); 8cm. (1)
Nisshin	7,700	1903	20.00	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)
Manshu	3,916	1901	17.00	8cm. (2);
Tsushima	8,420	1902	20.00	15cm. (6); 8cm. (1)

Sea-Plane Carriers

Name	Disp't. (tons)	Launched	Speed knots	Armaments
Wakamiya.	5,875	1901	11	8 (2)
Hosho	9,500	1921	25	14 (4); 8 (2)

Name	Disp't. (tons)	Launched	Speed knots	Armaments
Akagi	28,100	1925	28.5	20 (10); 12 (1)
Kaga	„	1928	23.0	„ „

Gunboats

Yodo	1,250	1907	22	12cm. (2)
Futami.....	(In course of construction)			
Atami.....	„	„	„	

Uji	620	1903	13	8cm. (4)
Sumida	126	„	„	6cm. (2)
Fushimi ...	180	1906	14	„

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Name	Disp't. (tons)	Launched	Speed knots	Armaments
Ataka	820	1922	16	12cm. (2)
Toba	250	1911	15	8cm. (2)
Saga	780	1912	„	12cm. (1)
Hira	338	1923	16	8cm. (2)
Hozu	„	„	„	„ „
Seta	„	„	„	„ „
Katada	„	„	„	„ „

Destroyers

Name	Disp't. (tons)	When launched
Umikaze	1,150	1910
Yamakaze	„	1911
Urakaze	907	1915
Amatsukaze	1,227	1916
Isokaze	„	„
Hamakaze	„	„
Tokitsukaze	„	„
Kawakaze	1,300	1917
Tanikaze	„	1918
Minekaze	1,345	1919
Sawakaze	„	„
Okikaze	„	„
Shimakaze	„	1920
Nadakaze	„	„
Yakaze	„	„
Hakaze	„	„
Shiokaze	„	„
Akikaze	„	„
Yukaze	„	1921
Tachikaze	„	„
Hokaze	„	„
Nokaze	„	„
Namikaze	„	1922
Numakaze	„	„
Kamikaze	1,400	„
Asakaze	„	„
Harukaze	„	„
Matsukaze	„	9123
Hatakaze	„	1924
Oite	„	„
Hayate	1,400	1925
Asanagi	„	1924
Yunagi	„	„
Mutsuki	1,445	„
Kisaragi	„	1925
Yayoi	„	„
Uzuki	„	„
Satsuki	„	„
Minazuki	„	„
Fumizuki	„	1926
Nagatsuki	„	„
Kikuzuki	„	„
Mikazuki	„	„
Mochizuki	„	1927
Yuzuki	„	„
Fubuki	„	„
Shirayuki	1,700	1928
Hatsuyuki	„	„
Miyuki	„	„

Name	Disp't. (tons)	When launched
Murakumo	„	„
Shinonome	„	„
Usugumo	„	„
Shirakumo	„	„
Isonami	„	„
Uranami	„	„
Ayanami	„	„
Shikinami (In course of construction)		
Amagiri („ „ „ „)		
Asagiri („ „ „ „)		
Sakura	600	1911
Tachibana	„	1912
Kaba	665	1915
Sakaki	„	„
Kayede	„	„
Katsura	„	„
Ume	„	„
Kusunuki	„	„
Kashiwa	„	„
Matsu	„	„
Sugi	„	„
Kiri	„	„
Momo	835	1916
Kashi	„	„
Hinoki	„	„
Yanagi	„	1917
Nara	850	1918
Kuwa	„	„
Tsubaki	„	„
Maki	„	1917
Keyaki	„	1918
Enoki	„	„
Momi	„	1919
Kaya	„	„
Nire	„	„
Kuri	850	1920
Nashi	„	1919
Take	„	„
Kaki	„	„
Tsuga	„	1920
Kiku	„	„
Awoi	„	„
Hagi	„	„
Susuki	„	1921
Fuji	„	1920
Tsuta	„	1921
Ashi	„	„
Hishi	„	„
Hasu	„	„

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Name	Disp't. (tons)	When launched	Name	Disp't. (tons)	When launched
Sumire	„	„	Sawarabi	„	„
Yomogi	„	1922	Asagao	„	1922
Tade	„	„	Yugao	„	1923
Wakatake	900	„	Fuyo	„	1922
Kuretake	„	„	Karukaya	„	1923
Sanaye	„	1923			

Torpedo Carriers

Name	Disp't.	Launched	Speed (knots)	Main arm't	Name	Disp't.	Launched	Speed (knots)	Main arm't
Jungei	8,500	1923	16.0	14cm. (4)	Karasaki	10,500	1896	—	8cm. (1)
Chogei	„	1924	„	„	Komahashi	1,230	1913	13.9	„ (2)

Mine Layers

	Disp't. (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main armament
Aso	7,800	425	—	22.00	22	15cm. (8); 8cm. (1)
Katsuriki	2,000	240	1916	13.00	13	12cm. (3); 8cm. (1)
Tokiwa	9,885	408	1898	21.25	24	20cm. (4); 8cm. (1)

Special Service Ships

Shiretoko	15,400	455	1920	12	26	12cm. (2)
Notoro	15,400	455	1920	12	26	12cm. (2)
Erimo	15,400	455	1920	12	26	12cm. (2)
Sata	15,400	455	1920	12	26	14cm. (2)
Tsurumi	15,400	455	1921	12	26	14cm. (2)
Shiriya	15,400	455	1921	12	26	14cm. (2)
Iro	15,400	455	1922	12	26	14cm. (2)
Ondo	15,400	455	1922	12	26	14cm. (2)
Hayatomo	15,400	455	1922	12	26	14cm. (2)
Naruto	15,400	455	1923	12	26	14cm. (2)
Muroto	8,751	345	1918	12½	23	12cm. (2)
Nojima	8,751	345	1919	12½	23	12cm. (2)
Takasaki	5,987	375	1902	10	15	8cm. (2)
Seito	8,300	241	1906	10	21	8cm. (2)
Tsurugisaki	1,970	210	1917	9	14	8cm. (2)
Susaki	9,800	400	1918	14	23	12cm. (2); 8cm. (2)
Kamoi	19,500	496	1922	15	28	14cm. (2)
Mamiya	17,500	475	1923	14	28	14cm. (2)
Otomari	2,830	200	1921	13	28	8cm. (1)
Yamato	1,502	201	1885	14	15	8cm. (4)
Koshu	2,270	252	1904	10.3	12	8cm. (2)

Submarines

The Navy possesses 78 submarines at present. Of these, 53 (2nd class boats) are of 650 to 1,000 tons and the rest (1st class boats) over 1,400. All future ones will be over 1,000 tons.

SECTION III. AVIATION

1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan, followed by two others in 1912 and three in 1913. In 1919, an aviation section was created in the War Office and the first military aviation school was

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opened at Tokorozawa (near Tokyo) in '20, to give training to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshizu (Chiba Pref.) and the other at Akeno (Miye Pref.). Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, at the same time making best efforts to produce them at home, at State and private factories.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front during the World war in Aug. 1918, it consisting of 22 officers (1 died there) and over 70 artisans. They returned home in Aug. 1919. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in Feb. '19 of some 60 French army aviators headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese aviators, and also the participation with marked success of the army and navy aviators in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914.

In June '25 the military aviation corps were made independent and on equal footing as infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc., and at the same time each air battalion was reorganized into an air regiment. Simultaneously with the independence of the air force two bombing regiments were newly added to the force.

In 1927 a section of Army flight officers received special training in bombing practice at Akenogahara aerodrome under a French expert.

Flying Regiments.—The military air force consists at present of 8 flying regiments, i.e. 11 reconnoitring, 6 fighting and 2 bombing companies and 1 balloon corps organized with 3,500 officers and men and equipped with 500 standing machines. The headquarters of these air regiments are located as follows:

1st Regiment (2 air companies) and **2nd** Regiment (2 air companies) at Kagamigahara, Gifu Pref.

3rd Regiment (3 air companies) at Yokaichi, Shiga Pref.

4th Regiment (3 air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Pref.

5th Regiment (3 air companies) at Tachikawa, near Tokyo.

6th Regiment (3 air companies) at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen.

7th Regiment (1 air company) at Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref.

8th Regiment (1 air company) at Koshun, Taiwan.

Balloon Corps (1 company) at Tsugamura, Chiba Pref.

Expansion of Air Force.—To strengthen the air force to suitable level, the Army authorities drew up in 1925 an expansion program which was put into execution the following year, the object being to create 1 bombing battalion, 1 reconnoitring battalion and 1 fighting battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period expansion work. On principle, one air battalion is organized with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with 12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitring. The 1st, 4th, 5th and 7th regiments are to be increased to 4 companies each, and 1 company is to be added to 8th regiment. Similarly the balloon corps will have I additional company. On the completion of the program the Army air force is to consist of 26 companies (11 reconnoitring, 11 fighting and 4 bombing) with 800 standing machines and a personnel of 6,000 officers and men.

General Mobilization Practice.—Under the superintendence of the National Resources Board a general mobilization practice was carried out, for the first time in Japan, between June 24 and July 3, 1929, in the prefectures of Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo including the industrial centres of Osaka and Kobe, to test the efficiency of industrial production, manufacture of the war supplies, distribution and transportation of goods, etc. The practice requisitioned all principal industrial concerns and factories, schools, young men's associations and local authorities of the prefectures concerned, and the National Resources Board, the Army, Navy, Home, Commerce & Industry, Agriculture & Forestry, Education, Communication and Railway Departments. The results were highly satisfactory.

Air Defence Provisions.—The defence plan as decided in '29 provides for the completion of the defence arrangements against air raids by 1931 in Tokyo, Koto, Osaka, Nagoya and other important cities at the estimate cost

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of ¥5½ millions as a work spread over 3 years. The program for Tokyo consisting of the equipments of anti-air craft guns, anti-air craft machine guns, search lights and other necessary provision was started in the current year.

Home-made Motors for the Army.—The Tokyo Gas & Elect. Industrial Co. has succeeded after repeated experiments in turning out aeroplane motors (130 h.p.) made of home materials. The motors passed the official time test for 50 hours run with highly satisfying record in the spring of '28, and though rather simple in form of mechanism, require less fuel than the French or German motors (Lorraine and B.M.W.) but are none the less efficient.

Adoption of Home-made Planes.—The French aeroplanes (Salmson 230 h.p.) which have been employed for reconnoitring purpose in the Army air service since 1919 are to be replaced by the home-made planes (semi-metallic B.M.W. 450 h.p.) manufactured at the Kawasaki and Ishikawajima aeroplane works. The home-made machines are reputed to develop a speed two times that of the French machines and are far superior to them in other respects. Already the reconnoitring machines used at the Tokorozawa and Shimoshizu aviation schools have been replaced by the home manufactures, and this replacement at other regiments is to be effected by the end of 1931.

2. NAVAL AVIATION

Naval aviation in Japan dates from 1912 when our officers trained in France and America returned home. It was not long before a training ground was established at Oppama near Yokosuka and an experimental course was started. From 1912 till 1917, the sum yearly disbursed on this account amounted to ¥3-400,000, to increase in 1918 to ¥1 million and to ¥2 millions in 1919, the total aggregating ¥5,800,000 in ten years. An expansion program decided in 1920 and completed by Mar. 1923 brought the strength of air force up to 10 fleets, 72 machines, 1 tender squadron and 1 zeppelin corps, distributed as follows:—

Yokosuka.....6 fleets of sea-planes, 48 machines, 1 tender squadron.
Kasumigaura.....2½ fleets of sea-planes, 20 machines, 1 zeppelin corps.
Sasebo.....½ fleet, 4 machines.

Further increase in the strength of air force completed by the spring of 1929 has brought up the figures to 14½ fleets consisting of 116 machines, besides 4 tender ships, 10 balloons and 2 airships, these being apportioned as follows:—

Base	Strength
Kasumigaura	7 fleets (56 machines) and 1 zeppelin corps (2 ships).
Yokosuka	3½ fleets (28 machines) and 1 balloon corps (10 balloons).
Sasebo	2 fleets (16 machines).
Omura	2 fleets (16 machines).

The unit of 1 fleet (which corresponds to 1 flying company of the Army air force) being 8 machines with several reserve machines, the aggregate strength of the Navy air service as it stands now is 500 machines including reserve machines, 700 officers and 5,800 petty officers and privates.

The above is the existing status of the air force belonging to the respective naval stations. Besides, there is certain number of seaplanes carried on board the tender ships Akagi, Kaga, Hosho and Wakamiya (aggregate tonnage 69,175 tons), which belong to the combined fleet, and also a certain number of smaller seaplanes on board the Nagato, Mutsu and other battleships, battle-cruisers and light cruisers, each carrying 2 or 3 machines.

The annual allotment for the upkeep of this standing force is on ordinary account ¥16 millions, and 70 per cent. replacement policy is to be pursued.

Further Expansion Scheme.—In view of the trend of the times and the backward situation of the present air service, the Navy authorities have formed a plan to create a few air fleets in the

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course of three years hence and to effect diverse improvements of the service, as, for instance, the creation of an air fleet depot at Tateyama outside Tokyo Bay and an aeronautical experiment institute at Yokosuka, etc.

Tender Ships.—Prior to the Washington Conference the Japanese navy had only one tender ship, namely, the Hosho (5,875 tons; 11 knots). Following the example of the U.S. navy Japan has converted the battle-cruiser Akagi (26,900 tons) and the battle-ship Kaga (also 26,900 tons) into tender ships. The former was completed in 1927 and commissioned in '28, and the latter completed in '28 and put to commission the same year. They are the pride of the Japanese navy.

The Navy aviation is indebted for the marked progress it has attained to the tutoring of British flight officers just as the Army air service to that of French flight officers.

In April '27 an aviation department was created in the Navy following the example set by the Army and in April '28 a tender squadron was organized as a unit of the standing fleet, it consisting of the Akagi (flagship), Hosho, the destroyers Sakura and Kusu.

No-3 airship, built in Rome by Italian experts under direction of Maj.-Gen. Umberto Nobille, the noted polar explorer, was wrecked in a gale in Oct. '27 while engaging in a naval manœuvre off Izu. A substitute was built at the Yokosuka arsenal in '29.

The Navy aviation dep't. has decided to adopt the system of youthful aviators, candidates to be selected from among lads of 15 to 17 old and after training required to be appointed navy aviators ranking as petty officers. The training institution is to be opened at Yokosuka in April '30.

3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Though dating about 15 years ago, it was not till the creation of the Aviation Bureau in Aug. 1920 first as part of the Army, but now under control of the Minister of Communications, that a new epoch opened in the history of aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress in recent years that regular flying services, for instance, are now conducted between Tokyo and Dairen via Osaka, Kyushu and Chosen, and between Tokyo and Niigata and between Sakai (near Osaka) and Shikoku. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation, signed at Paris in Oct. 1919, became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan enacted in April '21 the Aerial Navigation Law, which took effect in June '27.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but the latter branch was transferred to the Communications Department in '23, and at last the long pending scheme to create two aerial routes (Tokyo-Dairen via Chosen and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka) was carried into effect in the spring of '29, the State aerodromes (landing stations) having been established at Tachikawa (near Tokyo), Osaka, Fukuoka, Keijo and Dairen, these being open to the free use of aviators in general. The radio stations have been established at important points along the air routes, these being located at Hakone, Kameyama, Fukuoka, Tsushima and Goto. Two more air routes, one to Mukden and the other to Etorop (in the Kuriles) are contemplated. Then for the benefit of civilian aviators the Aviation Board is granting small bounty for the upkeep and repairs and also loss of planes.

Regular Air Transport Service.—The Japan Air Transport Co. started the air mail service on April, 1929, on the lines between Tokyo and Fukuoka and between Urusan (Chosen) and Dairen. The service on the intermediate line, i.e. between Fukuoka and Urusan was commenced on June 21, and at the same time a direct air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen was established. Then on July 15 was started the passenger carrying service on the Tokyo-Osaka-Dairen line, this departure being memorable as the first oversea air transport service undertaken in this country. The distance of 1,320 miles between Tokyo and Dairen is to be covered by relay flights of 1 day and a half including five intermediate landings, the actual flying time being only 13 hours. In order to assure safety for passengers to Chosen and Manchuria who have to cross the Chosen Strait (a distance

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of 150 miles requiring a flight of 2 hours), tri-motored Fokker airplanes accommodating 8 persons are used, the planes being equipped with a life-belt for each passenger and 2 two-passengers life-boats of rubber. The schedule and tariff of the service is as follows:—

Lines		Fare
Tokyo-Osaka	Twice daily (morning and afternoon)	¥ 30.00
Osaka-Dairen	Thrice a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	115.00
Dairen-Osaka	Thrice a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	115.00

The passenger fare between Tokyo and Dairen and vice versa is ¥145 which is divided into five sections as follows:—

Tokyo-Osaka	¥30.00
Osaka-Fukuoka	35.00
Fukuoka-Urusan	18.00
Urusan-Keijo (Seoul)	22.00
Keijo-Heijo	13.00
Heijo-Dairen	27.00

The passenger carrying service between Osaka and Shanghai of the company is to be inaugurated early next year.

Besides the above, at present there are two air transport services, one between Tokyo and Niigata and the other between Sakai and Matsuyama (Shikoku) maintained by the Tozai Teiki Kokukai of the Tokyo and Asahi Shimbun and the Nippon Koku Yuso Kenkyusho respectively, as follows:—

Lines		Service
Tokyo—Niigata	Ordinary mail	Monday, Wednesday and Friday (three times each day)
Sakai—Takamatsu—Matsuyama	Mail & parcels	Daily excepting Sundays

The Imperial Aero Association.—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.H. Prince Kuni, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The Association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc.

Civilian Aviators.—As existing at the end of Aug. '29 civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilots licenses numbered 243 (including 7 women). There were also 90 licensed navigators (1st & 2nd class) and 48 licensed engineers.

	No. of fliers	No. of flights	No. of machines	Distance (kilo)	Hours (h.)
1924	170	7,858	65	404,921	2,525.38
1925	212	11,765	78	579,250	4,688.26
1926	249	14,777	88	762,354	5,948.54
1927	272	17,987	106	878,231	7,313.03
1928	336	17,528	106	1,106,802	8,393.35

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of between 17 and 20 years of age, who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next an examination of scholarship, the latter being modelled on the 3rd year course of the middle school. About 28 private aviation training institutes exist throughout the country, each having its own training ground or aerodrome. Under the Aerial Navigation Law in force since June '27 the licenses for civilian aviators are specified as aerial navigators, aeroplane (or hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc.

Encouragement, Bounty, etc.—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in 1923 a monetary prize (¥3,000) was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motors

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and a similar prize (¥3,000) to the Japan Auto-Car Co. for its paint for coating the wings of aeroplanes.

Manufacture of Aeroplanes

Japan has at present over 30 private factories for turning out flying machines and their parts and accessories. The Army and Navy arsenals also have a share in this work. The leading private establishments are as follows:—

Aichi Watch & Elec. Co., Nagoya.
Ishikawajima Aeroplane Works, Ishikawajima, Tokyo.
Ito Aeroplane Works, Tsudanuma, Chiba pref.
Kawanishi Aeroplane Co., Kobe.
Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo Works), Hyogo, near Kobe.
Mitsubishi Aircraft Works, Nagoya.
Nakajima Aeroplane Works (Factories at Ota-machi, Gumma pref. and Ogikubo, near Tokyo).
Tokyo Gas & Elec. Industrial Co., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo.
Fujisawa Denki Kogyosho, Tokyo.
Japan Special Steel Co., Tokyo.
Sumitomo Copper Works, Osaka.
Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka pref.
Fujikura Industrial Co., Osaki-machi, Tokyo.
Kikyu Seisakujo, Osaki-machi, Tokyo.
Tokyo E.C. Industrial Co., Setagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Of the above establishments, the first eight undertake manufacture of flying machines and parts and motors, while the Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha specializes in propellers only and the last three in airships, balloons and accessories. All the rest engage in the manufacture of parts of flying machines or meters, gauges, etc., for aeronautical purposes.

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CHAPTER XI

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

History

Confucianism.—This system of secular moral teaching was introduced in 285 A.D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later.

Shintoism.—See later.

Buddhism.—The first image of Buddha and the sacred texts were presented to the Imperial Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno, and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion through the zealous efforts of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as **Ryobu-Shinto,** was much in evidence throughout the land.

Christianity.—This dates with the landing of St. Francis Xavier in 1549 at Kagoshima, and till 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity had gained a great influence among military commanders in Kyushu. For more than two centuries thenceforward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

As regards the part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan Buddhism stands foremost. The rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

Relative number of followers in Japan proper at the end of 1928:

Shintoism, 17,225; Buddhism, 41,148; Christianity, 248, all in thousand. Confucianism has no figure, as it lacks organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education, though this seems to be less rigid lately, for the authorities, it seems, are now inclined to allow the teaching of religious doctrines in the class-room for the proper guidance of young peoples' thought. At any rate, in administrative control the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three, only the absence as yet of a law of religion in Japan prevents Buddhists and Shintoists in particular and Christians indirectly to register their organizations as legal persons.

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SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

Cleanliness and Purity.—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. The **harai** or wind-purification and the other **misogi** or water purification are the principal forms of purification ceremonies. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Grand Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness also symbolises the **Shimenawa,** a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the **gohei,** a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, saké and sometimes woven cloth.

Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity, for the only thing worth mentioning in Shinto theology is that it believes in immortality of souls. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise, the existence of number of sects, for instance, being traceable to this fact.

Two Forms of Shintoism.—There are two forms of Shintoism, i.e. Shintoism standing aloof from all sects, and next, sectarian Shintoism organized for convenience of propagandism.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies. Another thing that is interesting about Shintoism is that Ministers of State, especially on their installation, generally visit the Great Shrine and some other important shrines, as if to thank the divine spirits for the favor of political eminence attained by them.

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

Classification of Shrines.—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the **Jingu** or the Great Shrine of Ise, **Kampei** or State shrines, **Kokuhei** or National Shrines, and **Fu** (prefectural), **Ken** (prefectural), **Go** (communal), **Son** (village) and **Mukaku** (unrecognized) shrines. The **Kampei** and **Kokuhei** shrines form part of the regular mechanism of State, being

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maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the **Kampei**, and from the Treasury for the **Kokuhei**. The **Kampei** are subdivided into four classes, and the **Kokuhei** three classes. Of the 54 first class **Kampei** shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history, while all the special **Kampei-jinja** are dedicated to loyal subjects. There is no particular distinction between the **Kampei** and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship.

Keepers and Priests.—The Government use the term **shin-kan** or Shinto officers for those who minister at the Great Shrine and **shin-shoku** or Shinto-functionaries for others attending the **Kokuhei** and lesser shrines. The **shin-kan** are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the **shin-shoku** of the **Kokuhei** shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities.

It will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines and are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the upkeep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand no small attention from the sectarian Shinto priests.

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are; Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shinsetha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

Shrines and Priests

(1928)	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines	1	113	85	888	3,532	44,898	62,674	112,190
Priests	73	488	248	1,206	3,268	8,603	918	14,804

BUDDHISM

Buddhism and Civilization.—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be incalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji, itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it would have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent

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desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and as Prince Komatsu, led an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji, in Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Hiyei and the other on Mt. Koya, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called **Bushido.** The Zen has three sub-sects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity beween them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate

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adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Religion Bureau:—

Temples	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1924	4,513	12,117	8,313	5,977	14,209	523
1925	4,511	12,112	8,313	5,978	14,217	523

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1924	19,677	5,023	491	357	41	27	71,317
1925	19,687	5,023	491	357	41	27	71,329

Priests	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1924	2,729	7,385	6,747	4,593	12,060	348
1925	2,729	7,435	6,719	4,590	12,042	344

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1924	16,000	4,134	364	224	15	20	54,619
1925	16,105	4,074	352	225	14	21	54,650

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—As previously indicated, Christianity, having been introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier in 1549, had made rapid progress, and in less than a century, by 1637, when it was suppressed, it had spread with very great rapidity, first throughout Kyushu, among the feudal barons and their retainers, and then in many parts of the main island, especially among the higher circles. It is thought that there were then as many as 300,000 Christian converts, with perhaps 250 organized Churches, all of them, of course, Roman Catholic. This work was led by the Jesuits, many of them Portuguese, and it was perhaps owing to their excess of zeal, as well as the jealousy of the Dutch traders in Nagasaki, and the widely spread reports that these fathers were much too meddling with political affairs that invited the suppression. At any rate the foreign padres were expelled, and in 1613 an edict was issued, prohibiting any form of Christian worship on pain of death. There are many tales of the heroic martyrs of those days, and the blood of these martyrs proved again to be the seed of the Church, blossoming again after a repression of two and more centuries. The open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637 which was partly religious in its nature was the final act leading to the absolute prohibition of the foreign religion. And for long years thereafter the cross-roads of the empire were marked with the edict boards which threatened death to any who should introduce the Christian religion again.

New Beginnings.—It was inevitable that, when Japan was forced to emerge from her long isolation and enter the fellowship of nations, the Christian

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gospel should again be introduced. The year after the first treaty between Japan and America was ratified the first missionaries came. This was in 1859, and several representatives of both Protestant and Catholic Societies reached Japan before the end of that year. Some came from China, where they had already served as missionaries, and some directly from America. The first Protestant missionaries were from the American Episcopal and Dutch Reformed Boards. Centers of work were opened in Yokohama and Nagasaki. At first any Japanese who associated with these foreigners was under suspicion. The missionaries engaged in teaching English, in studying the language, some were physicians and introduced some western science of medicine. Williams in Nagasaki, Verbeck in Nagasaki and Tokyo, Brown and Hepburn in Yokohama were some of the pioneers who helped to reintroduce the forbidden faith into the newly opened empire.

Protestant Work.—The edict boards against Christianity were not taken down until 1872. Previous to that year Christian activities were necessarily restricted and quiet. The two main forms of missionary work were the so-called evangelistic and educational. Schools were early established, at first on a very small scale, but gradually these have developed into large and influential institutions. Among these may be mentioned the Doshisha in Kyoto, an institution of university grade, co-educational, established by Jo Neeshima and J. D. Davis of the American Board (Congregational), in 1875, and now taking a leading part in educational work in Central Japan. The Aoyama Gakuin (Tokyo), Rikkyo Dai Gagu (Tokyo), Meiji Gakuin (Tokyo), Tohoku Gakuin (Sendai), Kwansai Gakuin (Kobe), Kanto Gakuin (Yokohama), all having College or University departments, and a considerable number of other schools of Higher Grade, are part of the large Christian educational system that has grown up through these years. The Christian Schools for girls, including the Woman's Christian College in Tokyo, and the Kobe College, and excellent schools in all the larger cities of the empire, early took a lead in the education of women, and are steadily growing in number and strength. Christian kindergartens also have multiplied very largely.

In the establishing of Christian Churches throughout the empire, in the earlier days, when all foreigners had to live in certain concessions, there was wide travelling, but not much living in the interior for direct evangelistic work. However, it was during this period that Christianity gave promise of great triumphs, and many people were optimistic as to the early sweep of the country. Soon afterwards there came a reaction. This was partly due to the general change of attitude toward foreign influence after Japan's victorious wars in the Orient, partly to the anti-foreign sentiment caused by the unfair treaties, a suspicion of the cosmopolitan character of Christianity, a fear in many circles that Christianity was not as intensely loyal to all Japan's national fundamentals as the other faiths. Several of these causes combined to effect a setback in the progress of Christianity about the beginning of the present century. Since that time, however, there has been a slow and steady growth. It is probably true, as has often been stated, that the real Christian population far exceeds the number that the statistics would indicate, and the practical influence of Christianity runs far wider still.

One of the outstanding features of Protestantism today is the development of self-government Churches. In the larger bodies the control is in the hands of Japanese leaders, or in the hands of those most capable of leadership, irrespective of nationality. In the Japan Methodist Church there has been a Japanese bishop with exclusive episcopal powers since 1907. In the Episcopal Churches two of the bishops are Japanese, the first having been consecrated four years ago. Several of the smaller churches are still largely controlled from abroad as Mission Churches, but this is becoming the exception, and the great mass of the Christian bodies of Japan may now be called autonomous, and many of them are in every way self-supporting. There is a body known as the Japan Christian Council, with representatives from most of the Churches and Missions, and this body furnishes

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the basis upon which many of the Churches and Missions cooperate in various ways. A delegation from this body, comprising four Japanese and three missionary leaders, represented Japanese Christianity at the World Conference in Jerusalem in 1928. Dr. John R. Mott's visit to Japan in 1929 was chiefly in connection with the activities of this Council. The president for the year 1929 is Rev. K. Kozaki of the Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo. The Federation of Missions and Christian Council cooperate in conducting the Christian Literature Society (Kyo Bun Kwan) with Dr. K. Chiba as Chairman and Dr. S. H. Wainright as General Manager. There is a hearty spirit of cooperation among the various Churches. Rural evangelism is attracting the attention of many of the leaders at this time. Social evangelism under such leaders as Toyohiko Kagawa has also had marked success in many places.

Medical Missions have never had a very prominent place in Japan, but the St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, international in name, but owned and controlled by the American Episcopal Mission, is completing a successful campaign in America and Japan for reconstruction on a large scale, and an exceedingly fine plant is now under construction. There are other hospitals and creches under special Christian direction in other parts of the empire.

Roman Catholic Work.—After a lapse of two hundred years a Roman Catholic priest again entered the borders of Japan in the person of Fr. Forcade, of the Society of the Foreign Missions of Paris, who was permitted to enter Naha, the capital of the Loo Choo Islands, in 1844. Two years later he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Japan, but no Catholic priest was permitted to enter Japan proper until 1859, in which year, shortly after the arrival of several Protestant missionaries, several Roman Catholic priests arrived in Nagasaki, Yokohama and Hakodate. The first Church was opened at Yokohama in 1862, and three years later another was opened at Nagasaki. It was on this occasion that a remarkable event in Christian history occurred. About a month after the opening of this Church, some 3,700 villagers living near Nagasaki, who had been secretly professing the Roman Catholic faith as handed down in their families during the past generations, came to the Church and openly declared themselves Christians, much to the surprise of the local officials. For this had been the center of the former persecutions, and the edict boards against Christianity were yet standing, and were not to be taken down yet for some years. This group of zealous Christians really formed the nucleus of the future Roman Catholic Church in Japan.

The work has extended to many parts of the empire. Most of the missionaries who have come are from France, though there are some also from Germany and other European countries and from America. There is an arch-Bishop in Tokyo and there are bishops in Fukuoka and Nagasaki. In 1927 the first Japanese bishop was consecrated in the person of Rev. Januarius Hayasaka, Bishop of Nagasaki. Bishop Hayasaka journeyed to Rome on the invitation of Pope Pius XI, and was personally consecrated to the episcopacy by Pope Pius in the Basilica of St. Peter's, Rome. The Apostolic Delegate resides in Tokyo. Although the priesthood is preponderatingly foreign in its personnel, the number of Japanese priests is growing. There are about 250 foreign missionaries, and 300 religious men and 700 religious women from abroad, from Europe and America. Seven different orders of religious men and eleven orders of Sisters are represented in Japan, and are carrying on works of spiritual service, education and benevolence. There are also three distinctly Japanese sisterhoods, Bernadotte Kai in Hakodate, Seishin Aishi Kai in Akita, and Homon Aiku Kai in Omori, Tokyo. There are Leper Asylums, Day Nurseries and Dispensaries of much the same order as those conducted under Protestant Churches. Hospitals and orphanages, too, are part of the work of the Roman Catholic Missions.

In educational work the Sisters of St. Maur have taken the lead in schools for girls, the first having been opened in Tokyo in 1873, but other organizations, the Sisters of the Infant Jesus, Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and other

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similar Sisterhoods have opened schools for girls in many parts of the empire. The education of boys was begun at a later date than that for girls, the first Middle School having been opened by the Marianists in 1888 in Tokyo. There are also schools for boys in Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki. The Jesuits returned to Japan in 1908, and at the instance of Pope Pius X, opened a University in Tokyo. This university follows largely the curriculum endorsed by the Government Department of Education, and concludes with the course in Scholastic Philosophy, characteristic of Jesuit universities in Europe and America.

The monastic life is represented by Trappist monasteries in Hakodate and in Kyushu, and that of the Trappistines near Hakodate.

The Catholic population of Japan is estimated at about 90,000 but there are no exact statistics to depend upon. This is the figure reached by the Roman Catholic authorities themselves.

Roman Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese mandate, has in recent years been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits. These Missions have an agent resident at the Roman Catholic University in Tokyo, who gives consideration to their temporal affairs and their relation to the Imperial Government. There are about fifteen thousand members. The work in Taiwan is under the direction of the Spanish Dominicans, where the Roman Catholic population is about five thousand. Chosen has Bishops located at Keijo, Taiku and Gensan, who oversee a Roman Catholic population of about 87,000.

Russian Orthodox Church.—Early in the Meiji period Nikolai, a Russian priest, came to Hakodate as a missionary of the Russian Orthodox Church. He later came to Tokyo, and built the imposing Russian Cathedral in Tokyo. He sent priests to many centers of Japan, and there were also many lay workers. Since the World War this work has largely disappeared. Bishop Serge, in Tokyo, has undertaken to reconstruct the cathedral, but religious and political conditions in Russia have made the work in Japan very largely self-supporting, and the old system had not prepared the Japan Church for such an emergency. So that the present work of that Church in the empire is largely quiescent.

Statistics.—Following are the latest available figures. Protestant bodies, practically all, give careful annual reports of figures. And below the total figures are given those of the four largest Protestant bodies. Then estimates of the two older churches:—

	No. of Churches	No. of Workers	No. of Members	No. of S. S. Children	Money raised locally
All Protestants	1,490	1,759	154,521	158,787	¥2,161,388
Japan Christian Church.....	371	288	40,866	35,700	471,151
Congregational	169	184	27,837	22,623	444,369
Japan Methodist	230	570	32,783	45,258	315,225
Seikokai (Episcopal)	241	211	22,235	20,022	216,873
Roman Catholic	194	279	77,191		
Russian Orthodox	114	152	74,206		

The headquarters of almost all these bodies are in Tokyo, the exception being the Congregational Church, whose central office is in Osaka.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association was first established in 1880 at Tokyo and has spread steadily until now there are twenty city Associations with a membership of 9,274 and one hundred and four Student Associations with 5,835 members. There are fifty-one Japanese Secretaries and nine foreign Secretaries, American and British.

The current budgets of all local Associations amount to ¥160,000 annually, practically all of which is raised in Japan.

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Associations includes 22 student buildings and dormitories, 13 city buildings, and a thoroughly equipped conference plant near Gotemba. The total value of this property is ¥4,050,000. The Japanese Associations are organised along lines similar to those in the United States, Canada, and other lands. The work is divided into Religious, Educational, Social, Physical, Industrial and Employment Departments. The chief divisions are Student, City and Boys' Work. The influence of the Association is well recognised as showr by the support given it by public spirited citizens and by several Imperial gifts.

The National Committee consists of about 50 Christian laymen of whom one third are representative business men, one third teachers and secretaries, and one third under-graduate students.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was organized in 1904. At present there is a total membership of 6,800 belonging to 5 city Associations, 12 student (college) Associations, and 27 high school Associations. The National Committee owns and maintains a conference site at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Fujiokaso, Gotemba, where summer conferences are held during July and August, and a camp for girls during part of August, with an approximate registration of 600 for the conferences and camp in 1928. The official organ of the national organization is a monthly publication called the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai). The City Associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Their activities are, in general, educational classes in English, home economics, commercial subjects and Japanese etiquette; Bible classes and religious work; Self-governing clubs among students, high school girls, girls in factories, shops and offices, girls of leisure and young married women; Physical education, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kyoto have boarding homes for Japanese girls. Kyoto and Tokyo also have rooms for transients—Japanese and foreign women. The Chairman of the National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji, and the national headquarters are on the second floor, at 10 Omote Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

THE SALVATION ARMY

For some years after the Salvation Army's advent to Japan (1895) progress was somewhat slow, but its share in 1900 in stirring up public opinion in the interests of the women in the Tokyo licensed quarters, bringing about a modification of the existing law, and effecting the immediate release of large numbers, resulted also in a more favourable opinion of the Army and its methods. The visit of the Founder, General William Booth, when he was graciously received in audience by the late Emperor Meiji, stimulated all-round advance, and today the Salvation Army is carrying on its work in 150 centres in Japan, consisting of Evangelistic activities, Relief operations, Police Court and Prison visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labor Bureau, Settlement Work, 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 2 Juvenile Homes, 3 Workmen's Homes, a Sanatorium for Consumptives accommodating 170 patients, a Discharged Prisoner's Home, Hospital Work, etc.

During the past year a new Central Headquarters Building, including an auditorium, the whole costing over ¥300,000, was opened, together with a new Training School, costing with land ¥270,000. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Nakano, near Tokyo was enlarged, and 700 tsubo of adjoining land secured, giving the institution a total of over 2,000 tsubo. A new ferro-concrete Hospital in Asakusa, Tokyo, is almost complete, having with land cost close on half a million Yen.

In the Officers' Training School in Tokyo 70 young men and women are in residence, preparing for Salvation Army officership. Of 506 Officers, Cadets and Employees all but 15 are Japanese.

The Salvation Army has recently passed successfully and with considerably restraint through an international crisis, involving a change of Leaders, the Chief of the Staff, Edward J.

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Higgins, having succeeded Bramwell Booth, son of the Founder, as General. Lt.-Commissioner Gumpei Yamamuro, Territorial Commander for Japan, very ably represented this country in the High Council proceedings in London, England. This important change in Salvation Army administration has been effected without the loss of a single one of its 35,000 officers and employees, or, so far as is known, of any of its hundreds of thousands of members.

Lt.-Commissioner Yamamuro is the author of numerous Christian books and pamphlets, the most popular being his "Common People's Gospel," which has now reached an issue of 250,000. He is a powerful Evangelist, preaching to packed audiences, and seeing hundreds decide for Christ in his meetings. He has been the recipient of three Imperial decorations.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL REFORM ORGANIZATIONS

1. National Prohibition League of Japan

(Nihon Kinshu Domei)

The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama and by K. Ito in Sapporo, the latter under the inspiration of Dr. Clark of the Sapporo Agricultural College. For many years T. Ando and S. Nemoto of Tokyo were leaders in the local and national movement.

The present National Prohibition League was formed in 1920 by a federation of existing societies. The League now has 1,200 local societies, with a total membership of about 160,000. The League publishes two periodicals, the **Kinshu no Nihon** with a circulation of 15,000 and the **Kinshu Shimbun** with a 50,000 circulation. The Student Prohibition Federation, affiliated with the League, has 56 branches with a membership of 3,000, in colleges and universities.

The Minor's Prohibition Bill was annually introduced into the Imperial Diet for twenty years, finally becoming a law in 1922. (Headquarters of the National Prohibition League, 10 Omote Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.)

2. The Aoki Foundation

The Aoki Foundation was established in Feb. 1923 with funds given by Shozo Aoki. It carries on special research work on various phases of the alcohol problem, publishing the results in special bulletins, available on request. (Address, Aoki Foundation (Aoki Kyosaizaidan), 777 Shinden, Nishi-sugamo, Tokyo Shigai.)

3. Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan

(Kirisutokyo Fujin Kyofukai)

The W.C.T.U. of Japan was formed in 1896. The President and recognized leader for many years was Mrs. Kaji Yajima, a well known educator. There are now 147 branches in Japan and outlying districts with a total membership of 7,000. Believing that Licensed Prostitution and the Geisha (Dancing Girls) are the greatest foes of the home life of Japan, the leaders on the W.C.T.U. movement have from the beginning taken an active part in the Purity Movement and in general movements for the education and social uplift of women. The W.C.T.U. maintains a Women's Home at Hyakunin-machi, Okubo, Tokyo, for the rescue and reformation of women and girls. Affiliated with the W.C.T.U. are 11 branches of the Young Women's Auxiliary with 500 members, and 147 branches of the Children's Loyal Temperance Legion, with 70,000 members. There is also a Foreign Auxiliary (composed of resident American and European women) which cooperates with the National Union. The President of the National W.C T.U. is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. The Headquarters are at 360 Hyakunin-machi, Okubo, Tokyo.

4. The Social Purity Federation

(Kakusei Kwai)

The Social Purity Federation, founded in 1910 with Mr. Saburo Shimada, M.P. as President, has since taken the lead, with the active cooperation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union,

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in the campaign for the Abolition of Licensed Prostitution in Japan. The strategy of the movement has been to seize special occasions for wide spread and intensive educational campaigns. Influenced by the press and the circulation of petitions, five prefectures have already decided against Licensed Houses. The Purity Federation publishes a monthly periodical, "Kakusei." The Headquarters of the Federation are at 41 Otsukanaka-machi, Tokyo Shigai.

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CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION

I. GENERAL REMARKS

The real educational system in Japan dates only from the Restoration, strictly speaking, from 1872, when the public school system on the Occidental model was adopted in accordance with the Imperial Rescript promulgated in the same year.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—Among the many reforms undertaken by the Government, that effected in 1916 was most memorable, being democratic in principles and liberal in spirit as it regulated that all High and University institutions, both State and private schools, be given the same status, etc. In 1919, the Government decided to increase the number of schools as well as to expand the scope of the existing schools, and as a result, Government High and Higher Industrial Schools increased two or three times in number, while all medical colleges were elevated to the status of university.

The Tokyo and the Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools, the Tokyo and the Osaka Higher Technical Schools, and the Kobe Higher Commercial School were reorganized as university in 1929, and they are now called the Tokyo and the Hiroshima University of Literature and Science, the Tokyo and the Osaka Technical University and the Kobe University of Commerce respectively.

Entrance Examination "Hell".—The entrance examination of secondary higher grade and even primary schools proved such a torture to the young aspirants and hence to their parents and guardians, for all those schools hold selective examination, owing to the excessive number of applicants, that loud complaints had been heard for years urging that something should be speedily done to relieve of the poor boys and girls of this cruel strain. The authorities, after deliberate investigation, put in force a new system of selective examination beginning April 1928.

Preventive Measures against Dangerous Thoughts.—One of the grave tasks confronting the Educational Department is how to prevent the spread of dangerous thoughts among students some of whom were involved in the Communists Affair of 1928. For this purpose about ¥2,000,000 was appropriated, and it is proposed among other things to create chairs of History of Buddhism in Japan, Oriental Philosophy, and Oriental Ethics in the Imperial Universities, and to increase the number of supervisors or inspectors of students at Government Schools, this last having been carried into effect already. As a sign of the times it may be added that the strict injunction formerly enforced not to touch religious subjects in school rooms seems to have been somewhat modified.

Co-education.—It is only at the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and the Toyo University that the Co-education system is in practice though only scantily, owing to the number of applicants being still few.

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1926-27

Elementary Schools	No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Government	4	88	2,355	471
Public	25,367	215,882	9,256,653	1,800,980

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	No.	Instructors	Enrolments	Graduates
Private	119	861	28,654	4,596
B. D. D. Schools				
Government	2	63	95	45
Public	50	365	3,932	710
Private	65	367	2,378	404
Normal Schools, Public.....	102	2,715	48,647	17,457
Higher Normal Sch., Govt.....	2	193	1,764	459
Do. for Girls, Govt.....	2	105	906	254
Teachers' Institutes, Govt.....	14	371	1,175	534
Middle Schools				
Government	2	60	919	127
Public	415	9,939	254,816	35,664
Private	101	2,449	61,024	9,625
Girls' High and				
Domestic High Schools				
Government	3	60	1,365	333
Public	659	9,113	242,068	56,109
Private	200	3,695	82,775	17,022
High Schools, Government.....	25	1,059	16,315	4,747
Do. Public	2	25	467	—
Do. Private	4	56	1,294	230
Universities, Government	11	2,153	18,742	5,017
Do. Public	4	251	2,316	528
Do. Private	22	2,111	29,659	8,085
Special Schools (collegiate)				
Government	7	318	3,719	1,024
Public	4	88	911	177
Private	78	3,333	48,722	9,556
Technical Schools (collegiate)				
Government	44	1,746	19,103	4,864
Public	2	61	1,056	295
Private	4	84	1,032	267
Do. (Secondary grade)				
Government	2	—	2	3
Public	697	8,649	173,622	40,118
Private	151	2,926	67,641	13,158
Supplementary Technical Schools				
Government	3	—	516	116
Public	15,264	17,480	1,128,683	870,488
Private	286	189	2,921	968
Training Institutes for Technical				
School Teachers, Govt.....	4	—	367	115
Do. Public	44	77	1,196	6,947
"Other" Schools, Public.....	284	485	18,687	6,947
Do. Private	1,441	13,324	215,293	90,801
Total	45,480	300,382	11,792,690	3,018,609

Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those specified higher schools to which they are generally attached.

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' school, Peeresses school, and Post and Telegraph schools, are excluded.

Note 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

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II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

A. THE SHO-GAKKO
(Elementary Schools)

The Ordinary Elementary & Higher Elementary Grade and School-Years.—Both are generally combined. The Ordinary course which is compulsory receives children of 6 to 14 and extends six years and the Higher course two or three years.

Tuition.—Though in principle elementary education is free, a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission, and this charge is a rule in the Higher course, in which English may be included in the curriculum for schools in urban districts.

Text-books.—These are compiled by the Educational Department, to be published and sold by the specified publishers.

Statistics of Elementary Schools

End of March	No. of schools			No. of pupils	
	Ordinary	Ord. and Higher	Higher	Ordinary	Higher
1926	7,822	17,478	159	7,976,000	1,205,000
1927	7,548	17,787	155	8,031,000	1,250,000

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend Schools

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1924	4,708,363	4,460,528	9,168,891	27,846	36,354	64,200
1925	4,734,699	4,512,441	9,247,140	32,422	38,878	71,300
1926	4,725,370	4,533,875	9,259,245	25,106	28,166	53,272

Continued	Total No. of children under obligation			Percentage attending schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1924	4,736,209	4,486,882	9,233,091	99.32	99.15	99.23
1925	4,793,315	4,580,952	9,374,267	99.49	99.35	99.42
1926	4,750,476	4,562,041	9,312,517	99.47	99.38	99.43

B. THE YOCHI-EN (Kindergartens)

Kindergartens that admit children of 3 to 7 years limit the number of enrolment to 120 at one kindergarten, and to 200 in special cases, and children under charge of one conductor should not exceed 40.

End of March	No. of schools	No. of conductors	No. of pupils	Percentage of pupils per one school	Percentage of pupils per one conductor
1925	847	2,464	71,633	84.5	25.0
1926	957	2,825	83,221	87.0	29.5
1927	1,066	3,266	94,422	88.5	25.8

C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

Number of Schools.—There are two Government institutions and 115 public and private schools, and the two Government schools (Tokyo Blind School and the Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School) are provided with ordinary, professional and normal courses. The latest available data are as follows:—

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End of March	Schools	Teachers	Blind	Pupils	
				Mute	Total
1926	113	710	3,059	2,657	5,752
1927	117	795	3,412	2,993	6,405

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 10,000 of normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

End of March	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at schools			Defectives per 10,000 children	
	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute	Total	Blind	Mute
1926	2,725	6,433	9,158	272	1,010	1,282	2.59	5.98
1927	2,653	6,525	9,178	352	1,176	1,529	2.42	5.96

A New D.D. Kindergarten.—A new Kindergarten was established in April, 1928, to receive deaf and dumb children under school age, and as attached to the Tokyo D.D. School.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. THE CHU-GAKKO
(Middle Schools)

Number of School-Years.—5 years, but those who have finished the 4th year course are allowed to enter a High School on examination.

Qualification and Selective Examination.—In principle, graduates of ordinary elementary school course are qualified, but in practice, owing to the excessive number of applicants, the boys are obliged to undergo selective examinations at most schools of first standing. To modify the evil of the examination a new system has been tentatively passed by the special council to be put in force beginning of April 1930. The main features in the proposed change are to divide the school course into two courses, one for those desirous of entering into active life, on completing the course, and the other for those proceeding to higher grade schools. In the dual-course school some changes will be made in the curriculum. Then it has been decided to recognize night schools of the middle grade and standing, while measures shall be taken to give support to private middle schools. For statistics of Middle Schools, see General Statistics.

B. THE KOTO-JOGAKKO
(Girls' High Schools)

Kinds of Schools.—There are Girls' High Schools, giving ordinary liberal education, and Girls' Domestic High Schools for those desirous of studying such arts as are necessary for females. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished Girls' High Schools desire to pursue further study.

C. THE KOTO-GAKKO (High School)

School-Years and Purposes.—There are two classes of Koto-Gakko, namely 7-year Schools and 3-year Schools. All the Government High Schools (25 in number, except one at Tokyo) belong to the former, and only three Public and four Private Schools are of seven year courses, the first 1st to 4th year course corresponding to the same stage of the Middle School. All private universities have their own 3-year Preparatory Course. The Koto-Gakko proper is divided into two parts, Literary and Scientific. One foreign language (English, German or French) is compulsory and another, also English, German or French, optional. In April 1929 another 7-year school, The Tokyo Prefectural High School was established.

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IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

As stated before "Private" universities, thanks to the new regulations enacted in 1919, now enjoy the same status as that of the State Universities. The recognition of a single college university, establishment of universities by prefectures and cities is another point of the new Regulations.

Academic Titles.—The degree of "Gakushi," corresponding to M.A., is conferred by all universities on their graduates. The Presidents of all the Government, Public and Private universities are equally privileged, subject to the approbation of the Educational Minister, to confer the highest academic title "Hakushi," or "Hakase," corresponding to Doctor of Science, Civil Law, etc., as the case may be. The title of "Hakushi" is of twelve kinds, as:—

Mar. 1928	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Commerce	Economics	Pol. Science	Total
Living..	186	2,745	43	386	162	246	171	39	22	4	12	1	3,017

A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

THE TEIKOKU DAIGAKU
(Imperial Universities)

There are six Imperial Universities, each consisting of several departments or colleges, and University Halls. Graduates of High Schools are admitted, in principle, on diploma, but owing to the excessive number of High School graduates, selective examination is held.

List of Imperial Universities

Name	Est'ed	Location	President	Faculty	Departments	Students
Tokyo Imp. Univ.	1877	Tokyo	K. Onozuka	202	Univ. Hall ...	496
					Law	2,247
					Medicine	668
					Engineering ..	1,093
					Literature ...	1,155
					Science	868
					Economics ...	1,235
					Agriculture ..	1,165
					Total	8,427
Kyoto Imp. Univ.	1897	Kyoto	S. Shinjō	281	Univ. Hall ...	448
					Law	1,063
					Medicine	625
					Engineering ..	515
					Literature ...	715
					Science	278
					Economics ...	867
					Agriculture ..	228
					Total	4,809
Tohoku Imp. Univ.	1907	Sendai	J. Inouye	184	Univ. Hall ...	57
					Medicine	229
					Science	421
					Engineering ..	262
					Law & Lit....	605
					Total	1,574

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Kyushu Imp. Univ.	1910	Fukuoka	C. Matsuura	200	Univ. Hall ...	85
					Medicine	461
					Engineering ..	423
					Agriculture ..	235
					Law & Lit....	945
					Total	2,149
Hokkaido Imp. Univ.	1918	Sapporo	Baron S. Sato	142	Agriculture ..	499
					Medicine	282
					Engineering ..	185
					Prep. course..	887
					Total	1,853
Keijo Imp. Univ.	1926	Seoul, Chosen (Korea)	K. Shiga	106	Law & Lit....	163
					Medicine	143
					Total	306
Taihoku Imp. Univ.	1928	Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa)	T. Shidehara	32	Lit. & Politics	25
					Science & Agr.	40
					Total	65

There are also Government universities of later creation which formerly existed as colleges or as special schools. They have all been elevated to the status of university with the coming in operation of the new regulations.

List of Government Universities

Name	Year of Elevation	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Tokyo Univ. of Commerce	1920	Tokyo	Z. Sano	26	930
Niigata Univ. of Medicine	1922	Niigata	K. Sawada	16	255
Okayama Univ. of Medicine	1922	Okayama	B. Tanaka	21	245
Kanazawa Univ. of Medicine	1923	Kanazawa	K. Sudo	33	233
Nagasaki Univ. of Medicine	1923	Nagasaki	I. Hayashi	33	241
Chiba Univ. of Medicine	1923	Chiba	T. Matsumoto	18	243
Kobe Univ. of Commerce	1929	Kobe	S. Tazaki	18	—
Tokyo Univ. of Literature & Science	1929	Tokyo	Y. Miyake	30	—
Hiroshima Univ. of Lit. & Sci.	1929	Hiroshima	K. Yoshida	30	—
Tokyo Technical University	1929	Tokyo	Y. Nakamura	28	—
Osaka Technical University	1929	Osaka	M. Tsutsumi	26	—

B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

The first four of the following schools are prefectural, and the last are municipal. They are all of single college system and have each a preparatory department of their own.

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List of Public Universities

Name	Location	President	Faculty	Students
Osaka Univ. of Medicine	Osaka	C. Kusumoto	52	381
Aichi Univ. of Medicine	Nagoya	S. Fujii	29	355
Kyoto Univ. of Medicine	Kyoto	C. Asayama	60	—
Kumamoto Univ. of Medicine	Kumamoto	S. Yamazaki	48	—
Osaka Univ. of Commerce	Osaka	C. Takeda	16	197

C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

The private institutions recognized by the University Regulations total 24, they being tabulated below:—

List of Private Universities

	Location	Est'ed	President	Faculty	Students
Keio Univ.	Tokyo	1856	K. Hayashi	305	7,622
Waseda Univ.	Tokyo	1886	S. Takata	455	7,191
Meiji Univ.	Tokyo	1881	H. Yokota	125	3,355
Chuo Univ.	Tokyo	1885	G. Baba	122	2,345
Nihon Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Baron K. Hiranuma..	234	1,040
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1879	I. Matsumuro	54	3,231
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1874	D. Ebina	100	1,347
Kokugakuin Univ.	Tokyo	1890	M. Ueda	—	400
Jikeikai Univ. of Medicine	Tokyo	1881	E. Kanasugi	88	1,084
Ryukoku Univ.	Kyoto	1922	K. Maeda	86	814
Otani Univ.	Kyoto	1922	S. Inaba	90	577
Senshu Univ.	Tokyo	1921	Baron Y. Sakatani...	60	927
Rikkyo Univ.	Tokyo	1874	T. Sugiura	76	447
Kansai Univ.	Osaka Pref.	1922	K. Niho	75	1,419
Takushoku Univ.	Tokyo	1900	——	82	1,135
Ritsumeikan Univ.	Kyoto	1900	K. Tajima	52	800
Rissho Univ.	Tokyo	1904	Z. Kazama	84	450
Komazawa Univ.	Tokyo	1882	K. Nameriya	92	850
Tokyo Agr. Univ.	Tokyo	1925	Y. Yoshikawa	129	503
Nihon Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1926	H. Shioda	41	138
Koyasan Univ.	Wakayama	1926	R. Takaoka	31	171
Taisho Univ.	Tokyo	1926	R. Yokota	71	582
Toyo Univ.	Tokyo	1928	T. Nakajima	22	199
Jochi Univ.	Tokyo	1928	H. Hoffmann	37	200

V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL (PROFESSIONAL) SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Qualification.—Admits graduates of Middle Schools and Technical Schools of Secondary grade on diploma, though owing to the number of applicants most of them hold selective examination. They are of 3 or 4 school-years.

See VI. for Public and Private Schools of the same status.

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List of Government Technical and Special Sohools

(With the latest available figures)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools (6)

Location—Morioka, Kagoshima, Miye, Utsunomiya, Gifu, Miyazaki; Faculty—277; Students—1,935; Graduates (Mar., 1928)—470.

Higher Agricultural School (1)

Location—Tottori; Faculty—30; Students—212; Graduates—58.

Higher Sericultural Schools (3)

Location—Uyeda, Tokyo, Kyoto; Faculty—118; Students—849; Graduates—282.

Higher Commercial Schools

Location—Nagasaki, Yamaguchi, Otaru, Nagoya, Fukushima, Oita, Hikone, Wakayama, Yokohama, Takamatsu, Takaoka; Faculty—416, Students—5,738; Graduates—1,455.

Higher Technical Schools

Location—Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, Yonezawa, Kiryu, Yokohama, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Sendai, Meiji (Fukuoka), Tokyo, Kobe, Hamamatsu, Tokushima, Nagaoka, Fukui, Yamanashi; Faculty—673; Students—5,986; Graduates—2,455.

Higher Mining School (1)

Location—Akita; Faculty—30; Students—176; Graduates—54.

Higher Nautical Schools (2)

Location—Kobe and Tokyo; Faculty—131; Students—1,597; Graduates—212.

Pharmaceutical Schools (2)

Location—Toyama and Kumamoto; Faculty—47; Students—511; Graduates—147.

Higher Dental School

Location—Tokyo; Established, April, 1929.

Foreign Language Schools (2)

Location—Tokyo and Osaka; Faculty—160; Students—1,950; Graduates—545.

Fine Art Academy

Location—Tokyo; Faculty—75; Students—862; Graduates—140.

Academy of Music

Location—Tokyo; Faculty—56; Students—862; Graduates—140.

Note.—Schools of the same status attached to universities are not included in this table (Vid. University).

B. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

These schools are divided into 3 grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher Elementary Schools grade for 12-15 year boys, (C) the continuation (or supplementary) grade for 12-13 year boys and girls.

The latest available data (Mar. 1926) are as follows:—

	No. of	Technical	Agricultural	Fishery	Commercial	Nautical	Others	Total
A	Schools	82	170	11	196	12	57	528
	Teachers	1,619	1,993	97	4,031	150	802	8,692
	Pupils	22,835	33,986	1,203	94,517	2,371	16,580	171,492
	Graduates	4,587	9,953	264	13,100	657	5,695	34,254
B	Schools	28	155	1	38	1	46	269
	Teachers	344	1,016	8	279	9	306	1,962
	Pupils	3,924	21,031	153	8,898	204	7,165	41,375
	Graduates	991	6,591	48	2,456	82	2,807	12,975
C	Schools	101	12,053	206	455	2	2,499	15,316
	Teachers	167	6,561	83	467	—	2,543	9,821
	Pupils	9,315	784,421	11,506	36,305	332	209,558	1,051,437
	Graduates	4,632	236,436	3,822	12	44	75,571	335,319

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VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

They are mostly of collegiate standing, and are divided into two groups, (A) those giving technical or professional education, (B) those giving higher liberal education.

School-years.—Their course sometimes extends five or six years.

Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions (Sept. 1928)

	No. of schools	Faculty	Students	Graduates (Mar. '28)
Public	8	274	2,404	518
Private	68	2,374	28,276	5,145
Total	76	2,648	30,680	5,663

VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Training schools for teachers are divided into two grades:—

(A) Normal Schools, maintained by prefectures, for preparing teachers of elementary schools.

(B) Higher Normal Schools for training teachers of Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools.

A. PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each prefecture is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with two courses, one extending 4 or 5 years and receiving boys from elementary schools, and the other training Middle School graduates for one year. The latest available figures are as follows:—

Year (Mar.)	No. of schools	Instructors	Students: Male	Students: Female
1925	99	2,004	22,595	10,970
1926	99	2,367	29,916	14,315
1927	102	2,715	30,387	14,560

B. HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

No. of Schools.—There are two State institutions for boys (the Tokyo and the Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools), and two State schools for girls (the Tokyo and the Nara Higher Girls' Normal Schools), the former two corresponding to the former establishments.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools (Mar. 1928)

	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Tokyo.....	Y. Miyake	143	1,086	294
Hiroshima.....	K. Yoshida	99	718	190
Tokyo (Women's).....	K. Yoshioka	77	451	135
Nara (Women's).....	E. Makiyama	33	408	96

Note.—There are also 14 special institutions for training teachers for Middle, Normal and Girls' High Schools.

VIII. SCHOOLS NOT UNDER CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

There are several schools outside the control of the Education Department, but are under that of the Army, Navy, Government Railways, Communications Department, etc.

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The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877, this is an institution maintained by the Imperial Household Department and consists of Boys' and Girls' Departments. In September 1928, the Boys' Dept. had 899 boys and the Girls' Dept. 727 attendants.

The Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, it is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In March 1928 the teaching staff comprised 77 and enrolment 326. Location: Etchujima, Tokyo.

The Jingu Kogakkan

This is a special institution for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, in order to train aspiring Shinto priests. In September 1928, the faculty numbered 36, and students roll 333 for regular and special courses. Location: Uji-yamada, Mlye Pref.

IX. SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponding to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Academic Francaise was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and is placed under the control of the Education Minister. Its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning and appointed by the Emperor, being accorded the treatment of "Chokunin" rank (for which see Chapter on Civil & Mil. Service). In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union. The Academy consists of two sections, viz. (1st Section) Literature and Social Science and (2nd Section) Science, pure and applied, the members belonging either to the 1st or 2nd section according to their speciality.

The officials consist of one President, one Manager, and two sectional chiefs. The number of members is fixed at 100, and annuities are granted on members above 60 years old. Since 1910 the Academy has received from the Imperial Household an annual grant of money and Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have also offered donation each. Proceedings are occasionally published in Japanese and also in German, English and French. President is Dr. J. Sakurai, Privy Councillor, and Manager, Dr. M. Anesaki. Membership 97.

Chemical & Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in 1917 at the instance of the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine to promote the fundamental development of industries through scientific researches. Its fund amounting to ¥6,300,000 consists of Imperial donation, State grants and contributions by leading businessmen.

The chief officials are:—Pres., H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Vice-Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa; Superintendent, Visc. Dr. M. Okochi; 21 directors and 23 research staff.

At present more than 300 persons are engaged in researches, the subjects of researches undertaken in 1928 numbering 176. Patents acquired from foreign and home governments since its founding number 49.

National Research Council

The council, which is under the superintendence of the Education Minister, was created in June 1919 for the purpose of regulating international relations with regard to scientific researches and application of their results, as a member of the International Scientific Research Council. It despatches representatives to the conferences of the International Research Council, answers inquiries and consultations of the State Ministers concerned, and make suggestions about matters relating to science and its

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practical application. The members number over 100, these being appointed by the Government at the Council's recommendation.

The chief officials and the scientific departments are as follows:—

Chairman, J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc.; Deputy Chairman, A. Tanakadate, Dr. Eng.

Departments	Membership*	Directors
Astronomy	12	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geodesy	17	S. Nakamura, Dr. Sc.
Chemistry	16	T. Takamatsu, Dr. Eng.
Physics	14	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography	10	——
Biology & Agriculture	10	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine	12	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering	22	Baron C. Shiba, Dr. Eng.
Mathematics	7	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

The figures include those connected with two or more departments.

X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

With the development of national educational system the burden borne by the State and local treasuries has become heavy. The following figures show the amount of the burden borne by the Treasury, prefectures, cities and other communal bodies on account of compulsory education for the 1926-7 year:—

Borne by	General administrative expenditure	Educational stock fund	Salaries to school teachers
State Treasury	¥1,639,000,000	——	¥183,000,000
Prefectures	341,000,000	¥ 82,000,000	27,000,000
Municipalities	774,000,000	81,000,000	27,000,000
Towns-villages	401,000,000	194,000,000	114,000,000

As shown above the State outlay corresponds to about 11% of the total State expenditure, the ratio for prefectures, cities, and towns-villages standing at 32%, 14% and 77% respectively. Apart from the State outlay, that by urban and rural communities amounts to over ¥275,900,000 on account of general education and over ¥142,600 on account of salaries to school teachers. The item of salaries for elementary school teachers is shown in the following statistics for the ten years ending 1925 (in 1,000 yen):—

1916	¥ 35,642
1917	37,650
1918	49,634
1919	76,825
1920	107,318
1921	115,771
1922	122,435
1923	131,769
1924	138,123
1925	142,628

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of ¥10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, and the total sum existing in recent years on this account being 1924, ¥6,565,504; 1925, ¥6,574,970; 1926, ¥7,409,922.

Educational Expenses paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Elementary schools	¥217,547,768	¥232,942,528	¥242,596,583	¥250,691,373
Normal „	12,121,637	12,295,159	12,876,937	15,440,010
Middle „	23,735,302	24,901,692	25,338,321	25,297,910
Girls' High schools	20,575,026	18,708,506	18,884,157	18,681,254
High schools	—	41,520	228,569	310,244

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	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Universities	3,433,596	3,982,686	4,419,622	4,089,133
Special schools	523,105	533,572	566,202	212,260
Technical schools	32,966,857	31,126,424	34,587,563	35,848,083
Technical Continuation schools	238,239	305,141	321,786	364,047
B.D.D. schools	213,288	311,384	348,546	452,443
Other schools	802,604	691,538	606,081	546,346
Kindergartens	922,043	1,049,639	1,154,582	1,168,106
Libraries	1,286,841	1,245,398	1,492,808	1,512,839
Others	29,730,566	27,170,063	29,816,773	34,088,567
Total	344,096,872	355,304,250	373,238,530	288,702,615

State Aids to Compulsory Education

The Treasury grants every year a sum of ¥70 millions of which ¥4 millions is distributed among poorer corporations, while one-third of the balance is distributed among poorer corporations and the remaining two-thirds among the other urban and rural corporations in proportion to the number of pupils and teachers. The rate of distribution for the last item for the fiscal year 1925-26 was ¥65.18 per one teacher and ¥1.48 per one pupil.

XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE

Health of Students in Govt. Schools

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:

	No. of students examined	General development (percent)			Nutrition (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1923-24	34,008	42.82	37.04	20.14	59.43	38.72	1.85	49.18	45.43
1924-25	40,210	43.73	36.46	19.81	60.49	37.41	2.10	49.64	50.32
1925-26	43,015	43.66	36.05	20.29	59.18	38.61	2.21	50.44	49.46

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, Girls' High Schools attached thereto and in other professional schools are:—

	No. of girls examined	General development (percent)			Nutrition (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1923-24	1,072	41.98	45.24	12.78	61.47	35.64	2.89	77.24	18.94
1924-25	2,277	44.88	45.68	9.44	59.42	39.19	1.41	71.72	28.28
1925-26	2,575	44.47	45.63	9.90	56.23	42.18	1.50	73.94	26.06

Health of Pupils and Students in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of the pupils and students of elementary, middle and girls high schools for the year 1925-26 year stands as follows (figures in 1,000):—

Boys schools:

Boys:	No. pupils examined	General development			Nutrition			Spinal column	
		A	B	C	A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Elementary	1,292	241	732	329	647	606	40	1,229	64
Middle .., ...	274	88	137	49	259	15	158	110	6
Girls:									
Elementary	1,202	213	672	317	583	577	42	1,229	64
High	235	80	116	39	224	11	138	91	6

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The health data as regards height, weight, etc. of elementary school children for the 1925-26 year are given below:—

Age	Boys				Girls			
	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight (kan)	Girth of chest (shaku)	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight (kan)	Girth of chest (shaku)
7	185,119	3.55	4.723	1.79	181,279	3.50	4.603	1.74
10	196,833	4.02	6.432	1.99	189,814	3.97	6.017	1.92
13	77,282	4.45	8.316	2.17	55,847	4.49	8.436	2.15
16	537	4.84	10.604	2.41	167	4.76	10.668	2.38.

N.B.—shaku—11.93 inches; kan—3.75 kg.

XII. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio is very low in the 25 Government High Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade, as the following figures for the years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1927-28 show:

Admission ratio of 25 Government High Schools

	Applicants to Lit. course	No. admitted	Applicants to Science c'se	No. admitted	Percent of total admission
1924-25	11,728	2,524	12,550	2,522	21.6
1925-26	25,012	2,538	16,057	2,574	20.7
1927-28	15,731	2,720	19,555	2,781	16%

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for 1926-27 admission being as follows:—

20 Technical and Mining schools.....	46%
10 Agr., Forestry and Sericulture schools.....	37%
12 Higher Commercial schools.....	48%

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for Tokyo, the mecca of Japanese students, reading thus for 1925-26:—

	Law	Economics	Medicine
Applicants	973	328	350
Admissions	650	258	150

XIII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A. LIBRARIES

The number of libraries throughout the country in April, 1928, totalled 5,728, including one Government (Imperial Library), 2,548 public and 1,357 private establishments. Besides, there are libraries belonging to the Imperial and other universities. Of the above, the Imperial Library and the Library of the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation, etc. The Libraries of the Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention. Statistics on libraries, books stored, visitors, etc. in recent years are as follows:

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No. of	Mar. 1924 Govt. and pub.	Mar. 1924 Priv.	Mar. 1925 Govt. and pub.	Mar. 1925 Priv.	Mar. 1926 Govt. and pub.	Mar. 1926 Priv.
Libraries	2,118	1,286	2,547	1,357	2,547	1,357
Volumes (1,000)	3,885	2,409	5,389	2,424	4,581	2,610
Visitors (1,000)	17,530		23,174		21,058	

The Imperial Library

The Imperial Library (Location—Uyeno Park, Tokyo) is the largest and best equipped in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows:—

End of March	No. of volumes: Jap. and Chinese	No. of volumes: European	No. of volumes: Total	No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Aver. No. of visitors per day
1926	298,684	88,315	386,999	322	374,069	1,161.7
1927	550,865	110,753	661,618	319	401,277	1,257.9
1928	563,525	112,633	675,885	328	401,942	1,225.4

The Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imp. Univ. Library, which, with its 800,000 volumes of books, both Occidental and Oriental, was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of September 1, 1923, has been reconstructed with the sympathetic co-operation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad. In the United States, Prof. K. Takayanagi, Imp. Univ. of Law College, despatched in 1925 to Europe and America on the mission of making appeal, obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, for the construction of a model library building. His appeal in England, France, Italy, Belgium and other European countries was a complete success. Prof. Takayanagi brought home 300,000 books he had collected either by purchase or as gifts, and these foreign books, together with those got at home, have all been housed in the fine Rockefeller library building reconstructed in the University grounds in honor of the donor's name.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present far poorer showing compared with those before mentioned. In the provinces, the Osaka Prefectural Library possessing 198,421 books as at the end of Mar. 1928, heads the list in the number of books stored. In 1921 the Hibiya Municipal Library, Tokyo, added 2,000 new books published in the United States, and contributed to the Municipality by the Carnegie Peace Mission. Among private libraries of note, may be mentioned the Ohashi Library (Tokyo) established in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi Shintaro, the Nakanoshima Library (Osaka) founded by the Sumitomo family, the Shokado Library by the Iwasaki family, Mr. Kuhara's library in Osaka, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda, Keio and Hosei, have each a big one. Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 is also noteworthy, it containing over 200,000 books on China. The library has been much enlarged and reorganized into a seminary devoted to Oriental researches, under the name of Oriental Research Institute (Toyo Kenkyu-sho), the library house being erected in the grounds of the Baron's residence in Tokyo.

B. MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest. The three museums belonging to the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature, the exhibits displayed in them being principally historical relics, rare and valuable specimens of art and industry, etc. Of these three, the Tokyo Imperial Museum located at Uyeno Park is the largest and pioneer establishment of

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the kind in this country, its foundation dating back to 1872. Among the articles on show there are also various ancient costumes, utensils, etc., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, also specimens of various natural products. The Hyokei Kwan, erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor and the Empress (the present Empress Dowager), forms a part of the Imperial Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry.

XIV. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten is expected to have the text of the rescript by heart, even though the meaning is too deep for their heads. At the same time, it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions on the subject.

"The teaching of morals must be based upon the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men and women of middle and higher grade, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. Besides explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims, a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State, together with elements of ethics, may be given."

Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909 an Instruction, emphasizing the importance of moral culture in higher institutions, especially exhorting the faculties of the schools, to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried.

Military Training in Schools.—Military training has been introduced, though not with success as anticipated, into schools, with the special object of cultivating wholesome moral education among school boys by way of physical training. The measure is included in the regular school curriculum of the secondary grade schools, but optional for universities and others of higher grade.

B. PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo" or "Jujitsu"

This manly art of self-defence owes its present-day popularity to the reform effected by Dr. J. Kano (see Who's Who, Appendix), who established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled "Kodokwan," now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The fame of the new style, suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture, eliminating dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue, began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War. At present in almost every school of secondary grade and higher, the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "Jujitsu" are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in March 1927 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000.

Fencing

As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of past grandeur and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. The practice of the exercise is still popular, especially among policemen and school-boys.

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Physical Culture for Girls

With the introduction of the Occidental system of exercise and the present unprecedented vogue of sports, physical culture for girls, hitherto baffled by many obstacles, such as disfavour expressed by some conservative mothers, Japanese female garments, etc. are now gradually gaining ground. In the Girls' Higher Schools, the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included in the curriculum, and the girls go through various methods of training.

Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training instructors in physical education, the Physical Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight departments, each with a suitable force of staff, i.e., the Anatomical, the Physiological, the Chemical, the Hygienic, the Pedagogic and Philosophical, the Drill and Gymnastics and the Athletic and Budo ("Jujitsu", and fencing) Department.

Associations for Physical Culture

The Martial Art Association.—Organized in 1908 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting martial arts. Its roll reaches 2,167,376 members, with Adm. Baron R. Yashiro (Privy Councillor), as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are "jujitsu," fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium in Tokyo

—The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Tokyo was destroyed in the 1923 earthquake-fire, but the skeleton left being judged available, it was decided to reconstruct it on the former site, practically in the same style as before, only slightly enlarged. The work of the reconstruction is being nearly completed.

XV. YOUNG MEN'S TRAINING INSTITUTES

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship, regulations for the Young Mens' Training Institute were issued in April 1926 and the work started in July. Though not stated in the Regulation practically every automatic corporation is obliged to maintain its own institute and at present 15,600 Institutes exist throughout the country besides a little over 100 private establishments. The maintenance cost ¥5,240,000 in 1926, ¥6,060,000 in 1927 and ¥7,680,000 in 1928, but the Government subsidy to the fund is only 1 million yen a year, so that the bulk is to be borne by the corporations. The roll of attendants numbered 1,080,000 in 1926, fell to 970,000 in 1927 and 920,000 in 1928. They train boys from 16 to 20 years of age, free of charge, in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects for the period of four years. The minimum number of hours of training is 800 for the whole course, 400 for military training and 200 each for vocational and general education. For those who completed the course with good records, the regular conscription term may be shortened.

XVI. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

The number of foreign students enrolled in Japanese schools, at the end of Mar., 1927, totalled 1,764, consisting of 1,506 males and 258 females. Of these the Chinese are the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China War that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning.

Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes

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which Japan has sent to Europe, America, and other parts of the world since the Restoration must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expenses are included. Up to March 1928, the number of those sent by the Education Department alone is 2,474. These are mostly selected from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions. In general the allowance made is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A., besides about ¥700 for the "Outfit Allowance."

The latest figures available is as follows:—

Countries where students are staying	No. of students	Countries where students are staying	No. of students
England	60	China	4
U.S.A.	31	Sweden	6
France	28	Holland	2
Germany	193	Belgium	1
Italy	4	Total	342
Austria	8		

Note.—Other Government Departments have also their own students abroad.

XVII. TEACHERS' & MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' license examination and also the examination for medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

The total number of the licenses for High School teachers given stands as follows:—

Year (End of Mar.)	License without Exam.	License on Exam.	Total
1924	311	4	315
1925	392	5	397
1926	455	35	490
Grand total			2,209

The total number of the licenses for Secondary School teachers given in the last three years are as follows:—

Year (End of Mar.)	License without Exam.	License on Exam.	Total
1924	2,513	785	3,298
1925	3,900	809	4,719
1926	4,022	782	4,804

XVIII. BOY SCOUTS ORGANIZATION

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of our Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in 1921, when he saw Gen. Baden-Powell. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 280 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. Though the Boy's organization in the modern sense is new, the spirit was pretty well represented by the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) formerly that existed among samurais' boys, especially of the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) to inculcate in the minds of samurais'

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boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by Mayor Horikiri, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Visc. M. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the world's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924, and it was also represented in a similar event held at Birkenhead, England, in the summer of 1929.

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CHAPTER XIII

LABOR

GENERAL REMARKS

Labor unions in Japan do not owe their origin to normal development of democratic awakening of the work-people but to the exigency of disputes between labor and capital, and they still lack solid basis. They are essentially an expedient for making an effective stand against exploitation and generally for getting up a strike, and once an immediate object has been attained an organization sinks into insignificance. Weak in discipline and devoid of fund the labor unions of Japan are still incoherent bodies and they will take time before they can grow to be a power in the machinery of the State. The fact that they do not yet obtain official recognition as trade unions as the term is understood in the West makes their position precarious.

It must however be stated that the day is slowly dawning for the birth of organized democracy, the coming in force of the Manhood Suffrage Law and the general election under it in 1928 marking a decided stage in the progress of democratic movement, eight seats having been secured in the national assembly, while far larger success has been achieved in the local and municipal elections.

MAIN CURRENT OF THOUGHT IN THE LABOR WORLD

As in the Occidental countries Japanese labor unions consist, outwardly at least, of three main groups, Right, Left and Central. Of these the bodies identified with the Right are most important and best organized. The Central Federation of Japanese Labor, Japan Seamens Union, Federation of Naval Laborers, and Federation of Government Workers are the principal Right organizations.

The Central Federation of Japanese Labor

The Central Federation which believes in the settlement of labor troubles by peaceful means and through compromise with employers is the mainstay of the Social Democratic Party described below and has the roll of about 40,000 members including some 7,000 women. Led by Mr. Suzuki, M.P., it denounces communistic movements as unhealthy but declares at the same time that so long as an administration engineered by the rich and supported by the Police is in power such underground movements are bound to spread. The Central Federation was chiefly instrumental in settling many of the grave labor troubles that have appeared recently. The Federation of Naval Laborers consists of workers at seven workshops and exist under official recognition and in the manifesto issued in 1928 it pledged itself to carry to realization increase of average wages, the system of paid holidays and the conversion of relief guilds as legal person. The Government Railway Workers Committee is somewhat of different nature from the above, for it is more a consultive organ and not initiative. The workers number 200,000 of whom about 150,000 have the right to elect representative members. An important innovation was made in 1928 when it was decided to recognize similar right for women workers. The Central Union that supports the Japan Laborers Party comprises the Nippon Rodo Kumiai Domei with about 24.000 and the Nippon Rodo Kumiai Sorengo with over 10,000 members.

The Left Unions

Ordered dissolution by the Government in 1928 on suspicion of communist complication the Left Unions do no

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longer exist as regular organization, but their principles and traditions are by no means dead, and indeed it is believed that the suppressive measures taken by the Government that year have even had the effect of strengthening the position of the Red.

The Anarchists exist under the disguise of National Free Federation, and though used to take very active part in class warfare before the earthquake disaster of 1923 they are now outwardly powerless owing to the stern measures of the peace authorities.

The Union Movements

The aggravated pressure of hard times in consequence of the banking panic of 1927 and the attitude of stronger exploitation assumed by capitalists seem to have roused proletarians to the necessity of meeting their aggression with united front for their self defence. The Central and Left men were specially loud in urging the necessity of unions, but the Right groups, afraid of being implicated by their more advanced comrades have preferred to keep aloof, saying that the united front movement should be made by those of similar leaning. However the spirit of combination is in the air, and on the occasion of M. Albert Thomas' visit to Japan in 1928 five important unions of the Right formed a league.

The May Day

Inaugurated in 1920 this grand review of proletarians has steadily gained in importance and what was once a local demonstration of only three principal cities till 192? spread to 72 in 1928. The most popular slogans of the processions were "Eight hours work," "Minimum wage" and "Right of combination." The processions usually contain a goodly number of women and Korean laborers and are of course to be conducted under strict police supervisions.

Union Statistics.—The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions of all descriptions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office:—

	June 1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928
No of unions.....	494	408	423	501
Membership	234,698	260,348	284,321	300,000

Approximate number of laborers under the Factory Law being estimated at 4,824,000 the foregoing figures of organized laborers are less than 10% of the total. the absence of a trade-union law in Japan being responsible for this glaring difference between the two figures.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

The latest figures on laborers are not yet available, pending completion of the statistics of the census taken in Oct. 1925. To sum up, therefore, the results of investigations made by various government departments in recent years, the total number of laborers in the country amounts to 40,504,110, disregarding for convenience sake difference in the dates of inquiry.

Laborers	No.	Date	Investigated by
Factory	2,109,131	End of 1927	Social Bureau
Mine	292,915	"	"
Agricultural	26,943,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Agr. & Com. Dept.
Fishing	855,996	End of 1927	Agr. & For. Dept.
Forest	310,323	Oct. 1, 1925	"
Commercial	7,646,000	Est. from Census on Oct. 1, 1920	
Traffic	419,602	End of 1927	Rly. & Com. Dept.
Casual	1,882,109	"	Home Dept.
Salt fields	45,034	End of 1925	Monopoly Bureau
Total	40,504,110		

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DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and their Workers

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which was the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the World War are responsible. The following shows the number of factories with over 5 workmen, and their operatives, as investigated by Com. & Ind. Dep't.:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of laborers		
		Male	Female	Total
1914	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1922	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133
1924	48,394	859,783	929,835	1,789,618
1925	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381
1926	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,195
1927	53,680	923,201	975,671	1,898,872

Year	Index No.		Percentage of laborers	
	Factories	Laborers	Male	Female
1914	100	100	40.5	59.5
1922	146	178	49.3	50.7
1923	151	186	47.5	52.5
1924	153	188	42.4	51.9
1925	155	191	47.5	53.4
1926	164	197	47.6	52.3
1927	169	200	48.6	51.4

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of the male. But the recent statistics show a tendency of decrease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 80 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

No. of Workers as Classified by Kind of Factories

(End of 1927)

Factories	No. of workers	Percentage
Textile	991,323	52.2
Mechanical	109,717	5.7
Machine & tool	245,963	12.9
Chemical	117,313	5.9
Food & drink	165,776	8.1
Miscellaneous	87,541	4.5
Total	1,898,872	100.0

No. of Factory Laborers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1927 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,965,160, of which 1,898,772 or 96% were regular operatives and the others casual hands. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 244,942 or 12.46% of the whole laborers. Male operatives 16 years old or above numbered 886,933 and female 766,997. Only 36,268 of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 208,674. This large number of girls under 16 is accounted for by the great number of females employed in filatures and cotton mills.

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	Total (percent)	Regular operatives (percent)			Other employees (percent)
		16 & above	Under 16	Total	
Male	49.61	53.44	14.80	48.61	78.02
Female	50.39	46.56	85.20	51.39	21.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	100.00	90.97	3.73	94.70	5.30
Female	100.00	77.45	21.07	98.52	1.48
Total	100.00	84.16	12.46	96.62	3.38

Wages

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥1.74 in 1925, ¥1.70 in 1926, ¥1.96 in 1927, and ¥2.06 in 1928 (1st half). Similar figures for male operatives were ¥1.96 in 1925, ¥2.35 in 1926, ¥2.54 in 1927, ¥2.57 in 1928 (1st half), while those for the female were ¥0.98, ¥0.96, ¥0.99, ¥1.01 respectively. The average for male workers in the 1st half of 1928 was ¥1.56 over that for the female. The average movement of daily wages in the first half of 1928 is as follows:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Aver.	Aver. for 1927
Total Average								
Factories	720	738	741	744	733	735	735	743
Male	¥2.36	2.62	2.63	2.62	2.59	2.62	2.57	2.54
Female	¥1.06	1.02	0.99	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.01	0.99
Weaving and dyeing factories								
Factories	198	207	210	211	207	209	207	208
Male	¥1.68	1.67	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.64	1.65	1.62
Female	¥1.02	0.98	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.97	0.97	0.95
Machine and tool works								
Factories	138	138	139	139	138	138	138	136
Male	¥2.38	2.87	2.89	2.86	2.84	2.86	2.78	2.79
Female	¥1.44	1.48	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.44	1.42
Chemical works								
Factories	63	64	64	62	64	64	63	67
Male	¥2.32	2.31	2.31	2.26	2.36	2.33	2.32	2.23
Female	¥1.10	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07
Food and drink factories								
Factories	88	91	89	89	86	84	88	88
Male	¥2.17	2.02	2.11	2.17	2.15	2.16	2.13	2.12
Female	¥1.17	1.05	1.09	1.07	0.97	0.98	1.05	1.08
Mechanical works								
Factories	58	59	60	60	59	60	59	59
Male	¥3.01	3.17	3.09	3.20	3.03	3.07	3.10	2.99
Female	¥1.29	1.29	2.26	1.29	1.27	1.25	1.28	1.27
Printing and book-binding								
Factories	31	31	31	31	30	30	31	31
Male	¥2.07	2.08	2.08	2.07	2.02	1.91	2.04	2.12
Female	¥1.19	1.16	1.16	1.21	1.13	1.39	1.21	1.21

Working Hours

According to the investigation carried out by the same authorities, the average working hours at factories were 10.20 during the 1st half of 1928. The longest average hours worked were 11.12 by paper milling and paper work factories. The shortest average 9.40 is recorded for electricity and gas works.

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Average Working Hours as Classified by Factories

	1927	1928 (1st half)
Total average	10.26	10.20
Weaving, spinning, silk-reeling & cotton ginning	11.11	11.05
Machine & tool works	9.49	9.46
Metal working & metal refining	9.50	9.54
Chemical works	10.14	10.06
Pottery	9.54	9.53
Leather	9.48	9.48
Paper milling & paper work	11.10	11.12
Food & drink factories	10.27	10.27
Wood, bamboo and vine work	10.07	10.15
Printing & book-binding	9.35	9.42
Electricity & gas works	9.46	9.40
Miscellaneous	9.30	—

Holidays

During the 1st half of 1928 the total average of holidays given to workers was 26.5 days. The average for gas and electric works was 29.3 days, followed by 27.6 days for paper mills and paper work factories, 27.5 days for food and drink factories, 27.2 days for printing and book-binding works, and 26.9 days for civil engineering and building works.

Recess

During the 1st half of 1928 the total average of recess given to workers was 0.59 hours. As classified by factories the longest average was 1.20 for food and drink factories, followed by 1.09 for clothing factories, 1.06 for paper and leather works, 1.05 for electricity and gas works, 1.03 for pottery factories and 1.02 for weaving works.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1st, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1st, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the widened scope of application, and factories employing 10 workers are included as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system and also larger kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

Working Hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11 hours (formerly 12), but this is applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restriction as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 hour day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

Night Work.—The protected workers must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (former—4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more may be exempted from this provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ protected workers by dividing work into day and night shifts, the workers must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

Women in Maternity.—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them in work judged harmless by the physician. Women with children less than one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a work-day, each time not exceeding half an hour.

Workmen's Compensation.—Workmen injured by accident, falling ill or killed while attending to their duty are entitled to compensation by the employers as follows:—

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary dis-

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ablement:—not less than 60% wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, but not less than 40% from 181st day.

3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
   a. Invalidism for life.—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
   b. Disablement for life.—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
   c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured. or, in case of women, facial disfigurement.—180 times of the daily wage-rate.
   d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family—not less than 360 times of the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum amounts to less than 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Affairs Bureau, Home Dept., puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of protected age.

LIVING EXPENSE OF WORKPEOPLE

(Based on the Gov. Statistical Bureau's researches carried out during the one year ending Aug. 31, 1927)

The data obtained by the Bureau on the living expense of salaried men and laborers are based on the household book-keeping for the month of September 1927. The researches for both are subdivided into nine grades between the minimum "¥60 or under" and the maximum "¥200 or over" per month.

INCOME

Salaried Men.—The researches were carried out on the household economy of 1,708 families composed of 6,960 members, the average figures of their household economy being tabulated below:—

Total income	Earned income: By head	Earned income: By members	Unearned income	Actual outgoes	Earned income to actual outgoes	Actual income to actual outgoes
¥114.31	92.25	9.61	16.45	114.13	—16.27	+0.18

The balance sheet presents entirely different aspect according to the standing of the family as to income. Thus for a family with an income under ¥140 per month the balance is always adverse whether the income is actual or earned. It is only in the book-keeping of a family with ¥160 or thereabout a month that the actual receipt produces more or less balance, this surplus amounting to ¥56.13 when the income is ¥200 or over. Even in those families of higher standing the earned income as balanced against actual outgoes is always short.

Laborers.—Similar data on laborers' domestic economy comprise 3,406 families with 14,253 souls. The average position of their livelihood is tabulated as in the case of salaried people.

Total	Earned income: By head	Earned income: By members	Unearned income	Actual outgoes	Earned income to actual outgoes	Actual income to actual outgoes
¥94.31	78.47	7.77	8.07	84.10	+2.14	+10.21

Topic	Nom. of houses	Nom. of Mem.	Income (Yen)	Expense: Food (Yen)	Expense: Dwelling (Yen)	Expense: Clothing (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)	Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)
Below								
¥ 60 Sal. ..	89	285	51.84	27.22	15.14	5.98	60.90	—9.06
lab. ..	415	1,552	47.99	28.66	10.52	5.00	57.40	—9.41

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Topic	No. of houses	No. of Mem.	Income (Yen)	Expense: Food (Yen)	Expense: Dwelling (Yen)	Expense: Clothing (Yen)	Total incl. others (Yen)	Actual income to actual outgoes (Yen)
¥ 80 Sal.	.. 281	1,002	71.53	26.36	18.01	7.93	75.51	—3.98
lab.	.. 838	3,541	70.90	26.16	18.47	6.45	66.89	4.41
¥100 Sal.	.. 378	1,442	90.15	36.81	21.75	10.50	95.99	—5.84
lab.	.. 967	3,965	89.35	36.01	16.87	7.99	80.37	8.98
¥120 Sal.	.. 349	1,450	109.23	41.15	26.95	10.86	111.30	—2.07
lab.	.. 557	2,290	109.16	39.66	19.67	8.94	92.19	16.97
¥140 Sal.	.. 235	1,039	129.46	46.79	28.87	15.17	131.70	—2.24
lab.	.. 309	1,390	128.80	43.37	22.18	12.77	106.80	22.00
¥160 Sal.	.. 150	677	149.05	47.79	35.59	15.33	144.18	4.87
lab.	.. 152	677	148.28	46.51	25.50	14.95	124.53	23.75
¥180 Sal.	.. 91	430	168.62	52.66	35.49	19.87	162.82	5.80
lab.	.. 90	416	168.77	46.71	28.54	17.94	135.91	32.86
¥200 Sal.	.. 61	311	190.12	58.66	44.18	24.43	185.71	4.41
lab.	.. 31	165	188.27	56.78	26.98	19.85	149.90	38.37
Above Sal.	.. 74	324	251.78	52.83	44.00	21.06	195.65	56.13
¥200 lab.	.. 47	257	241.34	58.00	37.40	18.38	185.19	56.15
Average								
Sal.	..1,708	6,960	114.31	40.97	26.54	12.43	114.13	0.18
lab.	..3,406	14,253	94.31	36.58	17.26	8.66	84.10	10.21

Of the actual income amounting on the average to ¥94.24 the earned income, ¥86.24, occupies 91% and the unearned income, ¥8.07, only 9%, this proportion between the two items comparing to 86 and 14% respectively in the case of salaried men's economy. Then the family members' earnings of laborers is in higher ratio than in the economy of the salaried men's families. When the family members' earnings are analyzed and the wife's and children's share is set apart, it is found that while in the case of the average salaried men's economy the wife's earning is much higher than that of the children the relation is reversed in the laborers' family.

OUTGOES

The outgoes are broadly analyzed for both salaried men and laborers under three heads, i.e. 1. living expense, 2. social expense, 3. culture expense. The first item consists of food, dwelling, clothing and other necessaries for existence; under the second group are included medical, school, communication expenses and taxes, while the balance remaining constitutes the culture outlay. Thus analyzed the outgoes in the domestic economy of the two classes of work-people, salaried men and laborers, may be tabulated as follows:—

	Average outgoes	Living	Social	Cultural
Salaried men	¥114.13	79.94(70%)	16.68(15%)	17.51(15%)
Laborers	84.10	62.50(74%)	10.40(13%)	11.20(13%)

Items forming the bare necessaries of life are shown below in their relative weight to the general economy:—

	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	Lighting and heating	Others
Salaried men .....(%)	35.9	19.2	10.9	4.0	30.6
Laborers .....(%)	43.5	16.4	10.3	4.1	25.7
Average .....(%)	39.7	17.8	10.6	4.1	27.8

Higher Cost of Living in Japan

An article by Mr. Y. Yasukawa, Mng. Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, appeared in the Jiji of Sept. 27, from which we quote the following figures:

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Latest Wholesale Price of Staple Foodstuffs

	Tokyo	New York	London
Wheat (100 kin)	¥8.10	¥6.24	¥7.44
Barley (100 kin)	6.44	3.63	6.48
Flour (1 sack)	3.60	3.62	3.43
Beef (1 lb.)	0.64	0.52	0.35
Pork (1 lb.)	0.50	0.59	0.48
Sugar, refined (1 kin)	0.21	0.15	0.15

N.B.—1 yen is converted at 44 cents or 1s. 10d.

	Wealth	Earning per capita
Japan	1,667	¥ 218
U.S.A.	6,008	1,374
Great Britain	4,608	862

HOUSING OF LABORERS

The inquiry carried out by the Labor-Capital Harmony Society on the housing condition of laborers from 1922 to '24 assumes that as the majority of laborers' income per month averages ¥50 to 100, the general average of income of laborers for the whole country may be put at ¥73.92 to 79.06. The following housing data are based on that assumption.

	No. of families reported	No. of members	Income (Yen)	Average per family: No. of rooms	No. of mats	Rent (Yen)	Deposit (Yen)	Fixture (Yen)	No. of Mats
1922	951	4.3	73.92	2.6	11.1	10.20	14.05	15.18	2.6
1923	889	4.3	79.06	2.6	11.3	12.23	24.55	18.57	2.6
1924	693	4.5	74.53	2.6	11.5	11.94	15.66	24.58	2.6

Further particulars are picked out as follows from the report of the same inquiry:—

Rent	Rent per mat	Deposit	Rent to income	Space per capita
Max. Tokyo 11.01-16.24	Tokyo 1.05-1.59	Tokyo 24.18-39.04	Tokyo 13-21%	Tohoku 2.3-3.9 mats
Min. Tohoku 4.57-8.54	Tohoku .30-.60	Chugoku 1.35-2.30	Nagoya 8-13%	Kyushu 2.1-2.6 mats

N.B.—"Tohoku" designates north-eastern region and "Chugoku" middle section of the main island. A mat is a kind of rush carpet and in Japanese architecture is a unit of space measuring 3x6 ft.

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

The most memorable labor dispute that occurred recently is that of the Noda Soy Factory run by the Mogi family. Beginning on Sept. 16, 1927 it lasted till April 20, 1928, or 218 days, the strikers involved numbering about 1,100 corresponding to 240,000 days work. The trouble cost the workers about ¥250,000 and employers ¥3,000,000. The masters and workers had never been friendly, for since 1923 the employers incensed at what they considered the unruly conduct of the workers had been secretly planning to crush the Noda Trade Union. This design was eventually effected, though they had to disburse ¥380,000 as dismissal grant, aids to the living expense, etc. The fact was the trouble having developed into one of national importance the Prefectural authorities of Chiba and the Kyocho-kai (Labor-Capital Harmony Society) were obliged from consideration of public order and welfare to step in as arbitrators, and the employers thought it inadvisable to persist in their original resolution to fight to the bitter end. Thus the dispute ended in the virtual victory of the masters and in the elimination of to them, objectionable elements.

The Seamens Minimum Wage Dispute.—This trouble that arose between seamen and shipowners of non-sub-

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sidized vessels run in coasting service was preceded by a ca'canny movement of the seamen extending some weeks but the open warfare lasted only five days. The ships laid up numbered some 300 with the total tonnage of roughly 1,500,000 tons. The two opposing bodies being compact bodies they could settle the trouble by submitting it to the decision of the arbitration committee on which both capital and labor were represented. The loss experienced by the shipowners is estimated not to have exceeded ¥600,000. The minimum wage scale agreed to is as follows:—

Tonnage	A class hands	B class hands	C class hands
3,000 or over tons.....	¥75	¥57	¥46
1,500—3,000	¥70	¥55	¥38
500—1,500	¥65	¥50	¥35

For apprentices of six months standing, ¥15; 7-12 months, ¥30; 13-28 months, ¥35; to be enrolled as ordinary hands after 18 months service. By clever manœuvre the Seamen's Union has won in this dispute, but it is believed that the Shipowners are secretly contriving a retaliative measure which may be sprung upon the workers at any favorable opportunity.

Labor Troubles

Three stages are noticed in the movement of labor troubles in Japan recently, first the sudden uprising of the troubles (strikes, sabotage, lockout) with the outbreak of the World war, these declining with the economic reverses after the armistice, and then intensified owing to the hard times. The following figures are based on the returns of the Social Affairs Bureau:—

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Participants		Cases	Participants
1915.....	64	7,852	1926.....	495	67,234
1919.....	497	63,137	1927.....	382	46,672
1924.....	333	54,526	1928.....	397	46,252
1925.....	293	40,742			

Average Number of Strikers Per Case Classified by Occupations

(For 1927)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mechanical & tool works.....	52	1,397	98
Chemical	56	1,057	70
Weaving & dyeing.....	95	2,226	149
Mining	14	4,692	253
Transportation	46	1,933	140
Civil engineering	16	683	216
Miscellaneous	66	515	62
Total incl. others.....	363	2,121	126

Strikes Classified by Causes

	1925		1926		1927	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wage.....	100	7,903	226	14,610	94	8,610
Against its decrease....	41	6,245	47	4,643	60	6,129
For better treatment....	83	12,855	133	32,578	147	23,068
Against foreman	16	1,471	30	2,978	37	2,164
Others	53	12,268	59	12,425	45	6,701
Total	293	40,742	495	67,234	383	46,672

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Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1924	Cases	135	66	—	132	333
	Participants	19,707	11,608	—	23,211	54,526
1925	Cases	114	52	—	127	293
	Participants	10,744	11,922	—	18,076	40,742
1926	Cases	161	139	—	193	495
	Participants	14,412	11,999	—	40,785	67,234
1927	Cases	119	109	3	148	383
	Participants	12,384	8,345	58	23,492	46,672

Strikers Arrested

	Sedition		Under Art. 17 Pub. Saf. & Ord. Police Reg.		Under other laws		Total	
	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.
1923	4	148	6	21	19	68	29	237
1924	7	143	13	80	37	160	57	383
1925	3	87	1	6	25	86	29	197
1926	6	72	—	—	165	921	171	993
1927	8	148	21	67	80	495	109	710

Peasant Movements

Peasants as organized power is still incoherent, for the rivalry between those favoring advanced views and those inclined to be more moderate prevent their coming together into any influential league. They are growing sufficiently conscious of their power, thanks to the inauguration of the universal suffrage system, but at the same time they find their position rendered gradually precarious owing to the strong attitude taken by landowners, who till a few years ago were practically at the mercy of their aggressive tenants. Both landowners and tenants are now hard hit by the economic reverses caused by the war boom, the lot of the latter being naturally more desperate. The landowners try to improve their situation by means of the so-called capitalization of land and to get back the farms leased by eviction and similar forcible means and the tenants affected have to meet the high-handed dealings of the landowners with riot and other violent steps. It is significant that while cases of ordinary tenancy troubles have lately decreased those relating to eviction are on the increase. What deserves notice in this connexion is that while tenants are decreasing in number, tenants combining peasant-holders are showing the opposite tendency, and the figures for the yeomen class that were going down formerly remain on the whole constant. It seems the measures taken by the Government for encouraging the yeomanship have not been wholly ineffectual. The pressing need for farmers at large is not political but economic, owing to the marked fall of market prices of rice and other products, this seriously affecting the value of land. For the low level of the market value of land the Rice Law in force since 1921 for adjusting the price of this staple foodstuff plays of course an important part, but this is a very complex problem, seeing that the State cannot allow the market price of the staple jump upward as at the time of the memorable Rice Riot of 1918.

The repressive policy lately adopted by the authorities further interferes with their movements and they seem sorely perplexed as to what course they should pursue. They are discussing the advisability of detaching their movements from politics and to devote

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themselves to such economic matters as cooperative societies, productive guilds, etc. The peasants of both the Right and the Left are trying hard to form their own national league, but as yet nothing particularly important have transpired.

Agrarian Movements

The latest figures supplied by the Social Affairs Bureau on the situation of the movements in Japan are quoted below:—

	Peasant union	Members	Landowners union	Members	Combination union	Mem e
1927	4,275	346,983	655	60,984	1,025	129,720
1928	4,115	325,983	614	54,384	1,060	147,720

The stern repressive treatment enforced by the authorities on the radical agrarian agitators since the communist trouble has very much attenuated their nominal strength, and in Kagawa Prefecture, once notorious for the agrarian activity, the authorities have succeeded in stamping out the unions and causing the resignation of the four agrarian members of the prefectural assembly.

Tenancy Troubles

Tenants naturally lag behind factory-workers and mine-workers in their awakening and the fact that cases of the troubles have made a marked increase with the growing difficulty of living is significant.

Year	Cases		Participants	Year	Cases		Participant
1921	1,680	Landlords	34,180	1925	1,354	Landlords	19,938
		Tenants	145,898			Tenants	86,404
1922	1,578	Landlords	29,077	1926	2,029	Landlords	30.601
		Tenants	125,750			Tenants	116,669
1923	1,865	Landlords	32,036	1927	1,344	Landlords	17,067
		Tenants	39,120			Tenants	69,996
1924	1,260	Landlords	21,910	1928	1,099	Landlords	12.706
		Tenants	88,315			Tenants	48,963

JAPAN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The relation between Japan and the International Labour Organisation, set up by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, has become closer year by year. From the beginning, Japan has actively participated in the International Labour Conference, despite considerable expenses involved in view of the great distance which separates Japan from Geneva. Moreover, a Japanese Government representative has regularly attended each session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Japan is also the first country which established in Geneva a permanent delegation to the International Labour organisation, presided by the Japanese Government representative on the Governing Body. The present chief is Mr. Shunzo Yoshisaka who was appointed in 1929, succeeding to Mr. Akio Kasama.

In view of the great industrial importance of Japan, the International Labour Office created in 1923 a Correspondence Office in Tokyo and appointed Mr. Z. Asari as Director.

The active participation of Japan in the work of the International Labour Organisation has considerably influenced and naturally gave an impetus to the workers of Japan. The great progress which has been achieved in the realm of social legislation as well as in the trade union movement since 1919 proves most eloquently how great was the repercussion of the International Labour Organisation upon the Japanese workers. The necessity of continuing such participation is at

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present the more keenly felt as the toiling masses of the world at large are with greater eagerness looking to Geneva, for the solution of their problems.

JAPAN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Since the first International Labour Conference at Washington (1919), Japan has never failed to send to the successive sessions a complete delegation composed of two representatives for the Government and one representative each for the employers and the workers respectively. According to Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, the workers' delegates shall be chosen in agreement with the most representative organisations of workpeople in the respective countries, if such organisations exist. At first, the Japanese Government, however, in nominating the workers' delegate, did not take the trade unions into consultation, contending that a "most representative organisation of workers" was not yet in existence in Japan. Consequently, protests against such nomination were presented at every session of the Conference until 1923 (Fifth Session).

In the meantime, trade unions were making headway and were consolidated so that the Government could now devise a new method of consulting with the more important trade unions. This was in 1924.

Besides the problem referred to above, the following, among many others, may be worth mentioning:—

At successive sessions of the Conference, India made vigorous protests against the so-called unfair competition in the cotton industry between Japan and India, alleged to be caused by the non-ratification by Japan of the Hours Convention. This led invariably to stormy discussions on either side. This dispute, however, was nearly settled in 1927 when Japan put into force the Amended Factory Act and decided that the prohibition of night work of women and young persons would be carried into effect from July 1929.

Acting on the decision of the Governing Body, M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, accompanied by certain members of his staff, paid a visit in 1928-29 to the Far East, for the purpose of studying the conditions at first hand as well as promoting a better understanding and cooperation between the Far Eastern countries and the International Labour Organisation. He was offered a hearty welcome in Japan, where he inspected most closely the existing labour and social conditions. His report on this score was submitted to the 12th session (June, 1929) of the International Labour Conference.

JAPAN AND THE LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Up to the present, Japan has ratified the following ten Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference:

1. Draft Convention concerning unemployment (First Session, Washington, 1919).
2. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (First Session, 1919).
3. Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
4. Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen (Second Session, Genoa, 1920).
5. Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
6. Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons empoyed at sea (Third Session, Geneva, 1921).
7. Berne Convention concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus, which had already been ratified.
8. Draft Convention concerning the workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

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9. Draft Convention concerning the equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
10. Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

In addition to the above, the principles set forth in various Draft Conventions which still remain unratified have been incorporated as far as possible into her national legislation. Untiring efforts have been and are being made by the authorities to this end.

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CHAPTER XIV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND FACTS

GENERAL REMARKS

Social affairs in Japan are grouped under eight heads, viz. control and granting of aids, relief arrangements, economic improvement, labor protection, health arrangement, protection of children, social education, and general arrangement. At least three characteristic features distinguish social affairs in Japan, i.e. benevolence of the court, the traditional custom of good neighborhood, and the deep-rooted spirit of ancestor-worship.

SUMMARY OF PROMINENT SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Poor People.—No reliable census is yet available in Japan on this head, whatever figures there are being tentative and old. Thus according to the investigation of the Tokyo Municipal Office, in 1909 the percentage of the poor is about 3.6 of the whole population. The Social Bureau of Tokyo reported a little later that the ratio was 7.6%. The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office calculates that the poor population is estimated to form at least 1% of the total population of Japan proper that amounts to roughly 60,000,000, and that the ratio of the destitute is probably 10% of the poor, i.e. 60,000.

Housing Question.—The housing question under consideration by the Home Office starts with the inquiry carried out in 1920 when the shortage of houses throughout the country was returned at 122,000. To fill this deficiency the authorities are supplying easy term fund to the building guilds organized under law and are taking similar step of encouragement. From 1919 to 1926 the Deposit Department of the Treasury supplied around ¥67,600,000 to the guilds at 4½%, houses built by the guilds and public corporations amounting to over 32,000. Besides, the Kanto districts that lost 466,299 houses in the earthquake of Sept. 1923 were granted a similar long term loan of ¥20,000,000 for erecting 10,000 houses. The Dojun-kai Building Society created soon after the disaster with the apportionment of ¥10 millions set apart from the disaster donations collected on the occasion also erected some 5,500 ordinary and temporary houses. Then there is the question of slum renovation, the slum statistics for the whole country being 216 colonies, 41,448 houses, with population around 314,000.

Other Economic Provisions.—These are briefly described below:—**Cheap lodging houses** at the end of 1924—90 with number of days of lodging, 162,440 per month. **Doss-houses** in June 1925, 8,307 with number of visitors, 384,148.

Public Markets at end of 1924, 408 with the total amount of turnover of over 70 millions.

Common Dining Halls at end of 1924, 72 with number of meals served averaging 9,222,000 per month.

Public Bathhouses at end of 1924, numbered 266, visitors averaging 3,033,000 per month.

Public and Private Pawnshops. The latter numbered 17,852 with loans amounting to over ¥155 millions against 41 shops and loans of ¥1,144,000 for the former in June 1925.

Protection of Labor. Employment agency and relief and workhouse are principal provisions under this head. **Employment agencies** numbered 181 at end of 1925 and during the five years ending 1925 they dealt with 312,783 to 877,982 applications for work, the ratio of acceptances averaging 41%. The unemployment returns as at Oct. 1925 at 21 industrial towns and three mines

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amounted to 105,000, of which 20,000 were salaried men, 44,000 laborers and 41,000 day-laborers. To give work to those unemployment, especially at the lean season of the year, the six premier cities are made to undertake public works, the Treasury guaranteeing to pay one half the wages payable.

Social Education Program comprises suppression of vices as anti-smoking and anti-drinking of minors now in force, the purity movement actively supported by various Christian and other bodies that are prepared to help those fallen girls desirous of their emancipation, the prevention of cruelty to dumb beasts. The other social education movement aims at fostering sound thoughts, thrifty habits, discipline, etc. The most important organization in this connexion are the All-Japan Young Men's League consisting, at end of March 1925, of 16,263 corps with the membership of 2,670,000 and Young Women's League of 12,006 corps with 1,340,000. In Oct. 1925 the Young Men's League built their own hall in the precincts of the Meiji Shrine at the cost of over ¥2,300,000. By granting pecuniary aid and other means the Court is extending help to the leagues.

ORGANS FOR CONTROL, DELIBERATION AND ARBITRATION

The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office was established in 1920 to attend to all matters relating to social questions. The appropriation has been made in the 1929-30 Budget for the creation of a Social Education Bureau in the Department for Education. Then at all important offices, central and local, one or two special officers have been appointed for guiding the development of sound thoughts and preventing the spread of "dangerous thoughts." There are also a number of private institutes for investigating social problems. These are:

The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).—Organized in 1919 by Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, to effect the "harmonization of capital and labor."

Ohara Social Research Institute (Osaka).—Established by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama, and attends to all important researches on social problems in the country, the staff including Dr. Takano, chief, and a number of able experts.

Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labor (Kurashiki, Okayama Pref.)—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labor problem.

Industrial Labor Investigation Office (Tokyo).—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labor organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economical and social affairs of the country.

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Mr. R. Arima (now Count) to devote itself to the study of agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public, in consequence of the wide awakening of peasant class.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

The Social Democrats as modelled on British Fabians were organized in 1926 with Mr. Isoh Abe, then Prof. at Waseda Univ. as chairman, and already the Japanese Fabians have secured in the general election of 1928 a firm footing in the national assembly with four seats. The Fabians are more radical in their policy than their Western predecessors, for probably from eagerness to win over the masses as soon as possible to their cause they do not disdain, for instance, to approve such direct actions as strike. In a general conference held in 1928 they decided (1) to emancipate proletarians through change in capitalism, (2) to acknowledge the normal course of social development, and (3) to appeal to the masses. At the same time they pledged themselves to take active interest in current questions and warmly supported, for instance, the reduction of electric light tariff agitation that was started in 1928 in Toyama Prefecture, and spread to other districts, this agitation ending with partial success to the consumers. At a later conference the Democrats declared they were equally opposed to the communistic principles as to capitalism.

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Strictly speaking the Japanese Fabians have their predecessors in the Social Democratic party formed in 1901 by Sen Katayama, who fled some 20 years ago from Japan and is still living in Moscow as an exile, Denjiro Kotoku, one of the 12 "anarchists" or "communists" who were executed in Jan. 1911 for a heinous crime, Isoh Abe, now M.P., Toshihiko Sakai, lately elected to the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, and a few others. This pioneer Social Democratic party was ordered dissolution by the authorities on the very day of its organization.

COMMUNISTS

Communists in Japan organized their own party in 1922 as Japan branch of the Third International, Shanghai, but the police raids made that year and in the next and the arrest of some leaders caused the communists to betake themselves to underground intrigues. Their leaders even secretly visited Moscow to invoke its help, while in Japan they conceived bolshevisation plots for winning over students, troops and factory-workers, making each unit as a "cell" for purposes of propaganda. Their desperate attempt to return Mr. Oyama in the general election of 1928 failed, and moreover the seditious handbills widely distributed on the occasion and afterward when the troops were departing for Tsingtao a few months later ultimately brought upon them a determined measure of repression by the authorities throughout the country. The Rono-to and other Left parties were ordered dissolution as also the students' associations for investigating Marxian and similar doctrines. The occasion was taken advantage of by the authorities for adopting stern legislative and executive measures aimed against the revolutionary conspiracy movements. The Peace Preservation Law, for instance, was amended in July as an emergency measure, it providing, among other things, that an offence aimed at altering the national polity be punishable with death, whereas the law as it originally stood could punish such culprits with imprisonment not exceeding ten years. Then a special service department was created on a large scale at the central and provincial offices, and besides Shanghai even London and Berlin were included in the sphere of this regular network of espionage.

On the face of such strong attitude of the authorities the communists had to suspend all organized attempts of propaganda, and the only efforts subsequently made by them in that direction as reported by their organ was (1) repeal of the Peace Preservation Law and (2) "Hands off China" movements. They are also trying to resuscitate the dissolved Rono-to and two other similar bodies. Their endeavor to effect trade union movement may also be mentioned in this connexion.

The communists may be divided into two wings, one radical and known as Fukumoto-ism, from K. Fukumoto, a graduate of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and ex-Professor at one or other Gov. College, who is believed to be a guiding spirit of the movement. It was around his bolshevist banner that many young men of radical views rallied and the desperate revolutionary conspiracy was attempted as suspected by the Government.

The repeated raids made by the police authorities have failed to get hold of him. The other group is more academic and less aggressive and is led by H. Yamakawa and his wife, but is held in utter contempt as impotent and out-of-date by the more active communists wedded to the bolshevists cause. It runs its own organ "Rono".

SOCIALIST UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

On the occasion of the thoroughgoing anti-communistic drive all the socialistic investigation societies existing at the Gov. and private universities and other institutions, 32 in all, were ordered dissolution, seven or eight Professors of the Gov. universities suspected to hold radical notions were told to resign while 147 students were either summarily dispelled or arrested. About twelve young Naval officers were also similarly dealt with, nor were students of girls schools investi-

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gating sociological doctrines spared. The latest case of repression occurred in March 1929 at the Gov. Agr. & Forestry School at Utsunomiya in connection with a certain article in the college publication where a number of students were sternly dealt with and four Professors either compulsorily or voluntarily resigned, while in April the Doshisha University, a Christian institution, was disturbed by the students' rebellion against the school authorities that intended to remove some professors suspected to entertain "obnoxious idea."

How anxious the Government is to guide aright, according to its light, the students' thoughts and how powerfully the mind of the rising generation seems to be obsessed by the modern "isms" may be inferred from the following quotation from the Minister of Justice's address to the gubernatorial conference held in June 1929.

"It is regrettable," he said, "that in spite of this law, the Communist activity, temporarily curbed by the wholesale arrests in March last year, has been somewhat revived since then, though fortunately with the co-operation of the local authorities it had been adequately dealt with.....The Governors must pay special attention to Socialist movements among students, for a section of the students at various schools, very often abler students, are still under the spell of Communist temptations and are secretly planning the organization of bodies for the study of Sociology and for positive participation in actual propaganda. That there is a possibility of these students some day taking the lead in Communist activity is a source of serious danger to the State".....

YOUNG PROLETARIANS

The existing parties included in their roll large number of young proletarians so that it was not till 1926 that the Japan Young Pro. League with the backing of the two Left parties was formed, only to invite order of dissolution simultaneously with the parent bodies. They are endeavoring to organize another league by discarding such obnoxious slogans as anti-conscription and anti-Imperialist movements. The Young Social Democrats formed in Nov. 1928, though wisely avoiding clauses hateful to the authorities have denounced in their manifesto all practices calculated to maintain the class rule and militarism and the reactionary iron rule of "Guidance of thoughts" policy in higher educational institutions at the expense of free operation of thought.

PATERNALISM IN LABOR DISPUTES

Small business establishments not covered by the Factory Law have so far retained the semblance of paternal practices obtaining in the pre-Restoration days when employes lived under the same roof with families of their masters and were on the whole treated not much different from the family members. Those diligent clerks were often made husbands of daughters of the heirless masters to keep up the family trade when the masters had died or retired, and there are found even today in Tokyo, Osaka and almost everywhere in Japan a large number of shop-masters of such origin. Then head-clerks of long meritorious service were allowed by their appreciative masters a share of the good-will and some capital and were made to set up their own shops as subsidiary establishments. On the other hand there were of course cases where the employes were treated as mere tools and turned out at the slightest pretext. Shop-employes now demand that the treatment be standardized and placed above the caprice of employers. That idea was at the root of the trouble when such well-known publishers and booksellers as the Kobundo of Kyoto and the Iwanami and the Ganshodo, both of Tokyo, and especially the Maruzen of Tokyo found their employes either in 1928 or '29 going into strike demanding better wages, shorter hours, etc. The troubles generally ended in the virtual victory of the strikers. Employes of book stores are more up-to-date than those in other lines, and it is believed that the example set by those bookstore workers will soon spread to other fields. It seems that the day of traditional paternalism is doomed in Japan.

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of 1928 there existed 14,171 societies with a total membership of over 4,000,000.

Mention must be made here of the "shohi-kumiai" (consumers' co-operative societies). These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the purchase society. They numbered about 247 out of the 379 independent purchase societies as existing on Mar. 31, '25. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The number of societies and the membership of the organizations at the end of Mar. 1926 as classified by their nature were as follows:—

Kinds	No. of Societies	Membership	
		No.	Percentage
Public clerks	66	43,432	36.12
Company employes	17	43,281	36.00
Laborers	7	2,815	2.64
Others	18	21,607	18.09
Total	129	119,946	100.00

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarised figures for 1926 for all associations:—

Total Membership	539,359
Receipts	
Fees	¥14,335,099
Government Grants	11,315,239
Others	7,289,613
Total	32,939,951
Allowances	
Death	2,157,259
Wounded and sick	1,210,199
Continued service	702,886
Retirement	4,926,603
Medical treatment	1,573,112
Others	974,196
Total	11,544,262
Total No. of recipients	376,439

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HEALTH INSURANCE

The Health Insurance Law enforced since Jan. 1927 divides the insured into 1. Compulsory, consisting of workers under the protection of the Factory Law or the Mining Law, excepting those drawing ¥1,200 or over a year, and 2. Voluntary, comprising those for whom the employers have, with the consent of majority of the workers, obtained the recognition of the Home Minister as insured to come under the law. The insurers consist of the Government and the Unions organized as juridical persons by employers and workers concerned. The funds are made up of the State subsidies and the premiums, while the expenses are borne by the insured employers and State. The State's share is 1/10 of the total from Government and Insurance Unions and is within the limit of ¥2 per insured. In principle the premiums are equally borne by the insured and employers, the maximum share of the insured to be 3/100 of the standard daily wages. For the insured under the direct Government control the daily rate of premiums varies between 3 and 10 Sen per 1 Yen standard wages. The benefits allowed for sickness and injuries are within the maximum limit of 180 days. The burial or maternity benefits are in general ¥20. The latest figures showing the operation of the law are given below:—

Number of Insured	Government	Union	Total
Compulsory	1,011,442	739,145	1,750,587
Voluntary	2,124	29,932	32,056

(Jan. '29)

In Jan. '29

Insurance Unions	344
3-4 sen	196
4-5 sen	42
3 sen or less	36
7-8 sen	30.....(coals)

Other rate much smaller

Textiles	137
Machinery & Tools	56
Coals	53
Chemicals	39

The 1929-'30 estimate

	Government	Percent	Unions	Percent
Premiums	19,053,174	90.5%	18,645,112	82.4%
State subsidies	1,989,111	9.5%	1,402,877	6.2%
Disbursements:				
Benefits payable	18,412,116		17,926,934	
Equipments, etc.	1,989,111			

Panel doctors in the Government health insurance service in Jan. 1929 numbered as follows:

Doctors	32,303
Dentists	8,198
Pharmaceutists	6,797

UNEMPLOYMENT & EMPLOYMENT

The returns of 130 labor exchanges existing in the country, though covering only a small part of employment figures, give the latest data and are comparatively accurate. According to the Social Affairs Bureau, for the month of April, 1929 vacancies numbered, on the labor exchanges registers, 63,438 against applications totalling 74,804 of which only 22,314, or about one-third, were accepted.

Unemployment.—The only available unemployment statistics are those compiled by the Government Statistical Bureau in Oct. 1925 at twenty-six

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urban and adjoining districts throughout the country. According to the census returns, the districts held 2,564,093 families consisting of 11,628,817 inhabitants, and of these the unemployment inquiries covered only 1,418,872 families with 2,355,015 people, corresponding to 55% and 20% of the respective total numbers. The results of inquiries are tabulated below:—

Unemployment Inquiries

	Total No. of people	Salaried people	Workpeople	Day laborers
Total No.	2,355,015	615,331	1,533,433	206,251
Male	1,870,300	560,703	1,111,609	197,988
Female	484,715	54,628	421,824	8,263
Unemployed	105,612	19,396	46,278	39,938
Male	99,061	18,410	42,420	38,231
Female	6,551	986	3,858	1,707
Employed	2,249,403	595,935	1,487,155	166,313
Male	1,771,239	542,293	1,069,189	159,757
Female	478,164	53,642	417,966	6,556

Unemployment Percentage of the Three Groups

	Total No.	No. unemployed	Unemployment (percent)
Salaried people	615,330	19,396	3.15
Workpeople	1,533,416	46,267	3.02
Day laborers	206,251	39,938	19.36

Causes of Unemployment

Those actually unemployed at the time of inquiry and those employed on that occasion but were out of work at one time or other during the preceding year altogether make 240,041. Analysing the number as to cause of unemployment the following figures were obtained, giving only principal items:—

From private consideration.....	26%
From curtailment of business....	18%
From lack of work.....	12%
From illness	11%
From weather condition.....	11%

WOMEN PROBLEMS

Women in Politics

The 45th session of the Imperial Diet (1921-2) witnessed the repeal of Clause 2 of Article V of the Public Peace and Order Police Regulations prohibiting women from promoting or attending political meetings, this making a step towards the political emancipation of the Japanese women. The inclusion of the subject of law in the curriculum of some girls' schools—The Joshi Dai-gaku or Women's University (Vide Chap. Education), for instance,—the departure made by some private universities in Tokyo and elsewhere which have thrown open the lectures on law, political economy, sociology and other social or political science to the attendance of girl students and women —the Meiji University and the Nippon University, for instance,—are all proofs attesting the gradual awakening of Japanese women.

Women are still denied right to vote for any public assembly, the only semblance to it being the decision of the Railway authorities in 1928 to allow women workers voting right in electing the workers' representatives to the Workers Council created in 1920 as advisory organs on matters affecting the interest of railway workers.

The spirit of awakening is in the air and women's activity even in politics is a thing to be treated now seriously. In the last Parliamentary election women speakers were even in greater demand than the male, owing to scarcity of supply, and it is reported that these women orators altogether made some 276 speeches, the fair speakers being mostly in support of those

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candidates who had declared themselves in favor of granting franchise to women. Already these women of progressive views have organized two associations aimed at acquiring suffrage for women. Needless to say that women's organizations for promoting philanthropic, social, and similar causes are many and diverse. Of these one of the latest is a Y.W.A. created in October 1927 under the encouragement of the Department of Education as a complement to the Y.M.A. already in existence, treated elsewhere. The Department aims to foster sound thought among young generation.

In respect to the relative length of the roll of membership the Federation of Ladies Societies in Western Japan created in 1919 under the auspices of the Asahi stands foremost with over 3 million members, and next comes the Ladies Patriotic Society supported by half a million members. Both are social and philanthropic in aim. The National Female Teachers Union joined by over 20,000 out of the total force of approximately 70,000 in the country is showing great energy for promoting the position of those professionals in particular and of women in general.

Women in Labor Problem

The part played by Japanese proletarian women in the sphere of public activity is practically negligeable, some three or four leagues created by them being practically ornamental adjuncts to the Right or Left organizations, as the case may be. It is true the proletarian women as also the bourgeois seem sufficiently conscious of their new mission in consequence of the progress of the times, but they have done nothing in the way of giving practical demonstration of their awakening. Strictly speaking the bourgeois women have been active from about 1919 on political questions, as the right of women to take part in political meeting and about suffrage, but their proletarian sisters have no particular achievement to their credit, though they have among them such noted women Marxists as Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa.

Women as Bread Winners

With the recent expansion of their field of activity, the number of women clerks in Japan has considerably increased of late. Women are in greater demand than men, as the salaries paid them are less than for men.

The first official census returns show that number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper stood at 8,167,000 against 7,803,000 male workers. Classified by kind of occupation and giving only those occupations employing over 100,000 women workers the following table is obtained:

Agriculture	5,895,000
Industry	1,199,000
Trade	586,000
Gov. service	122,000
Other occupations	174,000

The Labor Statistics from which the above is quoted gives figures for Fishery, Mining and Communications, all under 100,000. It may be stated that Japan's productive population, i.e. those of 15 to 60 years old, occupies about 55% of the total, males 27.62 and females 27.44.

LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE

These are young men's patriotic institutions derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adopt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March '25 14,885 such leagues

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existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,544,734, the year's estimated outlay amounting to ¥2,744,-068. One thing noteworthy is that they are in close touch with the Imperial Court and the memory of Emperor Meiji. The Meiji Shrine's outer court has been placed at their disposal for erecting the "Nippon Seinen Kan" (Japan Young Men's Hall), while every autumn the League gives a grand national athletic meeting at the stadium in the same court. A similar league of young women's associations throughout the country was formed in October 1927.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

Administrative Organs

Administrative arrangements for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works comprise relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners, etc.

RELIEF RULES FOR PAUPERS, Etc.

The rules were first enacted in 1874 and revised in 1929. The estimated outlay is ¥8,000,000, of which one half is to come from the Treasury and the other half from the local and communal treasuries. The law provides for helpless decrepit persons (over 65 years old), children under 13 years, and maternity women.

It also provides schooling expenses for children of destitute parents. The number of helpless people to come under the law is estimated at 150,000.

Paupers, foundlings and sick travellers given relief under the old rules at State and communal expenses are as follows:—

Year	Paupers		Foundlings		Sick travellers	
	No.	Dis'ts by State and communes	No.	Dis'ts by State and communes	No.	Dis'ts by communes
1920	7,565	427,053	1,128	116,321	1,881	285,453
1922	7,908	443,395	755	120,681	2,013	389,067
1923	7,574	431,493	666	96,439	2,288	390,194
1924	8,111	446,763	682	92,735	2,433	447,835
1925	8,577	401,045	679	102,701	2,706	456,251

Relief to Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st, 1925 amounted to ¥69,604,513. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1925 are as follows:—

Year ended March	Food	Clothing	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total incl. others
1923	1,495,601	40,723	433,877	80,709	2,661,753
1924	110,738	9,809	186,139	526,151	1,735,759
1925	140,987	26,535	81,436	70,903	794,369

Social Work Summarized

The social undertakings either under State, communal or private management made the following record at the end of 1925:—

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	No. of establishments	Funds existing	Expenses	No. of beneficiaries
Controlling organizations	42	¥ 481,659	¥ 264,014	—
Charity hospitals	39	8,439,993	1,439,773	*2,203,289
Lunatic asylums	3	163,950	450,542	* 207,772
Tuberculosis hospitals	4	404,163	297,723	* 152,212
Leper hospitals	11	123,544	896,787	* 690,006
Establishments giving med. treatment free or at cost.....	53	831,575	1,225,892	*2,851,209
Relief to families or soldiers in service or deceased.....	15	48,180,979	6,941,262	—
Military relief	—	—	915,064	29,113
Intelligence offices	140	1,368,291	526,260	688,172
Providing work	27	898,404	600,922	—
Providing shelter	46	585,866	130,745	601,354
Public markets	409	—	—	37,925,207
Housing	12	30,677	54,469	**1,532
Dining halls	73	—	—	10,015,065
Public bathhouses	266	—	—	18,202,528
Public pawnshops	41	—	849,000	—
Relief for aged.....	27	1,979,268	690,256	2,235
Relief for paupers or sufferers from calamity	—	—	431,493	11,565
Nurseries	116	1,261,895	338,217	14,774
Ragged schools	71	707,192	249,822	17,667
Schools for nurse-maids.....	11	21,709	6,746	692
Orphanages, etc.	115	5,378,408	1,256,139	5,626
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes...	81	3,348,209	532,074	6,255
Schools for feeble-minded.....	4	1,011,658	61,349	92
Protection of school-children.....	13	78,959	25,735	670
Correction of stammering.....	2	57,720	13,501	171
Protection of laborers' children....	4	1,000	1,415	320
Child welfare offices.....	11	34,901	41,159	41,373
Free maternity hospitals.....	15	134,749	107,814	15,532
Reformatories	55	—	666,566	3,023
Settlement work	5	49,000	3,656	—
Protection of women.....	10	77,644	41,283	2,864
Personal consultation offices.....	16	—	194	†3,821
Miscellaneous	60	2,376,664	328,231	—

Note.—* Received counted by number of days; ** no. of families; † no. of cases.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

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CHAPTER XV

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

I. JUSTICE

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Japanese Courts of Justice consist of (1) Local Courts (Ku-saibansho), (2) District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), (3) Courts of Appeal (Koso-in), and (4) the Supreme Court (Dai-shin-in). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; the Supreme Court is also a collegiate court, divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. Besides these ordinary courts, there is the Court of Administrative Litigation (Gyosei-Saibansho) to deal with actions regarding individual rights encroached upon by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) **Procedure in Court.** All proceedings are oral unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter is to be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in foreign language, if the officials and all other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual application of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) **Appeal, Revision and Complaint.**—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in the 1st instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidences may be introduced. Revision applies to judgment rendered in the 2nd Instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal. Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) **Summary Proceedings.**—When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other tangible things, or of securities, the creditor, instead of bringing an action, may apply to the Local Court of the general forum of the debtor, or if the claim is secured by a lien on an immovable of the real forum, to make an "order of payment" against the debtor. The latter may object to this order within two weeks after it is served upon him, or any time before an order of execution is made. If he falls to do so an order will be made for the execution of the order of payment.

Acknowledgements.—These can be made in the presence of a Notary Public, but the drawback to employing a notary is that the proceedings must be conducted in the Japanese language, and that the notary's act must be recorded in Japanese script, this entalling much troublesome work. Among foreigners residing in Japan, the custom is to make acknowledgement before their respective Consuls, but the documents so acknowledged are neither deemed to be "Notarial Deeds" by the courts, nor to possess evidential value in judicial sense.

Costs in Civil Procedure.—These are

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paid by means of adhesive stamps affixed to the original written petitions. Costs of 1st Instance are as follows:—

	Value of Subject-matter	Stamp duty
Not exceeding	500	12.00
" "	750	15.00
" "	1,000	18.00
" "	2,500	25.00
" "	5,000	30.00

For amounts exceeding ¥50,000, three yen is to be added for each ¥1,000. If the value of a suit is ¥50,000 the costs will be ¥30 for the first ¥5,000 and ¥3 per each subsequent ¥1,000, i.e. ¥30 plus (45 by 3 ¥135) ¥165.

Costs of Appeal Instance are the same as stated above, but with a surcharge of 50 per cent added thereto. Costs in the Supreme Court are double those of 1st Instance.

Sundry Fees. The law provides for certain small fees to be paid in respect to incidental petitions and statements, varying from 20 sen to ¥1 each. Process-Servers' Fees depend upon the work entailed, as provided for in the law. All papers must be served by an official Process Server.

Lawyers' Fees. There is no official scale, and the question of fees is one of custom and arrangement. As a rule, the Japanese lawyers charge on "percentage" basis which varies with the difficulty and importance of the case, value of the subject-matter of the suit, time taken up, etc. The professional standing of the practitioner has also to be taken into consideration. It must be borne in mind that the party defeated is only bound to pay the "judicial costs" occasioned by the suit, and that these do not include the lawyer's fees, as between solicitor and client, incurred by the successful party.

The Age-limit for Judicial Officials

The President of the Supreme Court, formerly allowed to remain in office indefinitely, must now retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators are to resign at 63 years. They may be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

The Jury System

The July System Law, enacted in 1923, was enforced on Oct. 1, '28. The special feature of the Japanese system is that it does not authorise the jury to inquire into the crimes, its function being only to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, so that its decision has no binding power on the opinions of the judges as is the case with the Occidental system.

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude of imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdiction of District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho).

The jury for each case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male subjects of over 30 years, who have had their domiciles in the same city or town or village for over two years and are payers of direct tax of over ¥3 and who can read and write. The judgment of the jury does not affect the judges who reserve the right to dismiss a jury and empanel another as often as they please if they are not satisfied with the verdict.

The jury system enforced since October 1, 1928, is claimed to be working satisfactorily. 81 cases were tried by the jury during the first 7 months and only 4 of them were submitted to retrial owing to the variance of opinions between the jury and the presiding judges. Other prominent features that mark the working of the new system are:

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(1) The accuseds' request for retrial was very few from consideration of costs involved; (2) the juries' verdict was generally of lighter penalty than the ruling of procurators; (3) the period required in the jury trial was very short, the average time spent being 1 1/6 day per case, etc.

The New Civil Procedure Law

The revised civil procedure law, enacted in April 1926, was put to force on October 1, 1929. The new measure principally aims at simplifying the process and shortening the time of legal proceedings, and its principal features are (1) to be more circumspect in preparatory procedure; (2) to abolish judgment by default; (3) to prohibit postponement of trial by mutual agreement of parties concerned; (4) to take preventive steps against perjury, etc.

Composition of Courts at End of 1927

	Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Courts	1	7	51	281	340
No. of Judges	46	88	1,094		1,228
No. of Procurators	12	33	541		586

Number of Civil Cases in 1927

Courts	Kind of cases	No. of cases	Cases disposed of	Cases remaining in hand
Local*	1st instance	725,276	640,865	84,411
	Retrial	12	7	5
District	1st instance	75,179	42,695	32,484
	Trial for appeal	14,204	7,310	6,894
	Trial for complaint	3,591	2,873	718
	Total	92,974	52,878	40,096
	Retrial	27	13	14
Appeal	Trial for appeal	10,172	4,086	6,086
	Trial for revision	2	1	1
	Trial for complaint	140	120	20
	Special trial	14	3	11
	Total	10,328	4,210	6,118
	Retrial	10	5	5
Supreme	Trial for revision	1,866	1,347	519
	Trial for complaint	1,404	1,342	62
	Total	3,270	2,689	581
	Retrial	—	—	—
Total cases†	1st instance	356,083	240,861	115,222
	Trial for appeal	24,376	11,396	12,980
	Trial for revision	1,868	1,348	520
	Trial for complaint	5,135	4,335	800
	Total	387,462	257,940	129,522
	Retrial	49	25	24

*includes reconciliations, summary procedures, ordinary cases, suits on documents and bills of provisional seizures and dispositions, etc.

†includes all the cases in various trials except reconciliations, summary procedures, public summons, motions for provisional seizures and dispositions, etc. Special trial in Appeal Courts is included in the first instance.

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Civil Cases Disposed of

	Year	Total no. of cases	Cases decided	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases of 1st instance	1925	383,588	113,387	65,326	29,881	69,495	103,078
	1926	406,994	120,217	68,030	36,391	73,923	108,433
	1927	428,043	125,365	71,148	37,411	77,596	116,523
	Average	377,921	110,315	64,288	32,047	69,956	101,315

	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases appealed	1925	19,958	1,605	4,275	2,523	1,014	72	10,469
	1926	22,422	1,814	4,817	2,806	1,198	75	11,712
	1927	24,376	1,846	5,203	2,964	1,308	75	12,980
	Average .	20,259	1,639	4,415	2,530	1,034	65	10,566

	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled or in other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases complained	1925	4,007	2,608	341	272	59	727
	1926	5,298	3,720	495	299	84	720
	1927	5,150	3,553	408	315	74	800
	Average	4,122	2,771	390	258	65	635
Cases demanding revision	1925	1,599	223	868	156	—	352
	1926	1,727	210	884	168	—	465
	1927	1,868	225	939	184	—	520
	Average	1,619	201	828	157	—	433

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Personal	Land	Buildings and ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1925	280,506	5,366	6,205	9,813	172,063	2,857	3,233	593	80,199
1926	298,565	5,384	6,894	11,681	183,471	2,594	3,419	639	84,483
1927	311,704	5,287	7,503	12,069	189,444	2,966	3,309	678	89,664
Average	276,606	5,128	6,344	10,242	168,616	2,430	3,311	598	79,937

		Adjudicated for Bankruptcy							Rehabilitation	
Year	No. of cases	Individual	Partnerships	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Cos.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1925	548	23	3	2	8	36	512	2,133,031	6	1
1926	512	28	—	2	12	42	470	5,239,985	6	—
1927	470	12	1	3	8	24	446	2,181,047	6	—
Average	572	41	2	6	13	62	510	3,521,507	5	—

Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

					Rehabilitation	
Year	No. of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Sanctioned	Rejected
1925	—	—	—	—	9	1
1926	—	—	—	—	17	3
1927	—	—	—	—	11	—
Average	—	—	—	—	15	1

Criminal Cases in Recent Years

The condition of criminal cases handled during the 3 years ending 1926 is as follows:—

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		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out	1924	324,921	320,346	4,575
	1925	365,450	360,025	5,425
	1926	376,054	371,572	4,482
Preliminary trial	1924	4,121	3,548	573
	1925	4,499	3,839	660
	1926	4,619	3,839	743
Summary judgment	1924	59,387	58,850	539
	1925	65,685	65,098	587
	1926	67,780	66,932	848
First instance	1924	29,656	27,445	2,211
	1925	31,987	29,785	2,202
	1926	31,309	29,067	2,242
Appeal trial	1924	7,930	7,043	889
	1925	7,325	6,446	879
	1926	7,290	6,429	861
Trial for complaint	1924	2,882	2,448	434
	1925	2,583	2,132	451
	1926	2,548	2,171	377
Cases for complaint	1924	86	84	2
	1925	89	83	6
	1926	104	100	4
Revision trial	1924	42	39	3
	1925	44	37	7
	1926	49	45	4
Grand Total	1924	429,025	419,803	9,222
	1925	477,662	467,445	10,217
	1926	489,754	480,193	9,561

Sentence Carried Out

	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty, fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Decision at 1st Instance	1924	39,507	17	27,172	11,143	38,332	66
	1925	38,827	29	29,740	8,097	37,866	65
	1926	37,076	25	29,422	6,768	36,215	62
Summary Judgment	1924	107,905	—	—	107,905	107,905	182
	1925	114,364	—	—	114,364	114,364	191
	1926	115,610	—	—	115,610	115,610	193
Summary Judgment for Police offence	1924	528,125	—	70,356	407,500	477,856	890
	1925	632,416	—	—	495,250	584,825	1,055
	1926	685,294	—	—	568,262	668,450	1,143
Grand Total.	1924	675,537	17	97,528	526,548	624,093	1,138
	1925	785,731	29	119,315	617,835	737,179	1,311
	1926	838,194	25	129,610	690,854	820,489	1,398

Foreigners Criminal Cases

1926	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total
Criminal	——	112	20	132
Special	——	1	8	9
Total	——	113	28	141

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Juvenile Courts

Two juvenile courts, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, were established in 1923. The cases handled at the two courts during the past few years are tabulated below:

	No. of Cases			Cases disposed of				
	Males	Females	Total	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to pro curators	Finished	Cases in hand
1925	9,655	796	10,451	8,441	1,658	—	10,099	352
1926	15,235	1,251	16,486	11,078	4,885	6	15,969	486
1927	13,325	1,209	14,534	9,052	4,803	4	13,880	654

II. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,-400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they being hiding in others' buildings or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling, etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wanton discharging of fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, doctors and midwives refusing summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgment system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Peace Police Regulations

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are under the control of the Peace Police regulations in force since 1900. Any political association or fraternity must, according to the regulations, be duly reported to the police authorities concerned, with-

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in 3 days after its organization, together with the rules, articles of association, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in 1922, as a step towards their political emancipation. Art. 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labor movements.

Peace Preservation Law

The Peace Preservation Law, enacted in 1925 with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought, was put to force on May 11 that year. The principal item of the Regulation, Article 1, provides that those who have organized an association or fraternity with the object of altering the national constitution or of repudiating the private property system, or those who have joined such an organization with full knowledge of its object are to be punished with penalty ranging from death to servitude of over 5 years. The Regulation also applies to foreign residents and visitors.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaus attached to the Prefectural Governments except in Tokyo where the Metropolitan Police is placed under control of the Home Office.

The recent condition is as follows:—

	Offices includ. branches	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men
1925	1,218	274	1,449	2,653	54,351
1926	1,205	274	1,452	2,962	54,107
1927	1,187	279	1,488	3,111	55,695

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

	1927		1926		1925	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
By hanging	4,548	1,985	4,458	1,899	4,388	1,896
" drowning	1,539	2,020	1,510	2,076	1,559	2,028
" edged tools	369	140	354	135	408	147
" firearms	96	14	92	17	99	16
" poisons	1,397	1,045	1,045	890	947	856
" being run over by trains	1,289	586	1,299	640	1,295	556
Total incl. others	9,686	5,953	9,174	5,824	9,210	5,712

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1927		1926		1925	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mental derangement	1,888	1,139	1,956	1,186	2,004	1,153
From illness	2,279	1,471	2,091	1,421	2,129	1,363
Poverty or misery	477	154	462	134	464	160
Love or jealousy	312	372	284	342	278	384
Remorse	159	54	131	46	125	44
Domestic discord	220	305	221	293	177	320
Fear for detection of crimes or impending punishment	116	22	126	14	133	19
Pessimism	311	183	238	149	179	109
Business failure and debts	219	14	177	15	224	17
Divorce	25	86	27	72	34	61
Total incl. others	9,686	5,953	9,174	5,824	9,210	5,712

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Family Suicides

Statisticians record that between April 1925 and June '27 about 250 cases of suicides of a whole family occurred in Japan, some 500 children being made victims of the family tragedy.

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Number of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. is as follows:—

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing
1925	1,719	315,338	10,893	114,458
1926	1,455	331,677	10,669	120,590
1927	1,730	356,088	12,750	121,171

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

Offence	1927	1926	1925
Riot	1,157	1,799	1,318
Incendiarism	14,012	13,975	13,395
Forgery of coins	107	79	94
Forgery of documents	918	754	672
Obscenity	2,442	2,334	2,200
Gambling and lottery	102,167	102,918	103,672
Disgrace of official honor	577	433	481
Murder	2,447	2,620	2,391
Battery and assaults	29,929	30,868	28,919
Accidental battery and assaults	10,193	9,287	8,048
Abortion	1,048	1,411	896
Desertion	376	352	298
Abduction	1,420	1,802	1,811
Larceny	98,470	90,626	88,937
Robbery by force	11,570	1,431	1,516
Fraud and blackmailing	70,592	66,421	63,779
Violation of military and naval laws	379	391	353
Violation of police regulations	211,809	205,434	171,744
Violation of adm. rules	315,855	318,417	330,152
Total incl. others	1,181,098	1,136,018	1,081,597

Unnatural Deaths

Offence		1927	1926	1925
Murdered		2,052	3,329	2,947
Accidental deaths				
	Tidal waves	315	232	76
	Floods	130	6	5
	Shipwrecks	475	637	661
	Fires	594	357	359
	Earthquakes	2,828	5	394
	Snow or frozen	466	232	240
	Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	559	253	208
	At mines	746	717	786
	Beasts and poisonous insects	253	124	85
	Railway, motor cars, tramcars, etc.	7,490	7,220	7,684
	Falling ill on the road	1,255	1,211	1,293
	Total incl. others	20,373	15,985	19,103

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Number of Foundlings

	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1925	76	54	21	20	97	74	171
1926	60	60	15	11	75	71	146
1927	80	53	25	19	105	72	177

Fires

	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area "tsubo"	Amount of damage Yen 1,000
1925	17,636	22,851	466,736	120,025
1926	19.277	19,867	417,713	69,752
1927	18,596	21,775	641,977	89,063

III. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. To Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1925	160	39,418	3,476	222	19	43,135
1926	160	39,513	2,982	239	9	42,743
1927	160	37,990	2,691	293	7	40,981

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Convicts Classified (1928)

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	20,264	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, etc.	512
Gambling	476	Trespass into another's house	226
Fraud and usurpation	3,527	Perjury	24
Forgery of documents	567	Sedition	71
Battery and assaults	1,504	Abduction	120
Stolen goods concealed, etc.	207	Others	175
Murder	2,806	Military law	22
Burglary	2,666	Forestry law	32
Incendiary	1,615	Military summons	—
Disturbing official duty	85	Post and telegraph rules	1
Concealment, etc.	7	Other laws	378
Forgery of coins	93	Total	36,411
Abortion	22		

Capital Punishments Classified

Year	Murder	Burglary	Arson	Total	Year	Murder	Burglary	Arson	Total
1921	22	26	1	49	1924	4	13	—	17
1922	15	22	1	38	1925	—	—	—	19
1923	15	16	—	31	1926	—	—	—	29

New Convicts Classified by Age

Year	Under 18	18—20	21—30	31—40	41—50	51—60	Over 61	Total
1925	737	1,464	10,256	6,500	3,571	1,441	463	24,435
1926	714	1,140	9,649	6,480	3,485	1,482	463	23,683
1927	651	1,565	10,516	6,826	3,400	1,568	448	25,044

New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education	Middle school education	Elementary school education	Elementary school unfinished	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
1924	81	1,047	14,581	5,680	1,251	33	22,673
1925	85	1,021	16,090	5,906	1,293	40	24,435
1926	147	1,064	16,036	5,332	1,185	19	23,683

New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
1924	296	1,196	17,091	4,043	47	22,673
1925	162	1,237	18,071	4,881	84	24,435
1926	158	1,129	17,849	4,499	48	23,683

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

Year	No. sick inmates	Average no. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1924	44,728	123	1.22	392	9.9
1925	42,021	115	1.02	320	7.4
1926	40,935	112	0.95	423	9.5

Number of Prison-Inmates whose Names are Cancelled

Year	Serving out the term	Amnesty	Provisional release	Died	Escaped	Total
1923	23,635	——	1,515	512	390	26,052
1924	25,834	——	1,761	385	21	28,001
1925	24,726	——	1,345	326	11	27,375

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Ratio of Prison Officers and Prison-Inmates

Year	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1923	7,905	5.6	6.0	6.7
1924	7,486	5.6	6.0	6.8
1925	7,747	5.9	6.4	6.1

	Number of workers (in 1000)			Wages (1000 yen)			Wages per day per capita sen)		
Year	Gov't. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work
1924	3,349	5,937	1,777	1,090	2,958	686	32.6	49.8	38.6
1925	3,833	6,176	1,996	1,350	2,490	696	35.2	40.3	40.3
1926	2,451	5,220	2,003	1,405	2,506	750	40.7	40.3	38.1

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, being 42 percent of U.S.A. Taiwan, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Revenue of Prisons (in Yen)

	Ordinary					
Year ended March	Earnings from labour	Rental of property	Other receipts	Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1925	6,231,029	960	17,066	6,249,055	94,990	6,344,045
1926	6,487,738	759	14,897	6,503,394	46,026	6,549,420
1927*	5,864,259	964	17,484	5,882,707	45,196	5,927,903

Expenditure of Prisons (in Yen)

	Ordinary					
Year ended March	Salaries of officers	Wages and sundries	Expenses for inmates	Total with others	Extraordinary	Total
1925	569,806	6,079,542	7,717,017	14,375,753	1,589,235	15,965,189
1926	569,624	6,077,512	7,530,360	14,189,454	1,860,172	16,049,626
1927*	598,210	6,205,468	6,225,532	13,038,504	2,407,860	15,446,364

*Figures for 1927 are estimate.

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in Yen)

Year ended March	Income (Earning of wages and works of inmates)	Expenses		
		Ordinary	Extraordidary	Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

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CHAPTER XVI

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

I. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the foreign doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776-77), Swedish, and von Siebold (1823-29), Austrian, who also left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects.

The first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial Government after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the pioneer Americans in this field stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. The first dentist, as the term is now known, was also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, preference was given, as it is still now, to German specialists, and they were also given chairs in an Imperial university created in the meanwhile. In naval surgery, however, the British method and in dental surgery the American predominate. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc.

At the end of 1927 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 47,108, besides 26 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status:—university graduates 7,851; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 23,483; passed examination 13,355; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 2,069; others 350. Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

	Dentists	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses	Acupuncturists
1925	11,392	13,569	42,877	47,264	30,799
1926	12,548	14,826	44,776	44,852	66,755
1927	13,731	16,180	45,663	57,083	67,398

The figures for nurses for 1927 include 75 males while those for acupuncturists include shampooers 36,951 blind and 30,445 not blind and moxicauterists. Besides, there were 11 foreign pharmacists and 1 foreign midwife at the end of 1927.

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Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provisions even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures for 1927 are as follows:—

	No.	No. beds	Ave. no. in-patients per hospital	Ave. no. out-patients per hospital
Public	85	9,444	963.89	9,880.04

Private hospitals number 1,854; charity hospitals, 60; infectious diseases hospitals, 1,397 and isolation-wards, 7,734; hospitals for prostitutes, 149.

	No.
Public & Private.....	60

The following are some of the more important ones:

Saiseikai.—This owes its origin to Imperial donation and public contribution. The work embraces establishing of free hospitals, and distributing of free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918, totalled about ¥24,302,400 of which over ¥15,117,500 is called. It has now hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures. Work was started in May. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

St. Luke's International Hospital.—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of, the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all people, irrespective of race, colour, language or creed, and is controlled by the Mission which extends financial support. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital had to fight hard for its existence, for it was destroyed in the quake-fire and suffered similar disaster soon after. The service of Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present Director, for restoring the usefulness and prosperity of the institution, is well known. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 Japanese doctors. In 1927 the hospital established a school for training female nurses under its control. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo) .

Charity Hospitals

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of 1927 are as follows:—

No. beds	No. In-patients	No. Out-patients
8,102	34,409	168,435

Dojinkai.—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Keijo and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave ¥1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,00 was added in 1919 to the fund. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-i-in).—This is a private inst. est. 1882 and is under special patronage of the Court. Attached to the hospital is the Jikeikai Medical College, a private university founded in '81. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Leper Hospitals

For the care and protection extended to this unhappy class of fellow mor-

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tals, Japan owes to the initiation and efforts of foreign missionaries. In 1907 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing leper hospitals at State expenses, and five leper asylums were established, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. At the end of December 1927, the inmates at the five Govt. leper asylums numbered 2,154 besides some 250 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

Zensei Hospital, in Tokyo (1st District)		817
Hokubu Hoyo-in, in Aomori (2nd District)		159
Sotojima Hoyo-in, in Osaka (3rd District)		398
Oshima Ryoyo-jo, in Kagawa (4th District)		275
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, in Kumamoto (5th District)		505
Total		2,154
Fukusei Hospital, Shizuoka-ken	private	98
Tairo-in, Kumamoto	private	61
Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto.	private	87

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only about 6.4% of them.

Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister and opium is a Government monopoly, the drug being imported mostly from Persia. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

Patent Medicines

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1927 numbered 188,263 as against 134,603 in 1925 and 161,971 in 1926, while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 231,170 at the end of 1927 as against 229,849 and 227,208 in 1925 and 1926 respectively.

II. SANITATON

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government, and he is usually known as "father" of Japanese sanitation. For vaccines Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental laboratories or research institutes. Thus the two hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation: the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

Epidemic Laboratories

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Tokyo Imperial University and the other (private) conducted by Dr. Baron Kitazato, a noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan dates from his return in 1892 after prolonged study in Germany under Dr. Koch. At the instance of the late Yukichi Fukuzawa (founder of the Keio University) and the late Baron Morimura a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as its director, and seven years later it was transferred to State control on the recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the Laboratory was the only centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan. When

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in 1914 the Laboratory was transferred from the Home Department to the Department of Education, the Director (Dr. Kitazato) and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government Laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi, and others, it being now supervised by Dr. Nagayo, Emer. Prof. of the Medical College, Tokyo Imperial University.

Removal of Foul Matter

For 102 cities and two towns where the law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1927 was 187.23 kan (1 kan—1,525 lb.) of rubbish, 44.84 kan of dirt, and 2.32 koku (1 koku—130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,758,218 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 516,427,699 kan of rubbish, 120,637,614 kan of dirt, and 3,718,536 koku of night-soil. Of the six pemier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the average figure per household for 1926 and 1927 stands as follows:—

	1926 Average per household			1927 Average per household		
	Rubbish (kan)	Dirt (kan)	Night-soil (koku)	Rubbish (kan)	Dirt (kan)	Night-soil (koku)
Tokyo.....	179.59	111.56	1.53	181.45	99.98	1.15
Kyoto.....	149.58	29.35	0.75	141.65	21.32	1.84
Osaka.....	166.94	17.75	—	167.11	20.97	—
Yokohama.....	205.88	41.83	—	203.48	18.64	0.10
Kobe.....	232.96	88.64	8.85	229.84	102.38	8.88
Nagoya.....	164.38	8.43	5.50	175.09	9.13	5.90

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently even in the Army and the Navy, and especially among the elementary school teachers has been arresting the earnest attention of both Government and public. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥250, and from ¥100 to ¥400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1/5 to 1/3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

In 1927, fatal cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were 85,502 as against 80,330 in 1926 and 81,546 in 1925. What is significant is that of that number 36,634 were young persons of 15 to 24 years old, or nearly one half of the total, then those who were 25 to 29 years old numbered 12,285. The total of death from other tuberculose diseases in the same year numbered 33,937 of which those from 15 to 24 numbered 13,253.

To check the spread of consumption which victimizes 217,927 throughout the country a number of smaller hospitals for treating the disease at early stages are about to be established by the Home Office at various important places. Regular hospitals for treating tubercular patients now number only 14 throughout the country with accommodation for about 2,000 patients. The Government is giving a subsidy of about ¥155,000 annually.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterferred with, those

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in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, the ratio for 1927 being 45.6% to 54.4% for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.6% over the figure for 1926. The grave-yard occupies roughly 51,098.29 acres in Japan proper.

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending in June of the following year of birth and next when the child completes its ninth year. For 1927 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 1,877,662 (of which 1,741,147 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 1,555,768 (865,357 successful).

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows to a prefecture aid of 1/6 of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to 1/4 of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery (including "ekiri"), typhoid or enteric fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1925	Cases	45,779	14,719	13,858	430	624	—	83,517
	Deaths	9,087	6,647	3,374	81	380	—	20,573
1926	Cases	43,951	17,135	13,655	1,256	25	8	84,247
	Deaths	8,879	7,698	3,354	174	13	6	21,128
1927	Cases	37,554	21,397	15,211	352	2	—	84,003
	Deaths	7,332	9,479	3,693	92	1	—	21,538

Compared with the records for 1900 the number of cases in later years shows a marked decline except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,942 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 9,479 in 1927, and 646 cases of pest in 1900 with only 8 in 1926. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924 though the figure decreased to 43,951 in 1926 and 37,554 in 1927.

The position of other and lesser epidemics in the record of national health, as measles, whooping-coughs and influenza in 1927 is summarized below:—

Measles.—Deaths 13,472 of which children under four numbered 12,674.

Whooping-coughs.—Total mortality 9,147, of which children under four numbered 8,933.

Influenza.—Total mortality 8,151, of which children under four were 3,726; elderly persons of 70-79 years old 873; those from 60 to 69 years old, 686.

Total Number of Deaths Classified

Deaths through various causes totalled 1,214,323 in Japan proper in 1926, and of the number those under four years of age occupied 37.7%, the rest being those above 5 years. The mortality rate of young persons of 18 to 35 of age was rather high in 1918-1920 compared with the preceding years, but since 1921 the rate has gradually declined. As regards the

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causes diarrhoea and enteritis took the largest number of lives with 12.3%, followed by 9.8% of pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia, 8.3% of cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 7% of pulmonary tuberculosis, 6.6% of deformity, congenital weakness and diseases peculiar to sucklings, 6.1% of decrepitude, and 4.9% of nephritis or Bright's disease. Next come in order the cases of heart troubles and ailment of digestive organs. The number of mortality in 1927, as classified by causes, is as follows:—

Diarrhoea and enteritis	Pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia	Deformity and congenital weakness	Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.
149,793	119,960	70,094	96,156

Tuberculosis (pulmonary, etc.)	Decrepitude, etc.	Nephritis or Bright's disease	Total including others
115,974	70,065	59,873	1,214,323

Aviation Quarantine

With the establishment of international aerial routes the Aviation quarantine system was created in 1928 and the regulations pertaining thereto was promulgated in April 1927 and enforced on Sept. 1 the following year. It provides that the flying machines arriving in Japan proper from places outside Japan or from Chosen or Taiwan are to be subject to sanitary inspection of the authorities concerned at the aerodromes or other places where a flying machine lands or has been permitted to land. If any of the crew or passengers is found to be carrying bacilli of plague, cholera, small-pox and such other infectious diseases as designated by ordinance the patient is to be properly treated, the machine and all aboard the machine being detained and disinfected.

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Miike, Kuchinotsu, Sakito, Matsuyama, Osaka and Tsuruga, and in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Chosen and Taiwan may be subjected to similar inspection at Hakodate, Karatsu, Yokkaichi, Kagoshima and Nagoya.

Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1926 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 50,800 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 2.00% in 1927 and the average number of in-patients treated was 408.99 per hospital. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 3.58% for Osaka and 3.24% for Gifu, and 0.30% for Toyama and 0.32% for Miyazaki.

The Prevention Measures

The prevention law enacted in 1927 was enforced on Sept. 1, the following year. The law provides among other things that the authorities may order the establishment of hospitals of this special kind and grants aid of from 1/6 to 1/2 of the expenses required for their maintenance, and that those who violate the rules are liable to imprisonment of not more than 6 months or a fine not exceeding ¥500. The control of the special patent medicines is also covered by the law.

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CHAPTER XVII

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

I. PRESS

Introductory Remarks.—Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called "Yomiuri," meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present "Yomiuri Shimbun" was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun." It was followed in quick succession by the "Nichi Nichi" in '72, "Hochi" in '73, "Yomiuri" in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of as much as a little over a million copies.

Peculiar Features of Japanese Press

One is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from ¥2,000 to ¥750, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication, and the other is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to public order or social decency.

Law.—As it stands it is much conformable with the increasing liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of sender and must not exceed the

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length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majeste. The vigilance of censors has lately become very much tightened as regards matters prejudicial to good morals and "dangerous thoughts." On the other hand freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days, is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. In short the power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is far more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

Circulation, Capital and Prices

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of over 1 million each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 2 million in starting a new daily. At present there are 9 newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million yen.

Most papers are issued in the morning, but all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka now issue evening editions except on Sundays.

Advertisement Tariff

For papers with large circulation the tariff ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers (Asahi and Mainichi) exacting the higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥400,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit				Without deposit			
	Daily	Weekly	Thrice a month	Total	Daily	Weekly	Thrice a month	Total
1926	861	344	3,884	4,736	174	165	2,172	2,511
1927	916	380	4,142	5,438	177	171	2,564	2,911

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '76)—Economic and commercial paper; independent; issues an evening edition; Circulation, about 130,000. Pres. Yanada, Ed. S. Sato. Office, Nihombashi Kitajima-cho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,500,000).

Hochi Shimbun (est. '72)—Friendly to the Minseito. Issues an evening edition: Circulation, about 250,000. Pres. Marquis N. Okuma; Ed. T. Nakamura. Office, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,100,000).

Jiji Shimpo (est. '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent; issues an evening edition; Circulation,

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about 200,000. Pres. I. Kadono; Ed. T. Itakura. Office, Marunouchi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥4,500,000).

Kokumin Shimbun (est. '92)—Founded by Iichiro Tokutomi who retired in '28; independent; issues an evening edition; Circulation, about 170,000. Prop. T. Shizume; Ed. S. Hosono. Office, Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥3,000,000).

Miyako Shimbun (est. '85)—Social paper; independent; Circulation, about 110,000. Pres. E. Fukuda; Ed. N. Yamamoto. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,250,000).

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '81)—Independent; issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama; Ed. M. Takahara. Office, Nakanoshima, Osaka. (Cap. ¥4,000,000).

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '89)—Independent; issues an evening edition and also an English edition. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Kita-ku, Dojima, Osaka. (Cap. ¥5,000,000).

Chuwo Shimbun (est. '09)—Friendly to the Seiyukai Party; issues an evening edition; Circulation, about 26,000. Pres. T. Yamaguchi; Ed. R. Mayeda. Office, Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥150,000).

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—Independent; a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues an evening edition; Circulation, about 430,000. Pres. R. Murayama; Ed. T. Ogata. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun (est. '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the Seiyukai; Circulation, about 110,000. Prop. M. Kimura; Ed. T. Mitarashi. Office, Marunouchi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥320,000).

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. '72)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues an evening edition; Circulation, about 450,000. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Seiyukai; Circulation, about 120,000. Prop. M. Shoriki; Ed. K. Shibata. Office, Nishikonya-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,500,000).

Besides these, there are the Nippon (Circulation about 30,000), the Yamato (Circulation about 23,000), the Niroku (Circulation about 17,000), the Fujin Mainichi (Circulation about 35,000), the Yorozu (Circulation about 8,500), the Tokyo Mainichi (Circulation about 4,000), the Taisei (Circulation about 5,000), etc. in Tokyo, and the Osaka Nichi Nichi, Osaka Jiji, Osaka Chugai Shogyo, Osaka Miyako, etc. in Osaka, all being the 3rd or 4th class papers. The Hochi at one time led all others as to the volume of circulation which exceeded 300,000 for some time following the seismic disaster of 1923, but has since gradually dwindled and fallen to the same level as the Jiji. The Yorozu which also occupied the foremost position of the 2nd class papers with a circulation of about 200,000 has now fallen to an insignificant position and at present is issuing an evening edition only.

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English newspapers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. Formerly there existed 9 papers in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, and some of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers, these being the Japan Gazette and Japan Mail which, however, went out of existence several years ago, the latter having been incorporated with the Japan Times. At present there remain only three papers conducted by foreigners. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high.

Japan Advertiser (est. '05)—An American paper; Subscription (per annum) ¥36.000 at home and ¥50.00 abroad. Pub. & Ed. B. W. Fleisher; Mng.-Ed. Hugh Byas. Office, Kyobashi-ku Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68)—An English paper (formerly Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). Subscription (per annum): Daily, ¥33.00 at home and ¥41.00 abroad; Weekly ¥15.00. Ed. A. M. Young; Pub. Y. Ozaki. Office, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Times (est. '97)—Subscription (per annum), ¥25.00 at home and ¥37.00 abroad. Pres. Y. Ito; Gen.-Mng. Sheba. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-

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cho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Kobe Herald & Osaka Gazette (est. '89)—Subscription (per annum), ¥20.00 at home and ¥26.00 abroad. Ed. S. C. Wilson; Publishers, Kobe & Osaka Press Ltd. (Rep. D. M. Young). Office, 14-23 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Osaka Mainichi (est. '22)—Subscription (per annum), ¥14.40 at home and ¥20.40 abroad. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. M. Kono. Office, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Seoul Press (est. '10)—Subscription (per annum), ¥27.50. Pres. Miyoshi; Ed. Miyanaga. Office, Yamato-cho, Keijo, Chosen.

News Agencies

This form of news supply organs has made a marked development in recent years, especially after the World War. At present there are 22 leading news agencies in Tokyo and 8 in Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya. The Nippon Dempo and the Shimbun Rengo, for instance, are flourishing establishments of the line ranking with the leading news agencies of the world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

Shimbun Rengo (est. '26)—Former Kokusai News Agency (est. '14 by the late J. R. Kennedy and others) was incorporated with the Toho Tsushin (est. '22) and assumed the present name in '26, with the backing of all leading newspapers in Tokyo, its organization being modelled on the Associated Press of America. It has connection with Reuter's, Associated Press, Havas, and other leading news agencies in Europe. Gen.-Mng. Y. Iwanaga. Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Nippon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01)—One of the two largest establishments in the line, the other being the Teikoku Tsushin. Has connection with the United Press and other news agencies in Europe. Pres., H. Mitsunaga; Chief For. Section, S. Shiotsu; Ed. S. Nakane. Office, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,000,000).

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88)—The oldest establishment of the line. Pres., K. Oka; Ed., M. Inouye. Office, Minami Nabe-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥500,000).

Nippon Tsushin (est. '89)—Prop., S. Uruma; Ed., H. Konotsune. Office, Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥500,000).

Foreign News Agencies.—Several leading foreign newspapers or news agencies have their representatives or branch bureaux in Tokyo. Formerly these were limited to the Reuter, the Associated Press of America, the United Press (also of America) and The Times, but now several other leading papers, mostly American, have their special representatives stationed here.

Reuter's.—Rep., Capt. M. D. Kennedy. Office, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Associated Press.—Rep., Glen Babb. Office, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Besides, there are stationed in Tokyo the representatives or correspondents of some leading English and American papers such as The Times (Hugh Byas), the New York Times (Hugh Byas), the Chicago Daily News (S. W. Phelps), the Manchester Guardian (J. N. Penlington), etc.

Press Associations and Clubs

Among the press associations more important is the Shimbunkisha Kyokai (Journalists Association), intended to represent the press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It has membership of over 300. The Shunju Kai containing some 50 members is a social club of leading members of the vernacular newspapers. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State. The International Journalists Association chiefly functions as a social club composed of native journalists (active or retired) and resident foreign journalists.

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Leading Magazines Published in Tokyo

(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly. t.—thrice a month. *—in English)

Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Asahi (m)	General	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	Hakubun-kwan
Bungaku-jidai (m)	,,	Shincho-sha
Bungei Shunju (m)	,,	Bungei-Shunju-sha
Chugai Iji Shimpo (t)	Medicine	Chugai-iji-shimpo-sha
Chuo Koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (f)	Economics	Osaka Mainichi Office
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Engei-Shincho (m)	,,	Shincho-sha
Fuji (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai (m)	,,	Shimei-sha
Fujin Koron (m)	,,	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Mondai (m)	,,	Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	,,	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	,,	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gakwan (m)	General	Gakwan-sha
Gendai (m)	,,	Dai-Nihon-Yuben-kai
Hogaku Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai
Hogaku Ronso (m)	,,	Kyoto Imp. Univ.
Horitsu Hyoron	,,	Horitsu Hyoron-sha
*Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
*Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J. M. W. Office
*Japan Review (f)	General	Japan Review Office
Jishin	Seismology	Jishin Pub. Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon (f)	Eco. and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jutaku (m)	Housing	Jutaku-kairyo-kai
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Ind.	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	,,	Shinko-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
"Camera" (m)	Photography	"Ars"-sha
Katsudo Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Katsudo-zasshi-sha
Keizai Chishiki (m)	Economics	Keizai Chishiki-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	Economics	Kyoto Imp. Univ.
"King" (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokumin Keizai Zasshi (m)	Economics	Hobun-kwan
Kokusai Chishiki (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusai-Renmei Kyokai
Kokusaiho-gaiko Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kyoiku Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Nihon-no-Ikai (f)	Medicine	Nihon-no-Ikai-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & Review	Seikyo-sha
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kwan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
Rekishi Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishi Chiri-sha
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo-zasshi-sha
Seisho-no-Kenkyu (m)	Religion	Seisho-no-kenkyu-sha

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Title	Interests and subjects	Publishers
Shakai-Kagaku (m)	Social science	Iwanami Book-Store
Shakai-Seisaku Jiho (m)	Social Pol.	Kyocho-kwai
Shashin Geijutsu	Photography	Toshi Shoten
Shigaku-Zasshi (m)	History	Shigaku-kai
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai
Kuroshio (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Com. & Ind.	Shoko-jiho-sha
Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi (m)	Botany	Tsumura Institute
Shoten-kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Teiyen (m)	Gardening	Teiyen Kyokai
Shufu-no-tomo (m)	For women	Shufu-no-tomo-sha
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-store
Tetsugaku Zasshi (m)	„	„
Toa-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha
Tokei Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokei-kyokai
Toyo Keizai	Economics	Toyo Keizai Office
Undo-kai (m)	Sports	Undo-kai-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball & sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
*Young East (m)	General	Young East Office
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Economics	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

II. PUBLICATION

The number of books and periodicals yearly published is on the increase, particularly after the World war. Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last three years is as follows:—

	Original works	Translation and others	Periodicals	Total
1926	20,213	9,468	29,250	33,343
1927	19,967	9,576	33,715	63,258
1928	19,880	7,608	32,781	60,261

N.B.—Official publications are excluded.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of original works in 1928, omitting minor items:—

Literature, 3,082; Education, 3,383; Music, 895; Religion, 923; Language, 680; Geography, 786; Social problem, 775; Arts, 711; Politics, 545; Law, 500; Medicine, 498; Economics, 486; Engineering, 266; Industry, 472; History, 307; Biography, 357; Philosophy, 307; Physics, 329; Miscellaneous, 3,018; Total including others 19,880.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of ¥500 if the price is below ¥10 and of ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form, "one-yen-book," was an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in 1927-28. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha, with "Contemporary Japanese Literature," followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shinchosha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the

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Heibonsha, the "World's Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha, the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively. A translator of "Les Miserables" included in the "World Literature" series is said to have pocketed the royalty of over ¥100,000. The activity of this popular enterprise has affected seriously other publication business, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result is that a few magazines have ceased to appear, while those that are kept up have seen their circulation fall by 20 to 50%.

Copyright

By the law revised in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value. The fee is ¥10 for a book, 50 sen for a newspaper or periodical, 45 sen for a drama or photo.

Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard its interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's seal impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

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CHAPTER XVIII

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE WORLD WAR AND AFTER

In these days of rapid communication it was of course impossible that Japan could stand aloof from the effect of the stirring democratic agitations that shook the whole European continent with the close of the World War. As transplanted to Japan this new idea that dislocated various European nations manifested itself in the shape of Manhood Suffrage Law. The enactment was followed by the birth of several proletarian parties in the field of politics, and the introduction and earnest study of Marxism and Sovietism in the field of thoughts. A sign of the times in the world of literature was the appearance in 1924 of the "Bungei-Sensen" (La Fonto), as an organ of a group of rising writers, calling themselves "Proletarians." These split into the "Right" and "Left" wings not long after, the latter publishing the "Senki" (War Flag) as their organ, but the "Proletarians" proper bravely fought their way towards general recognition, and almost seem at present to domineer the whole domain of literature. They have even encroached upon the entrenched position gained by a group of writers called "Neo-Sensualists," who in the freshness of their senses, the newness of their technique and the modernity of their materials are compared with D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce, Virginia Woolf, and Rebecca West of England, and Paul Maurin and Marcel Proust of France.

Prominent among the "Proletarian" writers are Koichiro Mayedagawa, Seikichi Fujimori, Yobun Kaneko, Inosuke Nakanishi, Kaju Hayama, Takiji Kobayashi and Yukio Iwafuji, and the "Steerage Passengers" (novel by Mayedagawa), "Sprouting on the Barren Soil" (novel by Nakanishi), "Seafarers" (novel by Hayama), "What made her do so?" (drama by Fujimori), "Hell" (novel by Kaneko), "March 15, 1928" and "Kani-Ko-Sen" (Crab Packing Steamer) (novels by Kobayashi), and "Iron" (novel by Iwafuji) are reputed as masterpieces of the proletarian writing. It is true that their technique is still crude and immature, but a day may come when their aspiration, the destruction of class discrimination and the creation of rational social life, will command respect and permeate the whole domain of literature.

The proletarian movement has also made a rapid and steady advance into the field of stage production, as witness the appearance of the "Tsukiji Little Theatre" organized in 1926 by the late Kaoru Osanai, a dramatist of distinction, and young amateurs of literary bent with the special object of proletarian propaganda. With the death of Osanai in 1928 the Little Theatre was disorganized, but the seeds sown by him have taken root and are already growing up in a new form. The recent activity of the so-called "Sayoku (Left) Theatre" is worthy of notice. Meanwhile, as if bewildered by this overwhelming advance of the proletarian movement in the whole world of art, the elder writers seem contented to remain as onlookers. Their names very rarely appear in the columns of popular magazines and on story pages of newspapers; they seem to be watching the progress of literary current.

Passing Aspects of the Current Literature

Censors' pencils are of course ruthlessly drawn across all those passages judged obnoxious for public order or morals and it is not rare that the sale

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of a particular number of a popular magazine is peremptorily forbidden on the alleged charge of its containing a story or article of such character, as the censors arbitrarily decide. This partly accounts for the popularity lately of the so-called non-political "Steel-clashing" stories which are a rage among the masses whose taste is necessarily low. The novel titled "Dai-bosatsu-Toge" by Kaizan Nakazato, a comparatively obscure writer till recently, is a typical example, for the story, though of no great literary merit, is sufficiently thrilling with succession of desperate combats and hair-breadth escapes of Ryunosuke Tsukuye, its hero.

These simple blood-stirring stories by newly risen proletarian writers are popular because they appeal to the primitive fighting instinct of men, and it is by catering to another and more complex instinct, that is erotism, that their older brother craftsmen of established fame are chiefly employed. Here a brief review of the progress of fiction-writing during the period of about half a century, from the era of Meiji to that of Showa, or more precisely from 1868 to 1926, may be attempted. It may be noted in passing that another feature of the current literary world is a high vogue of detective stories of which Japan is fairly well supplied with good works not only of native writers but of translation of most of the foreign masterpieces in this line.

Review of Japanese Fiction-Writing in 1868-1926

In this brief survey of a half century it should be mentioned that during the space of first twenty years or so Japanese literature was feebly represented by the survivors of the decadent Yedo period who had to eke out their existence by harping on the cramped and conventional method of Bakin (1766-'48) and Kyoden (1760-'16), and by young political writers who introduced politico-social romances of England and France. The dawn of the new era may be said to date from the appearance in 1885 of a treatise by Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi entitled "Essentials of Fiction-writing" in which he boldly denounced the conventional method of the old school. As seen today the work is of no great importance intrinsically, but it served as a death-knell to the old artificial school of moral writers.

Transition Period—the "Primitives," Living and Dead

The period of four decades from the appearance of Dr. Tsubouchi's treatise and to the end in 1925 of the Taisho era is for convenience divided into two stages, and those who figured prominent in the earlier half may not inaptly be called "Primitives." Their number is necessarily thinning, and may not exceed ten, excluding the names of those writers once popular but now almost forgotten. On the head of the short list of course stands the venerable name of Dr. Tsubouchi who has devoted his whole life to the noble work of reforming the literary side of New Japan and, still hale and strong, is enjoying the well-merited repose at Atami. Then come "Koyo" Ozaki (1867-04), "Futabatei Shimei" (1866-07), "Doppo" Kunikida (1871-08), "Sosekl" Natsume (1867-1916), Surgeon-Gen. Dr. "Ogai" Morl (1860-'22), "Roka" Tokutomi (1868-'27), Dr. "Roban" Koda (1867-).

Dr. Tsubouchi.—In the history of Japanese fiction he will chiefly remain as a pioneer of a new school as expounded in his treatise, and the three or four stories he wrote between 1885 and 1888 are more of historical importance and less of literary value. It is as a dramatist and as translater of Shakespeare that his fame will adorn the history of Japanese literature.

Futabatei Shimei (1860-'07). A Russian scholar and an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, Dr. Tsubouchi found in him a powerful ally in the new movement. His "Ukigumo" (Floating Cloud) furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced by the Doctor. Futabatei's last two novels, "Heibon" (Commonplace) and "Sono-onokage," ("An Adopted Husband" in English by Mr. B. Mitsui), are regarded as masterpieces of this author.

Ozaki Koyo (1867-04). An exponent of the art-for-art's school, Koyo or-

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ganized a literary club known as Genyusha with his friends Bizan Kawakami (1870-08), Bimyosai Yamada (1868-09), Ryuro Hirotsu (1861-1928), Kyoka Izumi (1873-), Sazanami Iwaya (1870-), etc. Of these Kyoka stands prominent as a writer on weird subjects while Ryuro was strong in drawing the tragic side of life. The latter's "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado), "Kawachiya" (House of Ill-fame), etc. were much talked about at the time.

Koyo is specially famed as a stylist and finished writer and his most important work "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden She-devil), left unfinished in 1897, depicts the tragic struggle between a young hero and his unfaithful sweetheart, a usurer's daughter. It has been dramatised and its English translation also exist.

Koda Roban is of an idealist school with the coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment. His typical works are "Furyu-butsu," "Hitofuri-tsurugi," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), the last translated into English. Roban now seldom writes novels, only occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

Mori Ogai (1860-'22). Retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "The Dancing Girl," a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Hans Anderson, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing. In later years he tried his trained hand in historical romances and produced "Oshio Heihachiro" in in 1914, "Kanzan-Jittoku" and "Takasebune" (River Craft) in '16 and his last work, more an authentic biography than a romance, the Life of Izawa Ranken, a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician, in '20.

Doppo. The school of Naturalists dominated the field of fiction after the close of the Russo-Japanese war and among its exponents Doppo stands head and shoulder above his brother craftsmen several of whom are still alive, as Katai Tayama (1871-), Toson Shimazaki (1872-), Shusei Tokuda (1871-), Hakucho Masamune (1879-), Mayama Seika (1877-), and a host of lesser luminaries. Doppo's collection of short stories still enjoys wide popularity for the powerful and naturalistic depiction of contemporary life. Some of them have been translated into English and Russian.

Tokutomi Roka (1868-1927). An ardent follower of Tolstoy, whom he visited in person in 1906 at Yasnaya Polyana. He again visited Russia in 1919 with his wife. His first success as novelist was "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" in the English translation. It is highly sentimental in tone. He has written quite a number of books, stories partly autobiographical, and collections of sketches and meditations, all of which have won a wide vogue for chaste style and clean imagery. As if to follow his great Russian master to the letter he lived a semi-hermit life in a village some eight miles west of Tokyo, and Roka's writing reveals within a safe limit an underlying socialistic ground.

The School of Culture and Sanity

Meanwhile the public had grown tired of the objective, self-centred and very often superficial and bestial picture of life depicted by the votaries of the Naturalistic school, who on their part had been already awakened to the sense of their exhaustion and had to yield the dominant position to writers of different faiths. Of these Soseki Natsume and his school first claim notice as apostles of the so-called "School of Culture and Sanity."

Natsume Soseki (1867-1916) **and his school.** A pupil of Lafcadio Hearn and later a professor of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University it was as late as 1905 that he first attempted fiction in "I am a Cat". His motif was naturally placed on a higher level than the "direct action" principle of the Naturalists and he and the younger writers who rallied around him

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are therefore classed under the title of "School of Culture and Sanity." Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle, though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Kusa-makura" the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," the "Gubijin-so," the "Kojin" and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Soseki had followers, as may be expected, among university graduates and others of similar extraction, so that they are also called academic writers. Of these three names stand out prominent, i.e. Kan Kikuchi (1889-), Masao Kume (1891-), and Ryunosuke Akutagawa (1892-1927), the last committing suicide from nervous debility in July '27 by taking drugs.

Risen and Rising Writers

In this group the name of **"Toson" Shimazaki** deserves to be mentioned first, for as novelist and poet his pen is still active while many of his contemporaries are apparently exhausted. Unlike other Naturalists, as Katai or Shusei, he is less sensual and more uplifting, and his recent publications, the "Three Maidens," "Storms," and "Distribution" enjoyed wide circulation. Among the other middle-age writers who occupy the place formerly held by the "Primitives" and the other lesser pioneers now dead or no longer active and the younger writers who have appeared since the World War, as referred to above, two of the foremost followers of Natsume, Kan Kikuchi and Masao Kume first claim attention, especially the former.

Kikuchi Kan. Kikuchi is equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist. Among his dramas and stories may be mentioned the Tadanao-kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tadanao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no-Kanatani," '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of "The Serene Realm beyond the Passions." Mr. Glen Shaw, an English Professor at Osaka, has also translated the Love of Tojuro and two others, and interesting to say Kikuchi's dramas in the English version have been honored with a highly appreciative remark in the Morning Post, London. He is also running a popular literary magazine.

Kume Masao is a sentimentalist and is better known as a dramatist than a novelist (see later).

The Later Half Period—"Humanitarians"

The advent of the reign of Taisho in 1912 saw the rise of a number of young writers who rebelling against the sordid depiction carried to fulsome excess by the Naturalists took a humanitarian view of life, or idealistic interpretation inspired by Tolstoy. Prominent among them are Takeo Arishima (1878-1923), his two brothers Ikuma Arishima (1882-) and Ton Satomi (1887-), then Naoya Shiga (1883-), Saneatsu Mushakoji (1885-), and a host of minor writers. Standing apart from the group are Jun-ichiro Tanizaki (1886-), celebrated for highly-finished erotic writing, Kafu Nagai (1879-), famous as a hedonist, and Haruo Sato (1892-) whose writing is marked with exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life.

Drama—Modern Development

As in the case of modern fiction Dr. Tsubouchi started the movement that has led to the modernization of Japanese drama, not only by writing himself a number of plays, most of which have become household words, but by establishing a special dramatic society for giving training to a new school of actors. Of his dramatic works the "Kamakura trio," i.e. the Makino-Kata (Lady Maki), 1897, Yoshitoki-no-Saigo (Last Days of Yoshitoki), 1917, and Nagorino Hoshizuki-yo (Adieu to the Last Star-lit Night), 1918, and also the "Kiri-hitoha" (Fall of the House of Toyotomi) are already classical. When he found that the cause was safe in the hands of his pupils and followers, his fertile brain began diverting itself in minor dramatic exhibitions as a new Japanese opera, children's plays, open

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air performances, pageants, etc. One of his operas "Enno-Gyoja" (The Hermit), has been translated into French. As a memorial of his seventieth birthday, a theatre museum in the style of the historical Shakespear's Fortune Theatre was built in 1928 on the ground of Waseda University.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in the late Surgeon-Gen. Dr. Ogai Mori a zealous collaborator, the Surgeon-Gen. chiefly confining his efforts to the introduction of modern European drama, as the works of Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Shaw and D'Annunzio.

Younger Dramatists and Later Situation.—With the old classical drama brought to such mature perfection in acting, setting, etc. and so deeply rooted in public taste, modern playwrights were shy at first to strike out of the beaten path trodden by the old masters. The fact is that the actors of the classic school are too conscious of the fascinating power they still exercise over the minds of both intellectual and general inspectors with their consummate rendering and exquisite posture-dancing that they are not to be easily persuaded to try their skill on new plays.

Modern plays, however, are far more appreciated by newspapers and periodicals which have lately begun to open their columns to them equally as to novels. The two are now treated on an entirely equal basis.

Among the playwrights who have followed in the wake of the Doctor and the Surgeon-Gen. are first **Shoyo Matsui** (1870-) who has won wide popularity as an introducer of foreign dramas and also as author of several original plays well adapted to show to advantage the individual strength of the living actors of note, the author being well versed in stagecraft. Some of his most successful pieces are "Hideyoshi and Yodogimi", "Yodogimi and Mitsunari," both historical, and the "Bando Musha" (Bando Warriors), all three being comedies of no small merit.

Okamoto Kido (1872-) is one of the most fertile and versatile dramatists of the day, and aided by his consummate knowledge of stagecraft, has turned out plays cleverly woven out of old familiar stories, such as "Onoye Itahachi," "Ogurusu Chobei", "A Tale of Shuzenji", "Double Suicide at Minowa". They are of the melodramatic type and interlaced by lyrical music as in the classical drama. He has also written socialistic plays for actors of the "New School", some of these being "My Home", "After the Battle", and "The Classes."

Nakamura Kichizo (1877-) perhaps stands foremost as a playwright of socialistic tinge. A graduate of Waseda who studied further at Princeton and Columbia, the very fact that he severed connection with the "Art Society" founded by Dr. Tsubouchi, his master, and set up with the late Sumako Matsui, a star actress of the modern school, and the late Hogetsu Shimamura (1867-'18), her lover, illustrates his restless mentality, and that he is impatient of the established order of things. All his well-known plays, such as "The Razor", "Bread", "The Bomb", etc. are strongly lined with socialistic coloring. The "Razor" has been included in "Three Modern Japanese Plays" published in America.

Yamamoto Yuzo (1887-) is a graduate of the College of German Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University; his strength lies in depicting contemporary life, in realistic style with skilled psychological representation of his characters. He is best known by "The Crown of Life", "Prof. Tsumura", "The Mother", "The Illness of a Maid", "The Murder of an Infant", all based upon his social and psychological study.

Kume Masao (1891-) is another Tokyo Imp. University graduate, from the English Literature school, who has risen to prominence both as novelist and dramatist. His most popular plays are "The Double Suicide at Abukuma", "Miura Spinning Mill", "The Origin of the Jizokyo", etc. These depict in his characteristic elegant style the working of the bright side of Japanese mentality.

Kurata Hyakuzo (1891-) stands apart from others with his Buddhistic interpretation of life as flavored by Oriental morality and ideas. His first success was "The Buddhist Priest and his Disciples" and the next best is

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"Shunkan," an ill-fated exile of the 12th century. The latter has been translated into English.

Other playwrights of equal repute are Kan Kikuchi, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Ujaku Akita (1883-), Seika Mayama (1878-).

One thing that is significant of the progress of Japanese drama recently has been the recognition by theatre managers of authors' rights over the acting of their plays on the stage.

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CHAPTER XIX

ARTS AND CRAFTS

JAPANESE PAINTING IN MEIJI ERA AND AFTER

Japanese painters in the early part of the Meiji Era may conveniently be divided into two circles, Tokyo and Kyoto, each presenting a marked contrast to the other. Broadly speaking the style of Tokyo painters was characterized by a dash of masculine treatment while the brother craftsmen of Kyoto were refined and aristocratic, in their manner of delineation.

Similar difference separates the works produced by the two schools, those of Tokyo being strong in historical pictures based on antiquarian researches, landscape colour prints as modified by the technique of European style painting, ukiyoye of the freest style showing a development of purely Japanese technical skill, bunjinga or pictures of the Southern Chinese school. The Kyoto artists mainly painted what may be defined pictures of popularized court style, as represented by the Shijo and Maruyama schools as they were then called. As regards the subjects treated, the Tokyo painters derived their motifs from literary works, while their Kyoto brethren mostly devoted themselves to depicting from nature, though somewhat superficially, and their favourite subjects were birds, flowers, animals and landscape. In fine Tokyo was idealistic and realistic.

About the middle of the Meiji Era (1887) the Tokyo Fine Art School was founded by the Government with the object of coordinating the efforts of artists of the two capitals and for studying the principles and technique of Western style painting. In 1909 another institution with a similar purpose, the Kyoto School of Pictorial Art, was established in Kyoto by the authorities of the city.

In 1894 a national industrial exposition was held in Kyoto and the occasion served to show the characteristics of the painters of the two cities more distinct and conspicuous than before. Thus while those of Kyoto were inclined to imitate the objective method of representing things in European style, the artists of Tokyo were more eclectic and devoted themselves to studying various phases of Oriental and Occidental painting. In 1907 the first Art Exhibition of the Education Department was opened. The Tokyo painters were not slow to digest and to assimilate both the spirit and technique of Western painting and in many respects they strongly influenced the Japanese painters of the country, but in Kyoto the Western influence was not so strong; it chiefly consisted in improving the technique of painting from life. On the whole the progressive artists of the two capitals were so keenly affected by the foreign style that in about seven or eight years after the inception of the Government Art Exhibition, those painters who stuck to the traditional style and went no further found themselves left behind in the general march of aesthetic movement. As an instance showing how Tokyo painters were bent on opening a new field it may be stated that toward the close of the Meiji Era the "heroic" touch disappeared from their works.

The opening years of the Taisho Era that followed the Meiji were marked by a systematic development of art. In 1919 the Imperial Academy of Art was created. It took over from the Education Department the task of holding an annual art exhibition. Before this transfer the Education Department had held twelve annual exhibitions, and these twelve years form an epoch in themselves. It may be called a period of imitation and struggles when our artists shifted from one school after another, eager to seek

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satisfaction in their new trials. After the "Teiten" or the Imperial Academy Exhibition replaced the Education Department Exhibition, several schools existed side by side at a time, and what is worth special mention, even cubism was attempted in this country.

Another notable event is that the increasing cosmopolitan spirit after the World War has brought about a highly interesting phenomenon as regards art, exchange show of works of living Japanese masters and those of European especially French, painters having become almost a regular function, as referred to later in some detail.

Naturally our painters have become less strict and more and more free as regards the restraint of classical canon and traditional treatment, and with their observation grown more and more accurate, and aided by new equipments borrowed from finer Western brother craftsmen, a complete change has come over the production of our painters. They have to appeal to a new taste of modern people who have become highly sentimental. Another thing to be especially noted is that the traditional monotony is disappearing and individual freedom is allowed unrestrained activity. What is interesting is that while our painters now freely use imported colours they are also taking special pains in producing work in black and white. In a word the pictures now in the ascendency are those in which the Western style is suitably engrafted upon the stock of the traditional painting of Japan.

The principal styles and schools that represent the latest tendencies are as follows:—

1. The new Yamatoye style. This is gaining fair popularity. The favourite subjects treated are for the most part landscape, but some painters prefer human figures. The features of the style lie in the use of bright and beautiful colours, without disregarding the law of perspective as well as the effect of solidity. In vigorousness it compares favourably with Western style paintings and is especially fit for ornamental purposes.

2. Genre paintings. These are pictures of women derived from colour prints, and aim at expressing sentiments in the concrete. The forms are often exaggerated and grotesque as in a caricature and are unlike from life, but this method of expression is no doubt effective.

3. There are two schools in painting flowers and birds. One takes as a model Chinese masterpieces of Sung and Yuen schools, and devotes itself to depicting natural objects at rest minutely, while the other aims at them in motion by simple brush-strokes. Both schools have made progress in recent years.

4. Another school figuring of late is that of the symbolistic expressionists. It is mostly represented by painters who first initiated in Western style have passed to the Japanese, and their works are marked by extreme freedom in technique. Very often art critics and those who formerly professed realistic style draw pictures of this style.

5. A revived painting in black and white has recently become much in evidence, especially among master-painters. It is characterized by freedom in technique and skill in expressing feeling. Its future development is expected with interest.

Below are given the leading exponents of the styles and schools reviewed above.

1. The new Yamatoye style.
   Teruo (or Eikyu) Matsuoka.
2. Genre painting.
   Kiyokata Kaburagi.
   Keigetsu Kikuchi.
3. Paintings of flowers, birds and natural objects.
   "Static" school.
   Heihachiro Fukuda.
   "Dynamic" school.
   Seiho Takeuchi.
4. The school of free technique.
   Insho Domoto.
   Kansetsu Hashimoto.
   Keisen Tomita.
5. The school of black and white painting.
   Koichiro Kondo.
   Chikuho Mizuta.
   Taikan Yokoyama.

Art Societies and Exhibitions

The Imperial Academy of Art (Teikoku Bijutsu-in).—Founded in 1919, this is the only art society under

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the Government control. It conducts an annual exhibition popularly known as "Teiten". The membership comprises foremost artists of the day (numbering less than 25), but naturally it excludes the more radical elements in the art world that are identified with such private institutions as the Nihon Bijutsu-in and the Nika-kai (which see).

The "Teiten" is composed of four sections: Japanese style painting, Western style painting, Sculpture, and Applied arts, the last named was added in 1927, when the colour printing was also included in the second section. The hanging committee consists of the Academicians who sit on it ex officio and those appointed every year from among the artists of established fame. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Academy prize" and "Honorary mention," the former consisting of a certificate and a purse of ¥1,000.

Besides, a certain number of artists are "Recommended" every year from among those who distinguished themselves in the former exhibitions. They are privileged to exhibit their works without examination.

At present the Academy is composed as follows:—

President, Ryojiro Fukuhara: Managers, Naohiko Masaki, Kei-ichiro Kume, Shunsaku Kawahara; Members —Japanese painting—Gyokudo Kawai, Tomone Kobori, Seiho Takeuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Sui-un Komuro, Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Kako Tsuji, Keigetsu Kikuchi; Kiyokata Kaburagi, Suisho Nishiyama; Western painting —Eisaku Wada, Saburosuke Okada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujishima, Kunishiro Mitsudani, Sanzo Wada, Kunzo Minami; Sculpture—Choun Yamazaki, Fumio Asakura, Seibo Kitamura, Daimu Tatebata, Shin Naito; Applied arts—Hazan Itaya, Hozuma Katori.

Hanging Committee of 1929 Exhibition

Names of the members of the hanging committee appointed for the 1929 exhibition are:—

Japanese painting.—Koyo Ishizaki, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Goun Nishimura, Bisho Noboriuchi, Insho Domoto, Shoko Kawasaki, Shokin Katsuta, Shuko Yoshida, Ryuko Tatsuta, Tamon Yamanouchi, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Okoku Kijima, Chikuho Mizuta, Hyakusui Hirafuku.

Western painting.—Kotaro Nagahara, Itaru Tanabe, Kijiro Ota, Heizo Kanayama, Ei Tsuji, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Torao Makino, Yasugoro Ataka, Kyuta Yunoki, Eizo Okuse, Kanji Mayeda.

Sculpture.—Teru Ando, Yoshizumi Yokoye, Daiju Sasaki, Seiichi Yano.

Applied arts.—Rokubei Shimizu, Nobuo Tsuda, Eiichi Ishida, Kiyoshi Unno, Kamezo Shimizu, Jitoku Akatsuka, Shisui Rokkau.

N.B.—"Christian names" of Japanese school artists are generally art names by which they are more popularly known than by real names.

Result of 1928 Exhibition

At the 1928 exhibition the results of the Committee's selection were as follows:—

Section	Works submitted	Works accepted
Japanese painting ..	2,100	254
Western painting ..	2,837	412
Sculpture	185	110
Applied arts	850	118

Besides there were some exhibits without examination.

The Academy prizes were awarded to Daiju Sasaki (carving in wood) and Hazan Itaya (porcelain), there having been no artists deserving the honour in painting.

The honorary mention nominees were:—

Japanese painting.—Suison Ogawa, Keika Kaneshima, Yasunosuke Takagi, Koha Horii, Keiichi Fukuda, Kibo Kodama, Kinsei Hatakeyama, Aritsune Hattori, Yoson Ikeda, Shuho Yamakawa, Kayo Yamaguchi, Ichiyo Matsumoto, Shunko Mochizuki, Shoko Kamimura, Kyoson Yano, Susumu Hiromoto.

Western painting.—Kahei Igaki, Hitoshi Ikebe, Kiyomatsu Hamaji, On-ichiro Tomita, Seiichi Kawai, Ginzo Kataoka, Kazuo Tsuboi, Ken-ichi Nakamura, Kazutaka Nakano, Seiko Uenoyama, Nobunari Kusamitsu, Sen Matsumura, Koshi Goto, Kenkichi Odera, Jumpei Eto, Jishu Aeda, Satoe Arima, Tomoji Mikami.

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Sculpture.—Kensei Kato, Yoshimitsu Kaihotsu, Hasshun Yamane, Tora Sawada.

Applied arts.—Toshichi Iwata, Hoshu Takamura, Kiyoshi Unno, Komataro Yamagata, Kakutaro Yamazaki, Seisai Ogi, Sozan Sawada, Senroku Kitahara.

Nihon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute or "Inten" for short). This comprises a group of painters who may roughly be said to represent the new school of painting in Japanese style. It was founded in 1898, and fell into abeyance in 1913, but was revived by Taikan Yokoyama and Kanzan Shimomura. The admission to this group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is highly valued by artists and the public in general. At present it includes a coterie of sculptors led by Koyu Fujii. Besides keeping a training school, it holds an annual exhibition every autumn. Some of the more noted members are mentioned below:—

Buzan Kimura, Yukihiko Yasuda, Kokei Kobayashi, Denchu Hirakushi, Keisen Tomita, Kampo Araki, Gakuryo Nakamura, Koka Yamamura, Koyu Fujii, Tsuruzo Ishii, Usen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Gyoshu Hayami, Nampu Katayama, Takezo Shinkai.

Nika-kai.—Some artists of Western style painting who rebelled against the "Bunten" founded this society in 1914. More prominent among the members of this body are:—Ikuma Arishima, Hakutei Ishii, Tokusaburo Masamune, Seifu Tsuda, Sotaro Yasui.

Some Notable Exhibitions Held in 1928-29

Exhibition of Famous Works in the Meiji-Taisho Period (1868-1925).—This was held from June 3rd to 30th, '27 at Uyeno, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Asahi Shimbun, and was welcome to the art-loving public who were afforded a unique opportunity of viewing under one roof the representative art productions in the last half century owned by various public institutions and private collectors, and to make a retrospective survey of the evolution in the art of New Japan. The exhibits numbered 459 in all, of which 193 were Japanese and 163 Western style painting, and 103 sculptures. Among the Japanese paintings on show "Dragons and Tigers" by Gaho Hashimoto, "Hibo Kannon" by Hogai Kano, "Fallen Leaves" by Shunso Hishida, "Vicissitudes of Life" by Taikan Yokoyama, etc. were the most popular, while in Western painting the works of such earlier students of the style as Yuichi Takahashi, Naojiro Harada and Chu Asai attracted public attention. In sculpture "A Woman" by Morie Ogiwara, a follower of Rodin, and "Deer" and "A Monkey" carved in wood by Koun Takamura were admitted as the most notable.

Ukiyoye Exhibition.—This extensive display of old color prints and original ukiyoye (genre pictures) was held in June '28 also at Uyeno under the auspices of the Hochi Shimbun. The exhibits consisted of 837 prints, Mr. K. Matsukata's collection, by 171 ukiyoye masters such as Matabei Iwasa, Harunobu, Utamaro, Hokusai and Hiroshige. Among these latter were a number of masterpieces treasured by noted collectors. The exhibition was the largest of the kind ever held in this country, both as to the periods covered and the number of exhibits.

Exhibitions of European Art

To lovers as well as students of Western art the year 1928 is memorable for the ample opportunities afforded them of studying and appreciating masterpieces from abroad at the shows held in succession in Tokyo.

The Ohara Collection.—In February the collection of Mr. Ohara, a millionaire of Okayama, was placed on show at the Tokyo-fu Gallery. It comprised 19 century and contemporary French painters and those of Switzerland, Belgium and Spain. They numbered 70 and included works of El Greco, Gauguin, Ament Jean, Segantini, J. F. Millet, etc. Some pieces of sculpture and porcelain from old Egypt, Persia and Turkey were also displayed.

The Matsukata Collection.—A part of the large collection of Mr. Matsukata was exhibited in the same gallery in March. It covered the new and old British school, 17-19th century French masters and some Italians and included Branguin, Turner, Rosetti, Cezanne,

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Segantini, etc. The exhibits numbered over 300.

The 7th Exhibition of French Art.—This was held immediately after the foregoing, under the auspices of the Franco-Japanese Art Society, and was the largest of all the previous exhibitions opened by the institution. Besides 364 paintings and 29 sculptures by contemporary French artists, 23 masterpieces from the Luxembourg Gallery loaned by courtesy of French Government were exhibited.

Other notable exhibitions of Western art were those of over 300 prints collected in Europe and America by Mr. Usui Kojima (held in April at the Asahi Gallery) and 250 Italian paintings held at the instance of the Italian Government (In May at the Mitsukoshi Gallery).

The International Art Society

To facilitate the exchange of art displays repeatedly made recently with China, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, etc., and to make this refined international undertaking as regular function, the International Art Society was created in Tokyo in June 1928 by a large number of distinguished people, with Prince Nashimoto as president, Marquis Komatsu as chairman, and Mr. N. Masaki, Director of the Gov't. Fine Art School, as vice-chairman. Among other things the society aims to make an international exchange of art exhibitions once in three years, and by way of preparation therefor it holds a domestic exhibition at the same interval, out of the exhibits of which are to be selected works of high merit for display abroad. The first domestic exhibition was held May 25th—June 16th, '29, at Tokyo. It consists of four sections covering the main branches of art, and almost all schools and coteries in every branch are represented on its hanging committee. As those sitting on it may be regarded as living artists of first rank in Japan their names are given below for convenience though this is somewhat a repetition.

I. Japanese style painting.
Tomone Kobori, Gyokudo Kawai, Buzan Kimura, Jippo Araki, Suiun Komuro, Somei Yuki, Eikyu Matsuoka, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Hyakusui Hirafuku, Ryushi Kawabata, Keigetsu Matsubayashi, Seiho Takeuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Keigetsu Kikuchi, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Kako Tsuji, Okoku Kijima, Suisho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Keisen Tomita, Goun Nishimura, Bakusen Tsuchida, Shiho Sakakibara, Koichiro Kondo, Kyoson Yano, Chikuho Mizuta, Tsunetomi Kitano, Tatehiko Suga.

N.B.—The "Christian" names in the list given above are generally art names.

II. Western style painting, incl. color printing.
Keiichiro Kume, Saburosuke Okada, Takeji Fujishima, Sanzo Wada, Kunishiro Mitsutani, Torao Makino, Kijiro Ota, Toraji Ishikawa, Itaru Tanabe, Heizo Kanayama, Ryuzaburo Umehara, Ryusei Kishida, Takeshiro Kanokogi, Hiromitsu Nakazawa, Misei Kosugi, Tsunetomo Morita, Kanae Yamamoto, Riichiro Kawashima, Seifu Tsuda, Kigen Nakagawa, Ei Tsuji, Tokusaburo Masamune, Soshichi Takama, Mango Kobayashi.

III. Sculpture.
Koun Takamura, Seizo Kitamura, Koyu Fujii, Shin Naito, Daimu Tatebata, Choun Yamazaki, Denchu Hirakushi.

IV. Applied arts.
Hozuma Katori (casting), Nobuo Tsuda (casting), Hazan Itaya (pottery), Jitoku Akatsuka (lacquer work), Rokubei Shimidzu (pottery), Shisui Rokkaku (lacquer work), Kiyoshi Unno (metal work), Kamezo Shimizu (metal work).

National Treasures

In March 1928 the national treasures numbered 3,651 in all, comprising 749 paintings, 1,821 sculptures, 342 applied art objects, 263 swords, 476 books, documents, Buddhist texts and scrolls, etc. There were besides 1,104 buildings under special protection, consisting of 453 Shinto and 651 Buddhist.

By the revision applied to the National Treasure Preservation Law

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in 1929 all valuable art objects and structures belonging to private persons, besides those owned by the State, religious or public bodies are to be registered and protected and placed under Government protection as "national treasures," the State granting aids for the upkeep and repair. The owners are under obligation to submit them to public inspection for a certain period at the museums or galleries.

Old Masterpieces and Curio Market

The earthquake disaster of 1923 destroyed in Tokyo and Yokohama innumerable number of priceless art objects, while the banking panic and failures of several banks have obliged many peers and others to part with their valuable collections and heirlooms. The year 1928, for instance, witnessed more than 30 big auction sales, of which the more notable were those of Prince I. Matsukata (¥760,000), Prince Shimazu (¥1,060,000), Mr. Kajima (¥810,000), and Baron Kawasaki (¥2,050,000). The last mentioned set a record in the total amount of a single sale of this kind, though it is said to have formed only a part of his collection. The highest bid among the old pictures put to the hammer in this sale were Bokkei's Dharma (¥123,930) and Okyo's triplet kakemono of the Rising Sun, Deer and Cranes (¥112,900).

Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kakemono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices. One of the chief attractions in Mr. Kajima's sale referred to before was an old Korean tea cup which fetched a record figure of ¥189,900, while a tea-caddy of note changed hands at Prince Shimazu's auction at ¥129,000.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Shiba, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club, Miike-dera Machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awajicho Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

Artists to the Court

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making. The living artists who enjoy this honor are:—

Seiho Takeuchi (Painting), Tomone Kobori (Painting), Gyokudo Kawai (Painting), Kanzan Shimomura (Painting), Shunkyo Yamamoto (Painting), Koun Takamura (Sculpture), Iwajiro Sasaki (Architecture), Isshin Ogawa (Photography).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA (1868-1912)

Araki, Kwampo, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.

Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.

Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern school.

Hishida, Shunso, d. 1911, master of a new school.

Ikeda, Shoen, d. 1915, ukiyoye lady painter.

Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.

Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.

Kawanabe, Mitate, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.

Kawanabe, Gyosai, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.

Kikkawa, Reika, d. 1929, master painter of Tosa school.

Kikuchi, Yosai, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.

Kishi, Chikudo, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.

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Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern school.

Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.

Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, master landscapist of the Shijo school.

Kuroda, Seiki, d. 1925, painter of Western school.

Masugi, Seikin, d. 1901, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.

Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1901, master painter of the Shijo school.

Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.

Morikawa, Sobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.

Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.

Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.

Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.

Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern school.

Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.

Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, painter and Makiye artist.

Shiwokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.

Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo style.

Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.

Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.

Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.

Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master of Chinese Southern school.

Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.

Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.

Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, a master of new school.

Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, Southern Chinese school.

Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

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CHAPTER XX

SPORTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The machinery that controls sports in Japan consists first the Japan Amateur Athletic Association, chairman Dr. Kishi, barrister, the Japan Students League led by Dr. Kono, and the Federation of Japan Field and Track Sports which now holds the privilege of representing Japan in international athletic exhibitions.

JAPAN IN THE WORLD SPORTS

World's Olympics.—The most outstanding feature of Japanese sports is the recognition of her position in the Olympic and other international tournaments. Since Japan participated in the first Olympic given at Stockholm it took 16 years of strenuous efforts before she could win that distinction. It is interesting to note that Japan secured the first Olympic honor solely through the effort of Miss Hitomi, expert in running and standing broad jump, who in the 2nd womens contest at Gothenburg gained 15 points and placed Japan 5th in the world ranking. In the 9th Olympic at Amsterdam in July 1928 the male athletes rose to public expectation and scored for Japan 15 points in 100 metres, pole vaulting, hop step jump, and marathon, Japan being accorded 8th place out of the 46 countries participating. In swimming Japan's score was 18 points and second in rank. In the last Olympics Japanese champions also participated for the first time, in ski, regatta, horserace, boxing and wrestling though they all failed to score any point.

Waseda Athletic Team in England and France.—The Waseda team's challenge to the Achilles Club (formed by mixed champions of Cambridge and Oxford) having been accepted the team visited England in July 1928 and tried skill in field and track games on Stanfordbridge ground. The Waseda boys numbered 22 and were led by Dr. T. Yamamoto, overseer and Mr. Okida, captain. The visitors lost by a narrow margin, 34 to 31, but their merits were fully appreciated in England. In the Students Olympics in Paris in August the Waseda boys beat the English with 42 points, and the Hungarian with 59, and with the score of 61 came out third, after the German and French teams. In Sept. 1928 a French team visited Japan and competed with a Japanese team at Dairen and Tokyo, the visiting team losing by 78 to 72 at Dairen and by 77.5 to 71.5 in Tokyo.

Track and Field Athletics

The Japan Amateur Athletic Association was honored in 1922 with a cup both by the then Prince Regent and the Prince of Wales on a visit to this country at that time. As mentioned above the development made by Japanese athletes in this sphere has been remarkable, as their performances in the last Olympics and semi-international contests show.

All Japan Track and Field Official Records

(Published May 1929)

Event	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
100 m.	10 7/10″	1927	I. Aizawa (Kyoto Imp. Univ.)
200 m.	21.6″	1928	I. Aizawa (Kyoto Imp. Univ.)
400 m.	50.2″	1925	T. Nando (Tokyo H. Normal)

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Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
800 m.	1′58.6″	1927	Y. Kuwada (Teacher)
1,500 m.	4′7″	"	K. Tsuchiya (Nihon Dental C.)
5,000 m.	15′40.6″	1926	T. Nagatani (S. M. Rly)
			" (Meiji Univ.)
10,000 m.	32′11.8″	1925	S. Kanakuri (Teacher, Tokyo Girls'
Marathon	2°36′10″	1924	Norm. Sch.)
Low hurdle (200 m.)	24.3″	1923	Y. Fukui (Tokyo H. Norm.)
High " (110 m.)	15.3″	1928	Y. Miki (Keio Univ.)
400 m. relay	43″2	1928	Waseda Univ. (Oka)
800 m. "	1′29.2″	1928	All Japan (Yoshioka, Nambu, Oka, Nakada.)
1,600 m.	3′25.8″	1925	All Japan (Ogawa, Tanaka, Matsushige, Nando.)
Running broad jump	7.38 m.	1928	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)
Running high jump	1.92 m.	1927	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)
Hop, step and jump	15.41m.	1928	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)
Pole vault	3.91 m.	"	Y. Nakazawa (Tokyo H. Norm.)
Discus throw	41.22 m.	1927	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)
Javelin throw	62.81 m.	1928	K. Sumiyoshi (Waseda Univ.)
Shot put (16 lb.)	13.39 m.	1927	S. Mizokawa (Kyoto)
Hammer throw	45.27 m.	1928	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)
Pentathlon	4,320.6675	1927	T. Sai (Nagoya Com. Teachers Inst.)
Decathlon	6,949.182	1928	" " " " "

Records of Girls

50 m.	6.4″	1927	K. Hitomi (Osaka Mainichi)
100 m.	12.2″	1928	" " "
200 m. relay	25.5″	1926	Nagaoka G. S. Team
400 m. "	53.2″	1928	W. S. C.
Running high jump	1.44 m.	"	C. Hamasaki (Nijo G. S.)
Hop, step and jump	11.16 m	1926	S. Hashimoto (Hinata G. S.)
Shot put (8 lb.)	9.97 m.	"	K. Hitomi (Womens Athl. Col.)

Swimming

In the ancient art of swimming the different styles and strokes of the famous schools encouraged by those feudal barons ruling seaboard fiefs are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. It is owing to this traditional practice that Japan is able to maintain a high place in its Olympic and other international contests of swimming.

Japanese Swimmers in the World's Olympic

In the 1928 Olympic held at Amsterdam the Japanese champions scored 18 points against 45 for American, 14 for Swedish, 10 each for Australian and German, etc., Japan, therefore, coming second in honor. Tsuruta broke the world record in 200 m. breast stroke.

Picked International Contest

This contest was promoted by the Tokyo and Osaka Asahis in Oct. 1923 and given in honor of the marriage of Prince Chichibu at Tokyo and Osaka, the Olympic champions of America, Sweden and Germany participated. The record for Tokyo was as follows:

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Events		Winners	Time
100 metre	free style	Wisemuller (America)	58.″8
200 metre	free stroke	Wisemuller (America)	2′18.″8
400 metre	free style	Erne Borg (Sweden)	5′22.″2
1,500 metre	free style	Erne Borg (Sweden)	21′11.″8
200 metre	free style	Takaishi (Japan)	2′17″4
100 metre	breast stroke	Tsuruta (Japan)	1′17.″4
100 metre	back stroke	Rowfer (America)	1′12.″2
200 metre	back stroke	Iriye (Japan)	2′37.″8
200 metre	breast stroke	Tsuruta (Japan)	2′52.″6
400 metre	breast stroke	Rardemacher (Ger.)	6′23.″3
200 metre	relay	Foreign team	1′47.″4
300 metre	relay	Japanese team	3′31.″4
800 metre	relay	Foreign team	9′34.″6

All Japan Swimming Championship Meet

This is held annually by the Japan Aquatic Sport League which was organized in 1925. The third meet took place at the pool of Kyoto 2nd Com. Sch. in Kyoto on Oct. 6-7, 1928, with the following results:—

Distance		Time	Winners
100 m.	free style	1′7″	Yokota (Kyoto)
200 m.	" "	2′33.8″	Yamamoto (Tokyo)
400 m.	" "	5′27.2″	Mizuno (Hamana)
1,500 m.	" "	22′42.6″	Ochiai (Nagoya)
200 m.	back stroke	2′41.4″	Iriye (Osaka)
200 m.	breast stroke	2′58.6″	Tsuruta (Tokyo)
200 m.	relay	1′56.6″	Doshisha Univ. team.
800 m.	relay	10′43.6″	Butokukai team (Kyoto)

Speed Swimming Official Records

Events		Time	Year	Holders
50 m.	free style	26.8″	1925	K. Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
100 m.	" "	59.4″	"	K. Takaishi (" ")
200 m.	" "	2′16.13″	1926	T. Satake (" ")
400 m.	" "	5′34″	"	K. Takaishi (" ")
800 m.	" "	10′48″	"	K. Takaishi (" ")
1,500 m.	" "	21′18.4″	1927	N. Arai (" ")
100 m.	back stroke	1′13.2″	1928	M. Iriye (Ibaraki Mid. Sch.)
200 m.	breast stroke	2′52.6″	"	Y. Tsuruta (Hochi)
200 m.	relay	1′49.8″	"	Sata, Matsuura, Takaishi, Muramatsu (All Japan)
400 m.	"	4′22.8″	1927	Kanamori, Okuno, Iriye, Takaishi (Ibaraki S. C.)
800 m.	"	9′38.2″	1926	Noda, Sada, Arai, Takaishi (All Japan)

Baseball

This is the most favorite game among all classes of boys, from primary school children to college students. It was first introduced by the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural College (now Hokkaido Univ.) In reviewing the history of the sport we may note that in 1905 the Waseda Univ. team first made expedition to America; in 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii, and since then Japanese teams and those of American Universities have frequently exchanged visits. The creation of the six university league (Hosei, Keio, Meiji, Rikkyo, Tokyo Imp. and Waseda) in 1925 placed the sport on firm basis, and at present the semi-annual matches are played by the league and are most exciting sporting event of the season. The tournaments between Keio, Meiji and Waseda are regarded as classical.

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Spring University League Results, 1929

	Won versus					Total won	Pct.
	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Hosei	Imperial		
Keio		2	2	2	2	8	.889
Waseda	1		2	2	2	7	.778
Rikkyo	0	0		2	2	4	.500
Hosei	0	0	0		2	2	.250
Imperial	0	0	0	0		0	—

	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Hosei	Imperial
Plyd	9	9	8	8	8
AB	307	331	275	284	274
R	81	78	62	43	37
H	105	103	75	62	64
2B	10	15	7	4	5
3B	11	10	6	9	3
HR	2	1	1	1	0
SH	17	11	8	11	1
SB	16	28	15	16	24
SO	17	18	36	48	43
BB	71	46	45	32	34
Pct.	.342	.311	.272	.218	.234

Souccer and Rugby

Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents. With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started.

Souccer.—In the 7th All Japan Souccer Championship contest held at the Meiji Shrine Stadium in Oct. 1928 the W.M.W. (Waseda) team defeated the Kyoto Imperial by 0-1 and 6-1. Thus the honor that had been held by the Kansai teams till 1927 has gone to the Kanto. In numerical strength of teams the Kansai still surpasses the other.

Rugby.—First introduced by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge the sport is now as well developed in Kansai as in Kanto. The Kyoto Imperial, Doshisha and the 3rd High School represent Kansai while the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo, Tokyo Imp. and Tokyo Commercial the other. In the All Japan Championship given in January 1929 at Kyoto the Kyoto Imp. team held the field as before, but in the 2nd Kansai v. Kanto given at the Meiji Shrine Stadium in the following month in the presence of Prince and Princess Chichibu and other royalty the Kanto won by 17 to 6 and thus retained the Prince Chichibu's cup. It may be noted that on the invitation of Prof. Kita, Waseda University, Mr. G. Cager, Rugby Champion of Oxford, visited Japan on his way home from Australia and coached the teams of Waseda, Tokyo Imp. and Kyoto Imp. from Feb. to May, 1929.

Lawn Tennis

Lawn tennis has the distinction of being the first Japanese sport that has laid a claim to international notice and gained for Japan entree in the world tournament of Davis Cup. It was Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who for the first time in 1921 played for Japan. In the competition for 1927 Japan was represented by Harada, Ohta and Toba in the American zone tournaments for 1927 Davis cup, de-

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feated first Mexico and next Canada, but in the final contest, was beaten by France. Japan's champions are now Ohta and Abe, with Onda as substitute.

In 1925 the Japan Lawn Tennis Association undertook for the first time the ranking of Japanese tennis players. Those who lead the list for 1929 are as follows:—

Singles:—1, Makino (Tokyo Univ. of Com.); 2, Sato (Matsuoka S. S. Co.); 3, Kitayama (Keio Univ.); 4, Kamouchi (Popura Club); 5, Sato (Waseda Univ.)

Doubles:— 1, Yamagishi-Shimura (Keio Univ.); 2, Nomura-Makino (Tokyo Univ. of Com); 3, Harada-Ito (Sumiyoshi); 4, Uehara-Kojiro (Kansei Gakuin Coll.); 5, Sato-Kawaji (Waseda Univ.)

The 1928 records for the principal tournaments are as follows:—

All Japan Men's Championship:
Singles, Makino (4-6, 7-5, 8-6, 6-0) Sato.
Doubles, Yamagishi, Shimura (6-3, 6-4, 6-1) Uehara, Kojiro.

The K. S. Cup tournament. Kanto 3—Kansai 2.

All Japan Girls' Championship:
Singles, Toda 6-3, 6-2 Kobayashi.
Doubles, Iimura, Takiguchi 6-1, 6-3 Toda, Saito.

Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 and there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf and Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Ibaraki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen. This game is still played here chiefly by the moneyed classes, and not yet popular among students. In the Amateur championship contest for 1928 the honor went to Mr. S. Akaboshi, Tokyo.

Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.'s of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

In the 8th All Japan matches for 1928 played at the Y.M.C.A. court in Tokyo the honor went to the Waseda team as opposed by the Tokyo Com. Univ., the record being 19-10. 12-17. In the 7 university league of Tokyo Waseda played against Rikkyo and won. Waseda-Rikkyo, 12-11, 24-14. The record of the All Japan Womens championship played in Dec. 1928 at Kyoto was Kagawa Womens Normal-Momoya Womens Normal, 27-21. In the world's Basketball tournament at Fresnow the Aichi Dai-ichi Girls' School team was awarded the junior championship with the score of 180 against the full points of 250.

Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan hand in hand with Basketball, and is now quite popular among school girls. The National Championship games are held annually. At present the Kobe High. Com. School holds the honor. Girls' championship games also take place yearly. In the 1927 contests held in Osaka in July the championship was won by the Kobe 1st Girls Sch. team which was honored with the privilege of representing Japan at the Far Eastern Olympic held in Shanghai in August.

Hockey and Cricket

Hockey.—This Western game is of the latest introduction in Japan, and it was only in November, 1926 that the first national championship tournament was held, when the Waseda team came out first in the final. The record for the 6th All Japan championship given in Oct.-Nov. 1928 the final was Keio 0-1, 3-0 Meiji. The Waseda v. Keio matches are considered classical, the record being:—

1923 ..... Keio 5-2 Waseda
1924 ..... Keio 3-0 Waseda
1925 ..... Waseda 6-0 Keio
1926 ..... Waseda 3-1 Keio
1927 ..... Suspended
1928 ..... Keio 4-3 Waseda

Rowing

The sport was originated by the Tokyo Imperial University about the

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year 1880, and fostered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange. The river Sumida in Tokyo, the river Seta and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto, are regular scenes of contest for the championship in spring or fall every year. The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi (Chairman Japan Athletic Association) revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. In that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman was organized by all the collegiate institutions of the country.

All Japan Championship was won in 1928 by the Waseda crew who beat the Keio by 4/5 length in the Kanto 11 college contest, Prince Chichihu cup, in the final on the Sumida (course 2000 metres) and next the Kyoto Imp. on the Uji course by 200 m.

Boxing

For boxing Japan is indebted to Captain Warren J. Clear, of the American Embassy, who at the invitation of Gen. Ugaki, then Minister of War, began instruction in 1924 of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. Soon the sport spread to students. In the last Olympics, they sent two champions Usuda and Okamoto, the former of whom had experience in America, beat Fernandes of Spain but lost the semi-final to the Canadian champion.

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance by mountain climbing. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

"Japanese Alps".—It is generally believed that this name was first given by an English mountaineer, to the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu and lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japanese Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., Northern Alps, Central Alps, Southern Alps, with peaks standing 10,000 ft. or thereabout as follows:—

Northern Alps:—

Ontake
Norikuradake
Yakedake
Hodaka
Yarigatake
Tateyama
Shirouma
Jonendake
Dai-tenjodake
Tsubakurodake
Tsurugidake

Central Alps:—

Kiso-Komagatake
Ena

Southern Alps:—

Kai-Komagatake
Jizo
Senjogatake
Akaishidake
Arakawadake
Higashidake
Shiomidake
Shirane-Kitadake
Shirane-Ainotake
Shirane-Nodoridake

N.B. The Japanese words "dake", "take", "yama", or "san" signify "mount" or "peak."

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Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, on account of comparatively easy access, presence of several thermal springs existing in the valley, as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000), and richness of flora. The Southern Alps are deep and their peaks are difficult to ascend owing to the presence of foothills and primeval forests; also wild beasts are still met with now and then.

Hodaka, consisting of three peaks, is noted for rock-climbing, for which fact the chain is compared with the European Alpine peaks, and as the three Hodakas stand lofty, steep, are liable to crumble, and therefore require help of roping appeal strongly to the adventurous spirit of bold climbers. It was probably on that account that Prince Chichibu, hon. member of the Alpine Club, climbed Hodaka in 1928 with Mr. Maki, a mountaineer of international fame who scaled Mt. Alberta of the Canadian Rockies in July, 1925, and with some other climbers of note.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan as no peak worthy of name is left unexplored. The attention of a mountaineer of any pretension is now chiefly directed to exploring little known valleys and river sources, or a primeval forest district as in the so-called "Kishu Alps." By calling in the help of ski, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

Winter Sports: Skating and Skiing

Skating is an ancient pastime in north-eastern Japan but the regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners. As a sport for general public a performance was first given about 1907 on Lake Suwa, about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo, and with the shores abounding in hot springs. Lake Matsubara, also in Shinshu, is also a popular skating rink. Several lakes at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji are also visited by skaters. Record of 1st winners in the 1st All Japan Championship in Jan. 1929 on Lake Suwa, was—**Speed** 500 m. Banno (Meiji Univ.), 53.9", 10,000 m. Koike (Suwa), 20'10.1" **Figure** 5 points Kubo (Meiji). The Japan Ice Sports League now exists as rival to the Japan Skating Association and it held a grand meet on the Yalu.

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. The favorite skiing slopes as they exist at present are Seki, Taguchi and Akakura on the slope of Mt. Myoko, about 10 hrs. from Tokyo; Numajiri at the foot of Mt. Bandai chosen by the Waseda Skii Club in 1923 as its training ground, and about 8 hrs. away from Tokyo; Goshiki about 2 m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line, about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Owani in Akita-ken, Takata in Niigata-ken, Sapporo and other slopes in Hokkaido are good skiing grounds. Skiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district enjoy the sport on Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa.

In the 7th All-Japan Championship contest held on Feb. 2-3, '29, at Takata, Niigata-ken, the winners of the 1st honor were as follows:—

Events	Winners	Time
18 km.	Goto (Myoko Club)	1 42'16"
40 km.	Kamiishi (Fraternal)	4 1'34"
28 km. relay	Myoko Club	1 57'32"
Jumping	Kamizawa (Hok. Imp. Univ.)	(16.938 points)

Wrestling

Though a national game of Japan of ancient origin and still popular among all classes of people, this manly sport suffered decadence after the overthrow of feudalism, but it soon recovered popularity with the

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rise of militarism. It is now in danger of again losing its hold on popular fancy, owing to the encroachment of the more thrilling displays of imported sports.

The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers who are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion. For convenience of public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the Yokozuna (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the San-yaku (or Three services which are the Ozeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi). The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service and umpires. Regular income of wrestlers is very small, and it is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are considered from former times as pets of society, from their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., nage (to throw), kake (feet entangling), hineri (to twist) and sori (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds.

The foremost champion wrestlers on the ring of the Association, composed of the wrestlers of Tokyo and Osaka, are as follows:—

	Age	Weight Kan (3.75 kg.)	Height Shaku (11.93 ins)
Eastern camp			
Tunenohana (Yokozuna)	32	32.0	6.0
Hitachiiwa (Ozeki)	28	29.5	5.7
Dewagatake (Sekiwaki)	26	45.5	6.6
Wakabayama (Komusubi)	33	28.0	5.8
Western camp			
Miyagiyama (Yokozuna)	34	33.0	5.8
Onogawa (Ozeki)	35	32.0	6.0
Kiyosegawa (Sekiwaki)	36	26.0	5.7½
Manazuru (Komusubi)	27	30.0	6.8

Wrestling is also popular among college boys and several times a year they hold matches at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the championship.

Horse Riding and Races

Horse racing has revived prosperity with the permission of pari mutuel tickets under strict restriction in 1923. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. Ten race clubs exist, as Hanshin at Naruo, Tokyo at Meguro and Nippon at Yokohama, etc. There are 8 others in the provinces, races being held semi-annually, viz., in spring and autumn.

In the autumn races of 1926 there were altogether 151,878 admissions, prizes awarded amounted to ¥800,541, tickets sold ¥11,877,000 and amount distributed ¥9,698,000.

The fastest records in recent years are as follows:—

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Country Bred

Year	Race at	Distance	Horse	Min.	Sec.
1922	Naruo	1 m.	Cherry Blossom	1.	42. 53
1925	Sapporo	2 m.	Koiwai	3.	32. 00

Foreign Bred

1910	Yokohama	1 m	Dorothy	1.	45. 70
1914	Tokyo	1½m.	Chishima	2.	40. 57

Horsemanship has also gained some popularity among college students and even women. There are at present about 15 equestrian clubs in larger cities while many universities and collegiate schools have their students' horse-riding societies.

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CHAPTER XXI

AMUSEMENTS

1. Sacred Dance, Court Music and "No" Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales and are still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. It is the oldest form of our music and is doubtless familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist centre to Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court. There is also the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called "gigaku," as performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanabe, professor in Tokyo Academy of Music, recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far Eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the "No" drama and the Kabuki stage art of much later origins.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time the first feudal government had been established at Kamakura, a class of professional fighters called **samurai** came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These warriors began to cultivate the ascetic **Zen** sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book learning. Their priest-masters wrote short dramas, afterwards known as "No", to be sung or staged by the **samurai** class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords or **daimyo**, and also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. It was by an aesthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto that the samurai class in general was encouraged to practise especially the "No" singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the **Zen** form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period. It was in keeping with the austere spirit of **samurai**—simplicity, directness, power, that the "No" dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself, in contrast to the gorgeous pageant adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, as can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical Aoi-Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival) procession at Kyoto on April 15. Only three or four characters in-

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cluding the hero or heroine appear in a "No" piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called "bridge". Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished "No" actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of "No" masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of "No" masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short **kyogen** or farce was introduced between the two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale.

2. The Kakubi and Modern Stage Art

The common masses had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, and it was after they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called "samisen," some three hundred years ago that our popular music and stage art took their origin and could be carried to the state of remarkable development. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed "koto" or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by "samisen" musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying "samisen," while the words of each character were spoken for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of "No" dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Chinese model of Yuen or Mongol dynasty, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the "No" drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this Kabuki stage art almost synchronized with the birth of "ukiyo-ye" or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the Tokugawa Shogunate. The Kabuki plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces (we do not classify them ino tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan: grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage, for which Moku-ami wrote plays towards the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the beginning of the rehabilitated Imperial regime. The main difference between the Kabuki and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the "samisen" music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the Kabuki stage, while skilful color combinations in the

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costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (spectators in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance.

Noted living actors and actresses are listed below, the stage names only being given for the actors:—

The Kabuki School. — Uzaemon, Kichiemon, Kikugoro, Koshiro. *Nizaemon. Sadanji, Sojuro, Chusha, Ennosuke, Sumizo, *Ganjiro, *Gado Kataoka, *Enjaku. Actors specializing in female roles.—Utaemon, Baiko, Fukusuke, Shucho, Tokizo.

The New School.—Il, Inouye. Actors in female roles.—Kawai, Kitamura, Hanayagi.

Actresses.—Ritsuko Mori, Kakuko Murata, Yaeko Mizutani.

N.B.—*Osaka actors, the others being of Tokyo.

The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine rôles in old Kabuki pieces. There are besides several groups of exclusively modern players. Some of the older of these actors were trained in the former Bungei Kyokai, which under the supervision of Dr. Tsubouchi, veteran writer and playwright, staged translations or adaptations of European masters, such as Shakespeare, Shaw, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Tolstoi, etc. Shojiro Sawada, who died early in 1929 at the premature age of 38 was the most prominent figure of those players.

The Tsukiji Little Theatre established by Kaoru Osanai and Yoshi Hijikata represents a group of more modern actors who aim at approach to the European standard. At first it mostly presented translations of Western pieces, but in 1928 it began to stage original plays by contemporary Japanese writers. The untimely death of Mr. Osanai in Dec. 1928 dealt a hard blow to this Theatre.

Apart from the groups of modern players there are many young actors of the old or Kabuki school who have attained considerable skill as modern actors. Among them may be counted Ichikawa Sadanji and Ennosuke.

In 1928 Ennosuke put on the stage the two well known novels by Natsume Soseki, "I am a Cat," and "Botchan," dramatized for the purpose. In the same year Sadanji and his troupe of over 40 kabuki actors went over to Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and presented some typical Kabuki plays such as Chushingura and Terakoya at Leningrad and Moscow. This was an epoch-making event in the history of stage art in Japan.

Another event deserving mention is the establishment of a theatrical museum in commemoration of Dr. Tsubouchi's 70th anniversary. It was constructed in the campus of Waseda University in Tokyo, of which the Doctor was a professor from its birth, the building being modelled after the Fortune Theatre in England where Shakespeare's plays were enacted.

The latest available statistics put the number of theatres in the six larger cities at 27 for Tokyo, 24 for Osaka, 14 for Kyoto, 21 for Nagoya, 2 for Yokohama, 7 for Kobe. The figures for Tokyo theatres are: No. of days open 7,689; No. of tickets sold 5,364,833.

3. Professional Story-tellers.

Romance reading which used to delight audience at variety houses or street corners in Yedo days is growing scarce owing to the change in the times and the dwindling of professional masters, but it still forms part of the programs of the variety houses or of the entertainments at private banquets. As delivered by a veteran romance-reciters, punctuated by the beating of a folded fan, tales of heroism and adventures, for instance a chapter from the lives of the forty-seven ronin, affords half an hour's entertainment of thrilling interest to lovers of the old art.

In recent years those romances have come to be stenographed and appear in the newspapers and periodicals to be enjoyed by people of all classes and sexes. The later tendency is that the tales in print are being gradually replaced by stories from the pen of

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popular writers, some adapted from the old stock of the reciters and others created with their themes taken from the days towards the end of the Shogunate regime and before the Meiji Restoration.

Side by side with "kodan" or romance reading, there is "rakugo" or comic story-telling. The comic stories told from a public stage mostly treat daily life of the people and some play upon words form the conclusion or the point. With the growing popularity of movies the variety houses as well as those two kinds of story-tellers are fast declining in number.

4. Motion Pictures

There are four leading cinema companies, viz., Nippon Katsudo-shashin Kaisha (Japan Motion Picture Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Shochiku Cinema Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Teikoku Cinema Engei Kaisha (Imperial Cinema & Theatre Co., Ltd.), Osaka, and Toa Cinema Kaisha (Oriental Cinema Co., Ltd.), Kyoto, which all function as Producers, Exhibitors, and Distributors.

The pictures made in Japan now outnumber the imported films, which, nevertheless, still continue to attract the more educated audience at the leading cinema houses in larger cities, for at present the Japanese productions are mostly historical plays, popularly called "kengeki" (sword plays) treating the loyalists or ronin of the later Shogunate days. Some producers are making picture plays of modern life; for instance the Shochiku has decided to devote its Kamata Studio in Tokyo exclusively for this purpose. But it will be some time before those films can compare favorably with American and European pictures. Of the imported films about 80 per cent are American, distributed here by the Universal, United Artists, First National, Paramount, Metro-Goldwin, etc.

Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, in May 1928 the children's movie day was instituted in Tokyo under the cooperation of the Education and Home Departments and the five larger cinema companies, and films deemed suitable for juvenile audience were shown on Sunday mornings, with satisfactory results.

The adoption of "Talkies" device has begun to threaten the living of all those who are in charge of vocal and musical accompaniments to motion pictures. In July '29 one of the leading halls in Tokyo gave notice of dismissal to its staff.

	Year ending March	
	1927	1928
Cinema houses	1,057	1,172
Showing Japanese pictures	414	577
Showing foreign pictures	39	39
Showing both	609	556
Film producers	43	57
" importers	10	12
Studios	37	55
Actors	805	1,016
Actresses	347	430
Film interpreters	7,576	6,818
No. of tickets sold (1,000)	153,735	164,405
Import of blank films (¥1,000)	2,454	2,046
Import of pictures (¥1,000)	994	653

5. Intellectual Games, Indoor

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in

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counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the Gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the pieces or "stones," as they are called, used by the players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusca while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17″ × 15″¾ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercifera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the handicap conceded to a weaker player consists of a suitable number of moves before the commencement, the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

Chess

Japanese and European Chess.—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese **Kaku** that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese games is in this order: first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i.e. **Kin** (gold), **Gin** (silver), **Keima** (horse), **Kyosha** (spear). In front of Keima from the right is placed **Hisha** (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by Kaku. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with **Fu** (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonaliy backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guards the Diagonal sweeper moves diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of moving just like the King, in addition to their original privilege.

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the

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whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of average strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 3 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

6. Music

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared together on the program of same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the "gagaku," or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichhelm of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial Household Dept., and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called "utai" as an accompaniment to the "no" dance, both briefly described before.

The third is comprehensively called the "zokugaku," or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic "gagaku" or "utai" and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called "samisen," which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years ago. The "nagauta" is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of "samisen" songs are practically professional and among their performers are "geisha" girls. The "koto," or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The "shakuhachi," or bamboo oboe, and "biwa," or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy, upwards of 1,000, have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. The arrival in Japan recently after the outbreak of the European war of many of the foremost European artists has very much stimulated the development of the Western music in this country. To mention some of them we had Piastro, Elman, Zimbalist, Haifez, Moguilewsky, Sykora (cello), Schumann-Heinck (soprano), Hollmann (cello), McCormack (tenor) and Boshko. The exquisite performances given by them were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The creation of Symphony orchestra bands and the greater popularity of the French music are some of the latest signs. The adaptation of native folk songs to Western music has also become quite a fashion.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, while the manufacture of the home-made gramophones

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and records has attained a marked development, partially actuated by the advance of the customs duty on the imports to 100 per cent. ad valorem since 1922. The Victor, Columbia and other producers have set up manufacturing plants in Tokyo and Osaka to supply the records at popular prices.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement has been started to reconstruct old Japanese music on the basis of the Western. Such talented composers as K. Yamada, N. Moto-ori, M. Miyagi and several others are taking a leading part in this movement.

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CHAPTER XXII

CALENDAR OF "EVENTS"

The following is a list of "events" taking place every year and celebrated with appropriate ceremonies or festivities throughout the country, the list comprising the national holidays, Court functions, principal festivals, etc.:—

January:

1st.—The New Year's Day is universally celebrated throughout the country and all business suspended. A religious ceremony called **"Shihohai"** is performed at the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace in honour of the day according to the Shinto ritual. Ceremonies celebrating the New Year are also held at leading Shinto shrines and schools throughout the land. The time-honoured custom of worshipping the "first sun-rise" and making homage to the Shinto shrines located in "lucky" direction is widely observed from the traditional belief that so doing will bring luck.

On this day and for two following days people make calls upon friends and acquaintances to tender compliments and greetings of happy new year.

2nd.—**"Hatsu-ni."** On the second day of the New Year large mercantile shops send out the first consignment of goods according to the time-honoured custom, though the occasion is celebrated with less eclat than before.

3rd.—**"Genshi-sai,"** a Shinto festival celebrating the New Year performed at the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace, the Great Shrine at Ise, etc. The day is observed as a grand national holiday. The New Year holidays come to an end to-day.

4th.—**"Seiji-hajime."** All State functions are resumed today and the Government, public and private offices, closed for the New Year holidays, re-open.

5th.—**"Shinnen Enkai"** or New Year Party is held at the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace, where the Emperor and Empress give a banquet to the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Ministers of State, foreign diplomatic representatives and a large number of other dignitaries.

6th.—Tokyo fire-brigades assemble in a public place for the New Year parade and give acrobatic performances on fire-ladder to show their agility. This day closes the New Year festivities, and the pine and other decorations are removed.

On the 6th begins what is called the **"Kan"** season (cold season) which lasts four weeks, being divided into two stages, the period of "Shokan" or lesser cold and that of "Daikan" or greater cold. During the period many male votaries, mostly of artisan classes, go out thinly clad in the evening to worship at their favourite shrines, from the traditional faith that such enthusiasm will make them proficient in their callings. They go to the well in the shrine compounds and pour cold water over their bodies to purify themselves by that means before worshipping at the shrines. The practice is gone through without a break for the whole period under whatever sort of weather.

8th.—This morning the Emperor reviews the troops of the Guard and First Divisions in Tokyo; all schools re-open after the New Year holidays.

16th.—Extra holiday for apprentices and servants, who were in former days given holidays only twice a year, i.e. on January 16 and July 16.

February:

3rd.—**"Setsubun"** day on which ends the period of greater cold called "Kan" season or mid-winter, and with it the winter passes away but nominally. In the evening peas are parched in almost

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every household and thrown about in every room and flung outdoors with the shout, "Fortune within and Demons without," to purify the house for the new spring season, the members of the family eat each a number of parched peas equal to the number of their age. Such ceremonies are performed at leading Shinto shrines or Buddhist temples, attended by large numbers of votaries in the evening.

11th.—**"Kigensetsu"** or National Era Day. This is one of the four great national holidays (the other three being the New Year's Day, the Emperor's Birthday and the "Meiji-setsu" on November 3), it being the anniversary of the ascension of the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno, the founder of the Japanese Imperial line. Shinto ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the founding of the Empire are performed at the ancestoral sanctuary of the Imperial Palace, the Great Shrine at Ise and the Kashiwabara Shrine (dedicated to Emperor Jimmu), Yamato Province. An Imperial lunch is given at the Homei Hall of the Imperial Palace, to which are invited the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, the Ministers of State, members of foreign Diplomatic Corps and many other dignitaries.

March:

3rd.—The **Peach Festival**, properly called **"Hina-Matsuri"** or the Festival of Dolls, is associated with the peach blossoms which begins to open about this time, and is a great day for the daughters of all well-to-do families who display for their delight a family collection of dolls that are supposed to represent a miniature court of ancient days with Emperor and Empress and their retainers. The daughters serving as hostesses to those tiny images set various eatables in customary style. These dolls of wealthy families are costly things and for weeks before the arrival of the day they are displayed for sale at shops and stalls in Tokyo and other large cities. **"Ko-no-hana Odori,"** a well-known dancing performance at Horiye, Osaka, commences today.

6th.—**"Chikyusetsu"** or Empress' Birthday; a holiday for girls schools.

18th.—This is the first day of **"Higan"** or equinoctial week. "Higan" means yonder shore or Nirvana and during the week prayers are made for the souls of those on yonder shore, that is, in Nirvana, and various eatables of vegetable substance, specially prepared for the purpose, are offered to the dead and sent as presents to friends and relatives. Family tombs are visited, special religious rites are performed at all Buddhist temples and old-fashioned people visit and worship in succession at the six large temples dedicated to Amitabha in the environs of the city.

21st.—**"Shunki Korei-sai"** (Vernal Equinox Festival). A Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors and ancestresses is performed at the ancestoral hall of the Imperial Palace and also at the Great Shrine (Ise), the day being a national holiday. This being the middle of the equinoctial week pious old folks visit different shrines and worship at them from the old belief that if they pass through seven stone tori-i or shrine-gates on the equinoctial day they will not suffer pain when the time comes for them to quit this world.

April:

1st.—The new term at all primary schools and most of middle schools opens today (that in higher schools opening about ten days later). On this day commences the famous **"Miyako-odori"** in Kyoto, **"Naniwa-odori"** and **"Ashibe-odori"** in Osaka, these dancing entertainments lasting for a week or more.

3rd.—**"Jimmu Tenno-sai"** (Anniversary of the Demise of First Emperor Jimmu Tenno) is celebrated at the Kashiwabara Shrine (Yamato Province) and also at the Sanctuary of the Imperial Palace, a national holiday.

6th.—Memorial festival for the Forty-Seven Ronins, heroes of the famous Akō vendetta, at the Sengaku-ji temple (Tokyo).

8th.—The birthday of Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is celebrated at all Buddhist temples and, in former times, at many households. A floral fete in memory of the Buddha's birthday is held under the auspices of leading Buddhist tem-

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ples and associations representing all sects of Buddhism.

18th.—Festival of the Toshō-gu Shrines (dedicated to the Tokugawa Shoguns) at Shiba and Uyeno parks, Tokyo.

29th.—**"Tencho-setsu"** or Emperor's Birthday. This is one of the four great national holidays (the other three being the New Year's Day on January 1st and the "Kigen-setsu" on February 11th and the "Meiji-setsu on November 3). The Emperor reviews the troops of the Guard and First Divisions at Yoyogi military grounds in the morning and a State banquet is given in afternoon at the Imperial Palace to which are invited the Princes and Princesses of the Bloods, Ministers of State, members of Corps Diplomatique and other dignitaries.

30th.—Great semi-annual festival of the **Yasukuni Shrine** (dedicated to the spirits of the officers and men of the army and navy and others who died fighting for their country in the wars after the Meiji era) at Kudan, Tokyo. The fete lasts for three days successively.

About the middle of this month or later the Imperial cherry-flower viewing party takes place at the Imperial Gardens at Shinjuku, Tokyo. The Emperor and Empress are present with the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and participate in the function, to which are invited a large number of high Government officials and other dignitaries, also members of Corps Diplomatique and other foreigners specially invited.

May:

1st.—May Day or Labour Festival which was introduced and came into vogue in recent years with the growth of labour movement. The famous **"Kamogawa-odori"** in Kyoto and **"Naniwa-odori"** in Osaka, annual dancing entertainments by geisha-girls, commence today.

5th.—The **Shobu-no-Sekku** (Iris Fete) or Feast of Flags or Boys' Festival, also known as **"Tango-no-sekku"** is still widely celebrated throughout the country, in every family where there is a boy and it is for boys what the Feast of Dolls is for girls. Little flags with figures of men famous in history for their strength and valour are set up in a room together or the dolls representing such figures are displayed. Outdoors a gigantic carp made of paper or cloth tied to the top of a high pole is displayed and when filled with wind it flutters in the air, the carp being emblematic of strength and courage as it can swim up a rapid current. The time-honoured custom of taking bath in which the young leaves and stems of iris plants are steeped is still widely observed, the plants being also hung on the eaves and used profusely otherwise on this particular day.

15th.—**"Aoi-matsuri,"** an annual grand festival of Kamo Shrine, Kyoto; also the grand festival of the Myojin Shrine, Kanda (Tokyo).

June:

11th.—**"Nyubai"** or commencement of "tsuyu" or "bai-u" (annual rainy season) which lasts for about one month.

15th.—The grand festival of the San-no Shrine, Tokyo.

17th.—The annual festival of the Great Shrine at Ise and the Itsukushima Shrine at Miyajima.

21st.—The annual festival of the Atsuta Shrine at Atsuta (Owari).

22nd.—"Geshi" or Summer Solstice.

July:

1st.—**"Fuji Yama-biraki."** The ascent of Fujiyama (Mt. Fuji) for the season commences today.

7th.—**"Tanabata-matsuri"** or the Feast of Tanabata. This evening the Weaver or the Star Vega meets her lover the Cow-herd or the Star Altair on the other side of the Heavenly River (Milky Way) only once in the whole year, according to tradition. This meeting is celebrated with various offerings, though it is now seldom observed in Tokyo.

13th, 14th, 15th.—**Bon Festival** or Feast of Lanterns. This festival of Buddhist origin is widely observed throughout the country, its significance being to welcome the spirits of the family ancestors and other dead members of the family, believed to visit the family. The family tombs are visited and cleaned; at home the shrines are appropriately decorated

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and on the arrival of the spirits in the evening of the 13th food offerings are made at the shrines and priests are called in to recite prayers, hemp-reeds being burnt at the door-way to receive the spirits.

16th.—**"Yabu-iri"** or semi-annual holiday for apprentices and servants, as on the corresponding day in January. About this time mid-summer presents are exchanged between friends and relatives as on the occasions of the New Year and the year-end. On this day also takes place the fete of Emma (Rhadamanthus or Lord of Hades).

17th.—**"Gion-matsuri"** or the annual fete of Gion Shrine in Kyoto which lasts for a week.

20th.—**"Doyo"** or dog day season commences today, lasting for three weeks.

"Kawabiraki" or river fete celebrating the opening of the boating season on the R. Sumida (Ryogoku, Tokyo) is held on the evening of the 20th (or later) with a grand display of fireworks.

25th.—The annual festival of the Temma Tenjin Shrine, Osaka.

30th.—**"Meiji Tenno Sai"** or anniversary of the demise of Emperor Meiji.

August:

4th.—Annual festival of the Kitano Shrine in Kyoto.

16th.—**"Daimonji Okuribi,"** an annual bon-fire fete on Mount Nyoi in Kyoto.

19th.—**"Atago Toro-taki,"** a lantern fete on Mount Atago in Kyoto.

25th.—Grand annual fete of the Tenman-gu Shrine at Dazaifu (Kyushu).

"Nijurokuya-machi." On the 26th day of the seventh month of the old lunar calendar which falls on some day late in August (or sometime early in September), many old-fashioned people climb a hill or go to the waterside at night to see the moon rise, it being believed to be lucky to catch a glimpse of the three images of Amitabha, said to be visible the instant before the moon rises above the horizon.

September:

9th.—On this day the Court observed in ancient time the Feast of the Chrysanthemums, when a party was held of viewing the Chrysanthemum flowers and partaking of sakè infused with the flowers, but this custom has died out long ago and an Imperial chrysanthemum party is now given in the latter part of November.

15th.—Annual grand festival of the **Kanda Myojin Shrine** (Tokyo), the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine (Kyoto) and the Sanno Shrine (Yokohama).

17th, 18th.—Festival of the Great Shrine (Ise) and the Hokoku Shrine on Amida-ga-mine (Kyoto).

20th.—First day of the autumn equinoctial week (Higan), which is a duplicate of the similar occasion in spring (Mar. 18-24) and celebrated in like manner.

23rd.—**"Shuki Korei-sai"** or Festival of Autumnal Equinox. A Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors is performed at the Imperial Palace, the day being a national holiday.

September, like June, is the month for the annual fetes of many local deities. In Tokyo alone, there are about fifty shrines where annual fetes are held mostly in September. Principal ones are the Sanno Shrine and Kanda Myojin Shrine, whose fetes were until lately among the famous sights of Tokyo.

In the night of the 15th day of the eighth month of the old lunar calendar, which usually falls on some day about the middle of September when the moon is full (Harvest moon), offerings of rice dumplings, boiled beans on branches, persimmons and other eatables are made to the moon and people enjoy the beautiful sight of the silvery satellite, this being called **"Otsuki-mi"** (moon viewing party) or Festival of Moon.

October:

10th.—Annual fete of the Kotohira Shrine in Sanuki and also of similar shrines in Tokyo and elsewhere.

13th.—**"Eshiki"** fete of the Honmon-ji Temple at Ikegami, Tokyo, an annual memorial service for the anniversary of the death of Priest Nichiren, the founder of Nichiren sect (Buddhism).

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15th.—The hunting season opens today.

17th.—**"Kanname-matsuri"** or Feast of the New Season's Rice which is offered at the Great Shrine of Ise. Religious ceremonies are performed according to the Shinto rites at the Shrine and also at the Ancestoral Hall of the Imperial Palace, the day being a national holiday.

20th.—**"Ebisu-ko"** or the fete of Daikoku and Ebisu, the two gods of fortune, celebrated in the household of merchants with a great feast to which friends and relatives are invited.

In the night of the 13th day of the ninth month of the former lunar calendar, which falls on some day in the middle part of October, when the moon is in full, takes place a secondary moon festival called **"Jyusan-ya"** or Thirteenth Night, which is celebrated in the same way as on the occasion of the previous moon festival (in September) called **"Jyugo-ya"** or Fifteenth Night.

November:

3rd.—**"Meiji-Setsu,"** a national holiday observed in memory of the Emperor Meiji, the day being the birthday of the late illustrious monarch. This being one of the four great National holidays a Court banquet is given in celebration of the day at the Imperial Palace as on the occasion of the Emperor's Birthday, to which are invited many dignitaries and notables including the Princes and Princesses of Blood, Ministers of State and foreign diplomatic representatives, etc. A religious memorial festival is held at the Meiji Shrine dedicated to the Emperor, at Yoyogi, Tokyo.

8th.—**"Fuigo-matsuri"** or Festival of Bellows. This is celebrated in the household of every metal-smith, silversmith, iron-smith, and the like. On this day also takes place the annual bon-fire fete of the Fushimi Inari Shrine in Kyoto and elsewhere.

15th.—**"Shichigo-san"** Festival. On this day, boys who attained the age of 5 years and girls who attained that of 3 or 7 years are taken to the shrines of their tutelary deities, in gala attire, by their seniors and worship at the shrines by way of expressing their gratitude for the protection of the guardian deities and their safe growth through the period of early boyhood or girlhood, at the same time imploring for the future protection and happiness.

23rd.—**"Ni-i-name-Matsuri"** or Feast of New Rice. This is a sort of Harvest Thanksgiving Festival and one of the important State functions, the day being observed as a national holiday. The newly harvested cereal (rice) is offered to the deities other than the grand Imperial ancestoress enshrined at the Ise Great Shrine and is also eaten for the first time in the Imperial House.

28th.—Religious fete in commemoration of the death of Priest Shinran, the founder of the Shin sect of Buddhism, celebrated at the Hongwanji Temples in Tokyo and Kyoto.

About the middle of this month the Imperial Chrysanthemum Garden Party is given at the gardens of the Imperial Palace at Akasaka (Tokyo), to which are invited dignitaries of State and other notables having similar capacity as those invited to the Imperial Cherry Flower Viewing Party in April.

In the early part of this month the annual art exhibition of the Imperial Fine Art Institute is held at the art gallery in Uyeno Park (Tokyo), the show running for about one month.

December:

22nd (or 23rd).—Winter Solstice. On this day people take bath in the hot water in which are steeped sour oranges according to the time-honoured custom.

25th.—**"Taisho Tenno-Sai"** or Anniversary of the demise of the late Emperor (Taisho Tenno); a national holiday.

29th.—All Government and public offices close for the year-end and New Year holidays lasting till January 4th.

On the 27th (or the 28th) the regular session of the Imperial Diet opens with appropriate ceremonies.

Between the 14th and last day of this month what is called **Toshi-no-ichi** or Year-end Fair takes place at thriving quarters in Tokyo and other large cities, where articles for the New Year's decoration or goods to be used in the New Year are on sale.

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CHAPTER XXIII

CONSTRUCTION

I. PUBLIC WORKS

Introductory Remarks

The administration of public works (works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbours, Water Supply and Sewage, etc.) is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance. In this chapter only those works carried out in Japan proper are covered; those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are dealt with in the respective chapters.

The expenditure for public works is borne at various proportions by the State, Prefectures, Municipalities, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1885 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,606 a year on an average) of which about 12 per cent was borne by the State. The State's share amounted to 10 per cent in 1925, 11 per cent in 1924 and 11 per cent in 1923 of the total expenditures. The expenditure for the three fiscal years ending Mar. 1926 is shown below:—

Expenditure Borne by the State

	1925–26	1924–25	1923–24
For River work	¥14,319,385	¥20,935,237	¥28,604,795
" Sand arresting	684,999	464,233	274,156
" Habour work	8,137,658	9,256,294	11,148,745
Total	23,142,042	30,655,764	40,027,696

Expenditure Borne by Prefectures, etc.

	1925–26	1924–25	1923–24
Prefectures	¥102,572,406	¥117,296,966	¥118,156,972
Cities	121,776,369	80,463,307	71,305,407
Towns and Villages	38,690,937	42,120,013	38,377,425
Local Unions	12,071,733	12,398,907	10,399,522
Total	275,111,445	252,279,193	238,239,326

Roads

Under the Road Law promulgated in 1919 the roads are divided into 4 classes, viz. Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Shi-do (Municipal roads), and Choson-do (Town and Village roads).

The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, etc. The prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National and Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft. and 18 ft. respectively.

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30,

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and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country, and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads should carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of May 1925 the total length of roads in the country were National 8,128 km., Prefectural 91,197 km. and others 917,936 km. There were on these roads 420,694 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft. and a total length of 1,408, of which 1,132 bridges were metallic and the rest of wood, stone, etc.

The roads and bridges outlay during the 3 years from 1922 to '24 averaged ¥83,211,000 a year, as follows:—

	1925–26	1924–25	1923–24
National roads	¥13,219,362	¥12,207,223	¥16,197,933
Prefectural roads	29,957,583	53,085,409	48,600,154
Municipal roads	70,418,383	55,647,125	50,007,915
Town and village roads	12,783,879	9,324,524	9,678,797
Total	126,379,157	130,264,281	124,484,799

The road-making program as fixed by law in 1920 contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of about 8,000 km. of National roads, 1,568 km. of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya as a 30-year work at an outlay of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. The work was, however, retarded by the 1923 disaster and yearly State aid was curtailed to ¥3,500,000 from ¥10,000,000. During the 8 years ending 1926 the construction of about 128 km. of National roads and 18 km. of Prefectural roads, and the pavement of a part of streets of six large cities were completed.

Tramways

Tramways can be laid on roads subject to the approval of the Public Works Bureau. At the end of June, 1928 there were 156 lines of tramways, 93 electric, 29 steam, etc. and the mileage in operation was 1,714 miles and that under construction, 185 miles. The gauges of tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥2,037,420,000. The profit arising from the working of tramways in 1927 amounted to ¥2,055,610,000.

River Works

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

	Amount of Damage	Cost of Repairs	Total
1923	¥13,625,956	¥22,699,459	¥36,325,415
1924	16,208,281	21,496,337	37,704,618
1925	11,741,927	22,595,319	34,337,246

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 defines the part to be taken by Prefectural Central Governments for the maintenance of rivers, and up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in the fiscal years 1923-'25:—

	1925–26	1924–25	1923–24
State	¥5,054,757	¥7,632,621	¥6,503,847
Prefectures	19,657,893	23,026,938	23,382,129
Cities, Towns and Villages	8,263,049	5,766,915	4,849,100
Local Unions	749,799	653,298	775,450
Contributions	611,748	624,846	814,889
Total Cost	34,337,246	37,704,618	36,325,415

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The total cost in the fiscal years 1923-24 and 1924-25 amounted to ¥36,-325,000 and 37,705,000 respectively.

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, being investigated. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the nation will save in rice crop alone to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

The sand arrestation work expended ¥935.400 in 1915 and ¥917,900 in 1916, largely borne by the prefectures.

New River Work Program

The 1st term program of the river work plan as adopted by the Government in 1911 was revised in 1922 in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-25 fiscal year, the work of 6 rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over 12 years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (Figures in ¥1,000):—

	Total	Of which State disbursement		Total	Of which State disbursement
1923-24	30,150	18,000	1929-30	20,199	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000	1930-31	19,066	18,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1926-27	25,765	16,000	1932-33	11,628	11,386
1927-28	23,892	16,000	1933-34	4,519	4,177
1928-29	23,638	18,000	1934-35	1,479	1,137

N. B. The balance is to be met by local Governments.

(As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J.Y.B., 1921-22 Edition, p.p. 212 & 214.)

Harbor Works

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then about 80 harbors have been constructed or improved up to the end of Sept. 1928. Of these harbor works, more important ones, whose total cost or estimate thereof exceed ¥1,000,000 each, are listed below (arranged in chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the works were divided:—

(Abb.—B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.)

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D. g	1897-1904	4,599,000
Yokohama (I)	B. W., J., D.....	1899-1905	2,304,000
Wakamatsu (I)	D. g., R	1890-1894	4,916,000
Niigata (I)	B. W., D	1896-1903	1,196,000
Nagoya (III)	B. W., D. g., R.....	1920-1925	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B. W.	1897-1908	2,200,000
Osaka (I)	B. W., D., R.....	1897-1916	22,881,000
Milke	B. W., D., W. D.....	1902-1916	3,600,000
Niigata (II)	B. W., D.....	1915-1925	2,342,000
Otaru (II)	B. W., P., R.....	1908-1921	4,939,000
Kushiro	B. W., D., J.....	1909-1927	6,492,000
Shimizu (I)	B. W., D., R.....	1909-1914	465,000
Tsuruga (I)	D., R., Q., E.....	1909-1914	734,000
Oita	B. W., L. P., D., R.....	1910-1916	1,412,000

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Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Hakodate (II)	B. W	1910-1919	1,274,000
Rumoi	B. W., D., R.....	1910-1913	6,664,000
Yokkaichi	B. W., D., J., W. D.....	1910-1924	6,365,000
Funakawa	B. W., R., W. D., D.g.....	1911-1928	4,980,000
Tsurumi	B. W., D., R.....	1913- —	10,000,000
Aomori (I)	Q., B. W., D., R.....	1914-1923	1,950,000
Shiogama	Q., B. W., D., R.....	1914-1930	5,980,000
Niigata (II)	D. R., Q., W. D.....	1915-1925	2,342,000
Moji	B. W., D., R., Q., E.....	1916-1920	1,025,000
Hakata	B. W., D., R.....	1917-1921	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.....	1918-1926	12,383,000
Muroran	B. W., D.....	1918-1927	4,330,000
Samè	B. W., R	1919-1924	1,550,000
Shimizu	D., R., Q	1921-1926	6,177,000
Yokohama	D., Q., E. B. W., L. P.....	1921-1934	28,580,000
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L. P.....	1923-1932	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B. W., R., D. g., L. P.....	1922-1927	2,200,000
Imaharu	B. W. Q., L. P., Dg., R., W. D.	1920-1929	3,800,000
Komatsujima	B. W. Q., D. g., W. D.....	1923-1932	3,449,000
Sakai	B. W., D. g. Q., R.....	1922-1927	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D. g., R	1921-1925	1,500,000
Tokyo	B. W., Q., D. g., R.....	1923- —	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B. W.	1924-1935	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.....	1921-1915	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D. g., B.W., R.....	1922-1926	3,400,000
Choshi	B. W., G., D. g., W. D., R....	1924- —	9,500,000
Abashiri	B. W., D. g.	1919-1926	2,633,000
Wakanai	B. W	1920-1927	2,577,000

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbor work during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000, for which Yokohama and Kobe harbors were chiefly responsible.

The growth of pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of motor boats has caused the construction of fishery harbors necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now 536 such harbors, large and small, throughout Japan proper, several of them completed at the cost of over ¥1,000,000.

Sanitary Works

Water-supply.—The oldest waterworks in Japan was that in Tokyo which got supply of drinking water from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago in the Tokugawa era. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of March 1927 there were 170 civic corporations provided with modern waterworks, and 80 more were in course of construction. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aids amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

	Cost of construction		Plans for Water Supply		
	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	State aids (Yen 1,000)	Quantity per head per day	Population supplied (1,000)	Yearly receipt (Yen 1,000)
Tokyo	67,503	17,588	46.50	3,474	5,672
Kyoto	24,953	5,731	20.00	15,086	1,179
Osaka	6,181	1,100	9.50	515	7,097
Yokohama	10,407	2,778	4.00	800	2,372
Kobe	14,163	3,403	3.00	250	——

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	Cost of Construction		Plans for Water Supply		
	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	State aids (Yen 1,000)	Quantity per head per day	Population supplied (1,000)	Yearly receipt (Yen 1,000)
Nagasaki	9,694	1,298	3.00	182	4,154
Nagoya	5,280	1,302	4.00	460	1,206
Hiroshima	3,047	452	3.50	160	601
Otaru	1,222	250	4.00	100	369

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head per day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus in a 5 inmates house the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year.

Sewage.—Sewage systems are still sadly backward even in most of the cities as compared with the waterworks. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the larger use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning.

Anyway the latest available comparative figures of waterworks and sewage stand as follows:—

	Completed and working	Under construction	No. applied for
Waterworks	223	110	337
Sewage	15	18	2

To facilitate the construction of Sewage works, the authorities intend to allow exaction of charge from the beneficiary, as in the case of waterworks.

Coast Protection

For the protection of properties and safety of travel coast protection works are applied at places wherever judged necessary. The extent of the damage caused by waves is indicated by the following figures:—

Year	Amount of Damage (in Yen 1,000)	Cost of Repair (Yen 1,000)
1923	¥83,380	¥2,055,483
1924	585,487	960,282
1925	436,756	1,020,895

In most cases repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads but of late permanent works either of concrete or stone are more common.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

As described at some length in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-25 edition (J.Y.B.) the damage caused by the 1923 earthquake to public works in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is quoted from the Appendix some paragraphs demonstrating the technical aspects of the earthquake damage.

Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings

Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical; 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shocks the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical; 1 in horizontal. For the

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banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical: 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25° or 1 in vertical: 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure

The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 1.5 to 2 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and river-sides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out en masse, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls; only a weak formation causes more or less slipping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30′-40′ in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such construction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

Banking

Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of 1 silt and banked earth.

Abutments and Piers of Bridges

The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into the damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10-30 lb. per sq. in. In order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by the severe lesson of the 1923 catastrophe the Government has made it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30 per cent of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

Superstructures of Bridges

As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or re-inforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than

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30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water cushion. But those of high-way bridges with heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support consruction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support as adopted heretofore leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of ± 15° C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expense re-inforcement was not used.

Tunnels

The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2′ 6″ in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blocked the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete re-inforced with steel frames. But this means great increase of cost of tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels so far as circumstance permits.

Waterworks and Sewage

The extensive damage on waterworks in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake and the great bending movement that occurred ultimately resulted in the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of re-inforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under ground, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in their reconstruction.

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II. ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

General Observations

It may be stated at the outset that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$F = Ma = \frac{W}{g} = WK$, where M stands for "mass," W "weight" and *a* "maximum acceleration due to earthquake," and g "acceleration due to gravity," i.e. 9,800 mm/sec. 2″.

Except at places very close to the centre of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibration. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proportion to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of K in Tokyo as regards the September earthquake is represented as follows:

Up-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo	0.1
Down-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo	0.25

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or re-inforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than 1 to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the point of view of theory and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake proof system of construction of steel, re-inforced concrete and other buildings is to built them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be employed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance, some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor but with storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the aforementioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

(1) To protect the walls against their being compressed out of form, they should be braced or made of re-inforced concrete.

(2) The floors should be made as rigid as possible for which purpose re-inforced concrete answers very well.

Walls and Floors

By following the above mentioned principles both walls and floors should be secured against the attack of the lateral force. Any massive buildings can be made as rigid as one simple body or mass because the walls thus secured against the lateral force serve as a perpendicular canti-lever and the floor as monolithic conveying to the walls the lateral force of the earthquake vibrations which act on the floor. The walls sustain more or less shock of the lateral force thus conveyed by the floor in

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due proportion to the degree of its rigidity; and this can be ascertained through minute calculations. To illustrate, take an open bottomless box and a closed box of the same make, and place them on the floor or ground with their sides upward and press forcibly upon them. The former will be crushed easily and destroyed, while the latter will remain tight and unchanged in shape, to stand as one concrete substantial mass however hard you may press upon it. This is because of its superior rigidity on account of the bottom which acts as walls supporting the box and protecting it against the lateral force which most strongly acts at the end or corner of the walls. The explanation holds good in the case of buildings in which the extra force acts on the pillars connected with walls, and hence the pillars and the base supporting them must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and strong. Again, the base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connection of the pillars, because a partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

Based on the researches of the seismic disaster of September 1, 1923, the authorities revised the construction regulations as quoted below in part:

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

In case the walls of the building are made of stone or bricks, either steel beams or re-inforced concrete beams shall be provided at the top of the walls;

In steel buildings, the joints connecting the beams or other crosspieces with pillars shall be firmly fixed by using proper struts or panels or other skirting, except at the places where the walls are made of bracing or re-inforced concrete;

In steel buildings and re-inforced concrete buildings, they shall be provided with proper bracing or walls made of re-inforced concrete, etc. etc.;

In the calculation of the rigidity of the buildings, the unit of the horizontal vibrations of an earthquake shall be fixed at 0.1 degree and upwards.

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CHAPTER XXIV

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

1. POST

Organization:—There are three grades of Post Offices, namely 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, the first in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc., and the 3rd class in the provinces, where business is conducted on the contract system.

Japanese post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, and other places were all withdrawn in 1922, as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

Business Attended to by Post Office:—Besides ordinary matters relating to post and telegrams, our Post offices receive taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities, etc., on behalf of the Treasury. Since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from the over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 15th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post:—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

Air Mail Service

The system of air mail service in Japan dates from April 1925 when a regular air service was inaugurated on the three lines, i.e. Tokyo-Osaka, Osaka-Fukuoka and Sakai-Osaka-Imaharu lines, the last named line being extended to Oita (Kyushu) in May '26. The service on these lines was maintained thrice a week by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai (of the Asahi Shimbun), Japan Koku Kaisha and Japan Koku Yuso Kenkyusho respectively, under the State subsidy. On the establishment of the Japan Air Transport Co. which started a regular mail carrying business on the Tokyo-Fukuoka and Urusan-Dairen lines on April 1st, '29, the air mail service between Tokyo and Osaka and between Osaka and Kyushu hitherto conducted by the Tozai Teiki Koku-kai and two other concerns was discontinued and transferred to the new concern. At the same time the Government newly enacted the air mail regulations, which took effect the same day. Later with the inauguration of the service on the intermediate line between Fukuoka and Urusan (Chosen) on July 21 a direct connection of air mail service between Tokyo and Dairen via Chosen has been established, the time required for covering the distance by the air route being reduced to 1½ days from 4 days.

Then, from June 1 was commenced the conveyance of ordinary foreign mail matters and Japan-Manchuria mails by the newly opened air route.

For air mail matters an additional

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fee of 15 sen plus 3 sen (ordinary fee) for letters for each 4 momme or fraction thereof is charged in Japan proper, the rate to be doubled for letters between Japan proper and Chosen or Kwantung. Additional fees for mails to European countries, Persia and Turkey are 20 sen for each 20 grams or fraction thereof. Fees for those addressed to or sent via U.S.A. for each 20 grams and fraction thereof range as follows:—

	Post cards		Other mail matters
	Single	Return	
To U.S.A.	20 sen	40 sen	20 sen
„ Mexico	45 „	90 „	45 „
„ Canada	45 „	90 „	45 „
„ other countries.....	25 „	—	25 „

2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

A. TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

Length of Telegraph Lines

End of March	Aerial line		Underground		Submarine	
	ri	km.	ri	km.	ri	km.
1926	58,662	230,366	6,249	24,540	9,582	37,629
1927	58,811	230,951	8,926	35,052	9,785	38,126
1928	59,224	232,573	11,686	45,891	9,796	38,469

International Cable Service

The agreement made by Japan in 1870 with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. of Denmark for the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service expired in 1912, but in the same year the Company was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The Government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern Telegraph Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home and International

International Radio Service:—Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In Nov. 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America.

In March 1921 was installed the Iwaki Wireless Station (of the Communications Dept.) at Hara-no-machi, Fukushima pref., to take charge of direct communication with the two-American Continents and the ordinary wireless exchange service hitherto attended to by the Funabashi Station. The Iwaki Wireless Station now specializes in outgoing service, a new station established at Fukuoka-mura, Saitama pref., beginning to function in April 1927, to attend to messages

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coming from the American Continent.

From consideration of finance the Government approved the formation in April 1925 of the semi-official Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government supplied ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station.

The Japan Wireless Telegraph Co., which opened business of wireless service with America through the Iwaki Station early in 1928, extended the service to Europe on the completion, in April the same year, of a new radio station erected at Kaizo-mura, Mie pref. The station can receive at the same time wireless messages from six European stations, i.e. Nawen (Germany), Stantachise (France), Bordeaux (France), Rugby (England), Corta (Italy) and Warsaw (Poland). Compared with the former service, the new wireless transmission is a great improvement in respect of time and charges. Another wireless station was erected by the same concern early in 1929 exclusively for sending messages to Europe, at Kariya (Aichi pref.) it beginning to operate on April 15. With the completion of the station the direct connection of wireless communications between Japan and Europe has begun to function. The station is equipped with 820 ft. antena pole and 700 kilo high power Telefunken apparatus, claimed to be second to none the world over, the cost of construction being ¥5 millions.

The opening of the direct wireless communication system with Europe is indeed an epochal event in the history of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe. By the direct communication system the time covered in the transmission between Japan and Europe has been shortened to 1 hour from 3, while the rate of charges has been reduced by about 20%. Further the messages can now be despatched all day through, whereas under the former order the time of filing them were limited to certain fixed hours. Preparatory arrangements are already in progress for erecting a new station in the vicinity of Tokyo for sending out messages to South Seas and Australia.

Radio Telegram Fees:—Regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued in Mar. 1924 by the Minister of Communications. Fees are as follows:—

Monthly fee	Japanese text	European languages
¥140	Under 1,000 letters	Under 200 words
200	„ 1,500 „	„ 300 „
260	„ 2,000 „	„ 400 „

Wireless on Ships:—All Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of over 2,000 tons or carrying over 50 spuls on board are obliged to instal wireless apparatus; otherwise they cannot engage in either ocean or coastwise navigation. A fine not exceeding ¥2,000 is attached to the law, which is applicable also mutatis mutandis to foreign steamers coming under the above mentioned category in case they enter or leave the ports where the regulations is in force.

Wireless Connection with Manila.—The connection of wireless telegraph service between the Osaka Wireless Station and Manila Wireless Station was established in October 1927. Charges are 78 sen per word for ordinary messages and 26 for press messages.

Weather Reports by Wireless.—To make known weather conditions to the vessels at sea the Central Meteorological Observatory installed wireless apparatuses at the Okinawa meteorological station (Ryukyu). The work was completed in July '28 and the service was started in August same year. The station (denomination P.C.L.L.) is equipped with an apparatus of 15 kilo., capable of producing 4,000 metre wave, the messages sent out by the station reaching 1,500 miles circle and covering Hawaii, Kamchatka and Siam.

Lower Press Rates to U.S.A.:—By arrangement between the Communications Department, foreign telegraph concerns and the American Radio Corporation the press rates as regards the Corporation's service were lowered on November 1, 1926, as follows:—

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Japan-New York	45 sen per word	(former rate 60 sen)
Japan-San Francisco	36 sen per word	(former rate 54 sen)
Japan-Honolulu	24 sen per word	(former rate 44 sen)

Urgent Press Telegrams: — The urgent despatch of press telegrams was commenced in November '28, the service covering the inland messages and those to China. Fees are two times those for ordinary press telegrams.

Radio Stations:—At present there are in operation 15 Government and 6 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung leased territory, Taiwan, Karafuto and Chosen, and 7 in South Sea mandate islands. Those at sea number 50 Govt. and about 800 private. In May '27 a coast radio station was opened at Yokohama for exchanging messages with steamers at sea. Two new wireless plants were opened on the coast of the Japan Sea in April '29 for similar service, the one being the Hakodate wireless station and the other the Wakasa wireless station situated near Tsuruga.

B. TELEPHONE SERVICE

It was in December 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbering 282,221 at the end of 1922. As each applicant must deposit ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥3 millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. To obviate the inconvenience the authorities has adopted a "hasty installation" expedient the cost charged thereon being ¥1,400 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down by 30-50% since the innovation.

In 1929 the Government decided a telephone service expansion plan which was approved by the Diet and an outlay of about ¥584 millions spread over 12 years was voted for. The work is to be started in the course of the current fiscal year. Further, with a view to effect the direct connection of telephone communications between Japan proper and Chosen the Communications Dept. started in '29 the laying of submarine telephone lines between Yobiko (Saga pref.), Iki and Tsushima islands, the work to be extended to the Tsushima-Fusan section next year. At the same time the Chosen Government-General is to take up the work of the thorough connection of telephone system between Fusan and Keijo (Seoul).

Appended is a comparative table showing the length of telephone lines and number of subscribers for the past three years:—

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Length of Telephone Lines

	Aerial line		Underground		Submarine	
	ri	km.	ri	km.	ri	km.
1926	125,526	492,941	468,609	1,840,228	532	2,089
1927	133,504	524,263	549,536	2,156,028	730	2,867
1928	141,229	554,606	650,329	2,553,842	924	3,429

Number of Telephone Subscribers

	Sole subscribers	Joint subscribers	Extension subscribers	Total
1926	481,495	8,961	4,337	494,793
1927	538,764	9,690	4,103	552,557
1928	595,049	10,350	3,747	609,146

Wireless Exchange between Vessels and Land.—The system of the wireless telephone exchange between sailing vessels and land was inaugurated on Oct. 21st, 1928. At present the exchange service is attended to only by the telephone offices at Kobe, Moji, Hakodate and Wakasa, but it is to be gradually extended to the offices at Yokohama, Nagasaki and other principal ports. The exchange of wireless telephone communications is now possible between the steamers and land at those ports during about 6-7 hours before their arrival in and after their departure from the ports, this affording great convenience to traders, shippers, etc.

Radio Broadcasting

In 1925 broadcasting service was started in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, where private stations were established under the control of the Communications Department. At the instance of the Department the three corporations were merged in Aug. 1926 into one organization under the title of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Association. In April '28 the Association established four branch stations at Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai and Sapporo. The seven stations now operating are as follows:—

Stations	Denomination	Service started	Monthly fee	No. of listeners in July '28	No. of listeners in July '29
Tokyo	J O A K	Mar. '25	¥1.00	237,412	282,639
Osaka	J O B K	June '25	1.00	110,196	158,568
Nagoya	J O C K	July '25	1.00	45,122	53,126
Hiroshima	J O F K	Apr. '28	1.00	5,170	26,359
Kumamoto	J O G K	Apr. '28	1.00	7,690	22,233
Sendai	J O H K	Apr. '28	1.00	6,031	15,244
Sapporo	J O I K	Apr. '28	1.00	7,848	24,082

Besides, there is one broadcasting station in Keijo, Chosen, (est. in 1927; denomination J.O.D.K.), which, however, does not belong to the said Association. The number of listeners in was returned as 3,416 in July '27 and 5,892 in July '28. The Association contemplates the establishments of 2 branch stations at Hirosaki and Nagano next year and smaller stations at six other cities later.

3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings system was inaugurated in 1875. The law in force limits the amount of deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds the limit the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan proper was raised in April, 1915, from

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4.2% to 4.8% per annum.

The amount of deposits, which was in the neighborhood of ¥100 milllon in 1908, increased to ¥1,000 millions in 1923, to rise to ¥1,523 millions in 1925. Subsequent to the banking panic, the volume has made a striking advance despite the general economic depression.

The number of depositors, amount of deposits, etc. in the recent years are shown below:—

End of June	No. of depositors	Amount (Yen)	Per depositor (Yen)	Amount of refundment (Yen)
1927	34,038,270	1,523,037,800	44,74	1,098,204,382
1928	36,282,343	1,742,782,000	48.03	1,180,142,543
1929	37,118,177	1,918,195,000	51.69	653,948,909

Classified by occupation the deposits are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

	Agriculturists		School children		Trade people		Laborers and Employees	
	No. of person	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1927	11,130	379,940	5,785	80,686	3,293	170,552	2,376	72,972
1928	12,190	511,400	6,340	108,600	3,600	232,250	2,600	98,220
1929	13,090	624,500	6,800	132,660	3,870	283,620	2,790	111,970

4. STATISTICS ON POST, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of	Post offices				Telegraph offices	
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total	1st and 2nd class	others
1926	70	196	8,439	8,705	51	1,545
1927	70	203	8,511	8,784	41	1,647
1928	—	—	—	9,114	40	1,704

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28
Class 1. Sealed	838,936	868,044	800,297	969,742
Class 1. Unsealed	155,468	162,355	152,199	178,391
„ 2. Cards	2,529,475	2,925,363	2,428,248	2,938,105
„ 3. Periodicals	309,696	318,620	300,159	365,167
„ 4. Books	102,554	103,437	96,714	118,306
„ 4. Com. Papers	55,647	61,194	57,412	66,605
„ 4. Samples	11,336	11,787	11,174	13,041
„ 5. Seeds	7,092	7,324	6,936	8,383
Frank	109,825	108,282	121,055	205,542
Total	4,120,032	4,266,410	3,974,193	4,863,287
Increase rate (%).....	11.0	3.4	6.8	—
Per 10 population.....	697	714	665	—

The above statistics includes foreign mail matters, figures of which are tabulated hereunder:

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28
Letters	10,828	9,677	10,335	11,467	11,301
Cards	2,772	3,103	2,688	2,946	2,849
Printed matter	7,748	6,469	7,433	7,484	1,340
Commercial papers ...	40	81	59	74	103

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	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28
Samples	208	238	372	547	589
Frank	42	37	44	66	57
Total	21,640	19,603	20,954	22,584	22,236
No. arrived: Total....	30,021	26,465	29,555	35,092	36,507
Grand total	51,661	46,068	50,509	57,676	58,743
Increase rate %.....	23.9	10.8	9.6	14.2	—
per 100 population..	88	78	86	97	—

Telegrams (in 1,000)

Despatched:	1924–25	1925–26	of which wireless	1926–27	of which wireless	1927–28	of which wireless
Domestic (incl. Chinese):							
Charged	60,811	60,255	149	59,424	196	—	—
Frank	8,187	7,656	37	6,726	36	—	—
Total	69,038	67,911	187	66,150	233	58,599	291
Foreign:							
Charged	1,027	1,330	19	1,165	25	—	—
Frank	118	142	6	115	7	—	—
Total	1,146	1,473	25	1,280	32	1,154	40
Received:							
Domestic (incl. Chinese):							
Charged	60,890	60,298	61	59,544	75	—	—
Frank	9,419	9,322	73	8,870	92	—	—
Total	70,309	69,621	134	68,413	168	—	—
Foreign:							
Charged	1,060	1,340	8	1,211	12	—	—
Frank	131	151	3	122	4	—	—
Total	1,191	1,491	11	1,333	16	1,183	19
Grand Total:							
Charged	62,938	62,926	176	67,430	265	—	—
Frank	8,437	7,950	46	69,746	184	—	—
Total	71,375	70,876	222	17,176	449	—	—

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28
Ordinary	26,323	28,262	30,090	31,888	34,153
Registered	20,146	22,455	23,214	24,069	23,882
Declared	7	7	8	8	—
Frank	1,979	2,143	2,229	2,294	2,512
Grand total	48,457	52,869	55,441	58,253	60,552
Of which foregin.....	340	446	476	444	—
Increase rate %.....	5.6	9.1	5.1	5.1	—
Per 100 population.....	8.3	8.9	9.3	9.8	—

Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1924	34,939	¥965,603	34,472	¥971,565
1925	34,671	947,542	31,501	827,620
1926	34,784	951,551	34,738	951,911

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International Money Orders

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1924	60,794	¥4,622,639	144,288	¥8,538,607
1925	42,531	2,074,931	140,115	7,277,516
1926	44,888	2,176,230	140,578	7,104,475

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥1,000)

Dec.	Postage stamps	Post	Telephone	Telegraph	Total incl. others
1924	78,388	22,291	13,068	55,755	169,736
1925	82,242	23,687	13,208	90,204	209,618
1926	82,388	20,410	12,868	107,183	223,177

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥1,000)

Dec.	Salary	Working	Refundments	Total incl. others
1924	15,501	95,291	9,573	120,378
1925	14,802	98,447	9,199	122,462
1926	15,361	103,845	10,093	127,313

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CHAPTER XXV

RAILWAYS

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Statistical abstract of railway working in Japan is tabulated thus:—

	State-owned lines	Private lines
Operating lines	8,322 odd m.	8,231.26 km.
Passenger mileage	12,400,000,000	2,631,916,551 kw.
Passenger earnings	¥234,006,137	¥170,974,125
Goods mileage	7,600,000,000	485,147,231 km.
Goods earnings	¥210,178,548	¥24,553,385
Capital invested	¥2,907,004,129	*¥1,073,036,450

N.B.—*The figure excludes tramways for which ¥2,300,659 thousand was invested as returned in 1927-28.

It was in 1907 that the nationalization plan was effected and the Government acquired 2,823 miles out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. and thus removed various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working.

The railway finance is completely independent of the General Budget and other State accounts, and for stabilizing matters pertaining to construction and improvement it is stipulated in the Government Railway Account Law that all the capital expenditure for railway construction, improvement and railway stores should be met with operating revenues. Only in case the railway show a loss and revenues are insufficient to cover new construction and maintenance, is the Management authorized to raise a public loan or incur any indebtedness at the charge of the special Railway Account.

Though working under serious handicap, for the lines are of narrow gauge, the Railway Management is doing its best to carry out innovations as regards speed, comfort and safety. One of the features of the State traffic service, for instance, is noted for its punctuality, the schedules being strictly observed and the trains working always on time. Another is the low level of fare tariff which stands as it was before the Great War, though the market prices of commodities have risen by 150 to 200%.

The private railways now existing are those intended for local transportation, and are granted subsidies under the Local Railway Law.

General Statistics of Railways

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic: State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch.
1924	7,350.54	2,658.28	10,009.02
1925	7,558.44	2,855.70	10,414.34
1926	7,837.08	3,047.26	10,884.34
1927	8,007.69	3,320.48	11,328.37
1928	8,322.70	———	———

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Year ended March	State railways: Capital invested from beginning (Yen)	State railways: Profit percent. to capital	Private railways open to traffic: Capital (Yen)	Private railways open to traffic: Profit percent. to cost of construction
1924	2,149,783,769	8.5	495,916,997	8.1
1925	2,323,210,254	8.8	592,995,605	7.9
1926	2,500,154,609	8.8	668,082,042	7.2
1927	2,688,669,616	7.9	783,242,592	7.2
1928	2,907,004,129	7.7	1,073,036,450	7.1

II. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Administration and Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

On March 31st, 1928, the staff comprised 206,431 officers and employees, classified as under.

Superintending officers and engineers	961
Clerks and junior engineers	20,991
Employees	74,438
Subordinate employees	110,041
Total	206,431
Increase over the previous year	5,931

Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1928 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

Division	Route: Single track m. ch.	Route: Double track m. ch.	Route: Triple m. ch.	Route: Total incl. others m. ch.	Tracks: Main m. ch.	Tracks: Total incl. others m. ch.
Tokyo	1,050.56	548.50	1.63	1,694.61	2,537.01	3,799.38
Nagoya	1,362.87	314.21	11.16	1,688.24	2,024.77	2,946.96
Kobe	1,905.45	435.87	——	2,369.39	2,889.46	3,983.02
Moji	1,984.24	343.65	7.66	2,339.65	2,710.95	3,806.64
Sendai	2,734.77	26.85	1.87	2,763.49	2,794.08	3,785.69
Sapporo	2,302.66	213.17	——	2,515.83	2,728.99	3,647.47
Total	11,340.55	1,882.23	22.32	13,371.21	15,685.27	21,969.17
Do. 1926-27	10,917.19	1,864.99	20.38	12,887.40	15,060.44	20,974.23

Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, End of Mar., 1928

Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Main Island:	
Ban-etsu line	181.3
Central "	304.5
Hokuroku "	367.3
Kwansai "	363.2
O-u "	442.2
Riku-u "	102.6
San-in "	467.4
San-yo "	604.1
Shin-etsu "	333.4
Sobu "	267.9
Tohoku "	1,172.2
Tokaido "	619.7
U-etsu "	179.4
Kyushu:	
Chikuho line	77.0
Kagoshima "	464.6

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Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Nagasaki line	143.7
Nippo "	421.9
Shikoku:	
Kochi line	35.7
Sanuki "	136.6
Takamatsu-Tokushima "	17.2
Tokushima "	52.9
Hokkaido:	
Abashiri line	228.8
Hakodate "	345.4
Muroran "	147.6
Nayoro "	97.0
Nemuro "	366.2
Rumoi "	52.9
Soya "	281.2
Total	8,322.7

Traffic Results

Passenger traffic.—The fare scale was adopted in 1920. It fixes the 3rd class fare for a mile at 2.5 sen up to 50 miles, 2.1 under 100 miles, 1.7 under 200 miles, 1.4-1 under 500 miles and 1.0 above 500 miles. The 2nd and 1st class fare are twice and three times respectively as 3rd class.

Passenger Earnings (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
1st class	1,981	1,048	1,012	946	859
2nd class	25,898	25,667	24,147	23,775	23,739
3rd class	187,691	195,520	200,697	203,946	209,408
Total	214,570	222,236	225,855	228,667	234,006

Passengers Carried, etc.

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000)	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Miles per day Pass. per mile	Pass. per train mile
1924	576,472	10,669,134	18.5	4,130	216.1
1925	635,454	11,250,551	17.7	4,182	209.2
1926	677,086	11,645,140	17.2	4,183	206.2
1927	735,706	11,953,203	16.2	4,174	197.9
1928	789,949	12,461,372	15.8	4,211	191.2

Goods traffic.—The freight tariff varies according to classes of goods and mode of loading. The former comprises 5 classes 1st to 5th and the latter 2 kinds, i.e. piece and carload. The rate for carrying 100 kin (about 133 lbs.) for the first 5 miles is ¥0.075 for the 1st class piece goods and ¥0.50 per ton of 1st class carload goods.

Goods Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Ordinary	40,302	41,633	42,743	44,147	40,008
Express	2,230	2,035	1,921	701	7,998
Carload	134,032	149,362	152,504	155,367	162,173
Total	176,564	193,030	197,168	200,215	210,179

Goods Hauled

Year ended March	Tonnage of goods hauled (1,000)	Ton. of goods hauled 1 mile (1,000)	Aver. miles of goods hauled per ton	Ton-miles per day per mile	Goods per train-mile
1924	64,782	6,392,329	98.7	2,452	184.7
1925	70,057	7,047,680	100.6	2,598	190.4
1926	71,939	7,226,687	100.5	2,574	199.3
1927	73,603	7,265,266	98.7	2,516	210.3
1928	77,384	7,616,837	98.4	2,552	215.9

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Principal items of goods handled are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year 1928, the 70 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 64,629,473 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,955	(1,000 tons)	Ballast	4,898	(1,000 tons)
Wheat	727	"	Coal	23,848	"
Timber	6,690	"	Minerals	29,928	"
Charcoal	1,457	"	Fertilizers	3,334	"
Stone	1,282	"	Cement	1,641	"

Finance

As mentioned elsewhere the railway finance is independent of the other State accounts, and all the disbursements are to be met with the receipts, while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are appropriated out of the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from the Government general account. The capital investment at the end of the year ending March 1928 amounted to ¥2,907,004,129, while the fixed property aggregated in value ¥2,858,794,454.

Working Revenue and Expenses

Year ended March	Revenue Yen 1000	Expenses Yen 1000	Profits Yen 1000	Per mile per day worked (Yen) Revenue	Expenses	Profits
1924	443,355	261,242	182,113	169.55	99.91	69.64
1925	470,931	266,233	204,699	173.41	98.03	75.38
1926	480,451	259,440	221,011	170.10	92.34	78.66
1927	484,083	270,839	213,244	167.49	93.71	73.78
1928	506,445	281,988	224,457	169.54	94.40	95.14

Working Revenue Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1924	255,284	181,182	443,355
1925	264,726	199,257	470,927
1926	268,223	204,434	480,451
1927	271,249	205,078	484,083
1928	278,953	220,285	506,445

Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1926	1927	1928
General	9,224	9,438	5,807
Maintenance of way and works	54,939	58,074	47,715
" of equipments	26,330	27,228	27,506
Transportation	73,517	75,752	78,796
Traffic	80,378	85,226	91,653
Shipping	7,948	7,416	6,980
Total incl. others.....	259,440	270,839	281,988

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Additional works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Net profit
1924	6,386	354	62,858	2,219	110,264
1925	6,218	377	65,295	2,989	129,819
1926	5,685	334	67,932	4,153	143,259
1927	5,443	433	71,139	4,963	130,902
1928	5,644	450	74,629	5,295	138,168

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Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year ended March	Construction (Yen)	Improvement (Yen)
1924	64,496,320	121,013,097
1925	57,291,734	132,640,787
1926	44,772,191	145,409,079
1927	47,953,430	153,274,029
1928	49,216,913	156,244,969

Railway Stores and Materials

Some amount of railway materials is purchased from foreign manufacturers, but it is yearly decreasing as shown by the figures given below. The State railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo.

The materials under contract for supply in the past few years were as follows (1,000):—

	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1924	156,662	5,209	161,871	3.2
1925	166,273	7,063	173,336	4.2
1926	155,006	3,069	158,075	1.9
1927	170,805	3,273	174,078	1.9
1928	162,035	1,653	163,687	1.0

Rolling Stock

Types of the steam locomotives used on the Government railways are Mogul-4-6-0 and Pacific -4-6-2 superheated tenders for passenger trains, and consolidation-2-8-0 and Mikado -2-8-2 superheated tenders for freight trains. Mogul -2-8-0 came in use in 1914 and 670 locomotives of this type are pulling ordinary passenger trains. Of the total stock of passenger carriages, bogie cars claim 70%, while 4-wheel cars represent only 30%. The former are for the most part corridor cars with centre aisle, except a small number of sleeping cars of compartment type.

A special feature as regards the rolling stock is that after 1926 the side framing both of passenger carriages and covered goods wagons has been built of steel instead of wood for the greater safety of passengers and goods, though this innovation has made them 8% heavier. The repair work is marked by high efficiency. In the Government shops a locomotive receives complete overhauling in 5.9 days on an average, a data almost unknown elsewhere.

Automatic Coupling.—Up to 1925 both screw and buffer couplings were in use except in Hokkaido. In view of the frequent casualties which befell coupler hands whilst at work and the breakage of trains due to weakness of screw couplers, the adoption of powerful automatic couplers was decided upon, and after some years' preliminary work the innovation was carried out on July 17, 1925 upon vehicles in service in the Mainland, while for Kyushu region the change was effected on July 20. The vehicles thus re-coupled numbered 41,661 in all, the cost amounting to about 25 million

Number of Locomotives

Year ended March 31	Steam: Tank	Steam: Tender	Electric	Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine
1924	1,180	2,617	50	3,847	259,110	67.3
1925	1,209	2,707	65	3,981	271,859	68.3
1926	1,168	2,662	77	3,907	274,716	70.3
1927	1,158	2,718	89	3,965	285,989	72.1
1928	1,179	2,843	92	4,114	338,577	82.3

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Number of Passenger Carriages

Year ended March	No.				Seat. Cap'y	
	Bogie	4-wheel	Trams and motor cars	Total	Total	Av'ge per car
1924	5,336	3,695	462	9,493	477,035	50.3
1925	5,927	3,484	642	10,053	523,046	52.0
1926	6,424	3,150	734	10,308	551,451	43.5
1927	6,947	2,289	822	10,058	560,313	55.7
1928	7,578	2,267	921	10,766	603,918	55.2

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	Number			Capacity (ton)	
	Covered	Open	Total	Total	Av'ge per vehicle
1924	29,789	27,021	56,810	692,362	12.2
1925	30,626	27,256	57,882	712,559	12.3
1926	31,705	27,902	59,607	744,032	12.4
1927	33,691	28,206	61,897	774,748	12.5
1928	35,312	28,899	64,211	815,491	12.7

Construction and Operation

Railway Construction Law.—First enacted in 1891, and revised in 1922, the Law embraces a construction program for 149 lines with an aggregate length of 6,349 miles, the period for completing each line and its cost to be determined by the Diet. Total length now provided for is 5,256 miles of which 835 is under construction at an estimated outlay of ¥200,000 per miles on an average. The yearly extension is about 250 miles with more or less elasticity according to the financial policy of the Administration of the day.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 18 tunnels of over 2,500 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is now the longest, 15,276 ft., but there are two tunnels much longer than the Sasago, i.e. the Shimidzu tunnel 31,831 ft. on the Joetsu line, about to be completed at cost of ¥6,500,000 after about 8 years work. It is the 7th longest in the world. The Tanna tunnel 25,614 ft. on the Atami line is of wide notoriety on account of tough engineering work.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Gov-

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ernment Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of sleepers is 8" × 5½ × 66'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphylum, "sen," beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge Work.—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The maximum carrying capacity of a train on the Tokaido and San-yo lines is 475 tons for the passenger traffic and 900 tons for the freight traffic. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, being 43 miles an hour. In the long distance running, the typical record is that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki 702.8 which is covered in 23 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train, and in 22. 55. by the down train.

Train operation.—The average number of trains run per day per mile is 32.9 throughout the system, while the vehicles coupled per train number on an average 14.6 for a passenger and 33.9 for a goods train. On all double-track sections, the Shinagawa-Yokohama section (exclusives of electric car line), Tokaido line, heads the list in point of frequency of runs with 82 runs each way, while the Kanazawa-Tsubata section, Hokuriku main line, stands first on the list of single-track sections with 36 runs, Yokogawa-Karuizawa section, on the Shin-etsu main line, ranking second with 25 runs.

Ferry Service between Aomori and Hakodate.—The adoption of automatic couplers on the Government lines in August, 1925, was followed by a radical improvement in the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate.

It should be stated that freight car ferries were already running between the Main Island and Kyushu and Shikoku, but before the change of couplers similar facilities were impossible between the Main Island and Hokkaido, owing to the distance, 60 nautical miles from Aomori to Hakodate, and the sea also being often very rough. Four sister ships each of 3,500 tons, with 17 knots speed were accordingly built and put in service on August 1, 1925, to make four trips daily in both directions. They cost ¥1,600,000 and the total spent on the four boats and equipment at the terminal ports amounted to ¥4,800,000.

Electrification

The electrified sections now operated by the State railways are the steep Usui Pass section of the Shin-etsu line, the portion of heavy trunk lines in and near Tokyo and its suburban loop lines.

Lines in and around Tokyo.—The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central line. The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kokubunji on the other. Next the Yamate line, which is a suburban loop line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910.

To meet the ever-increasing traffic all the suburban service has since been electrified, the total mileage reaching about 60.

Tokyo-Yokohama-Sakuragicho (Keihin line)	19.2	m.
Tokyo-Kokubunji (Central line)	19.5	"
Tokyo-Tabata-Ikebukuro-Shinagawa (Loop line)	17.5	"
Ikebukuro-Akabane	3.5	"
Total	59.7	"

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All the sections are of double track. 325 motor cars and 438 trailers are operating at intervals of between 4 and 8 minutes, each train being composed of 4-7 bogie cars.

Tokaido Line.—The electrification of Numazu-Osaka-Akashi, a distance of 299.9 miles was planned completion within the period of 1923-1928 at an estimated cost of ¥21,983,000. As the first step the section between Tokyo and Odawara, 52 miles including the branch line from Ofuna to Yokosuka, was taken in hand in August 1922. Though the progress of the work was seriously delayed by the earthquake of 1923, it was brought to completion in Aug., 1925, the total mileage being made up as follows:—

Tokyo-Ofuna-Odawara	52.1 m.
Ofuna-Yokosuka (branch)	10.0 "
Total	61.1 "

These sections are double-tracked at present, to be quadrupled in near future. The electric locomotives used number 59, while the power for operating them amounts to 37,200 k.w., of which 12,000 k.w. is supplied by the Government plant at Akabane, 25,200 k.w. is purchased from private cos. Altogether 10 substations with total capacity of 82,800 k.w. are in operation, and 6 other substations with an aggregate volume of 42,000 k.w. are being built.

Schemes on Program.—The main lines radiating from Tokyo are to be electrified in near future. They represent 93.2 miles in all, of which 51.7 are now in course of conversion. The Hachioji-Kofu section, 53 miles, which is of steep gradient and full of tunnels, is also to be changed to electric traction, as the district commands good supply of cheap current. An important item of the electrification project is the erection of a 60,000 k.w. steam power plant near Tsurumi on the Tokyo-Yokohama line, and a 84,000 k.w. water power plant on the River Shinano that traverses the central region of middle Japan.

The Usui Pass.—The Abt rackrail system section across the Usui Pass is located 3,009 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level reaches 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 28 electric locomotives for the regular train service, a couple of them being used for pulling each train. The power is supplied by the power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

III. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.—The service was established in 1st April, 1910, between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Ussuri Railway line (the Maritime Province).

Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

Restored Trans-Siberian Through Passenger Service.—After the suspension lasting about 14 years the Trans-Siberian through passenger service

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was reopened on Aug. 1, 1927, as trust business of the German tourist agency Derutra, represented in Japan by the Japan Tourist Bureau. Services and approximate fares between London and Tokyo are as follows:—

London to Tokyo	No. of services	Days required
Via Fusan route	Twice weekly	17 days
" Dairen route	Twice weekly	18-19 days
" Vladivostok route	Once weekly	20 days

Fares including Express and Sleeping-berth charges.

	1st class	2nd class
London to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan)	$340	$230
Paris to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan)	$330	$225
Berlin to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan)	$295	$195
Moscow to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan)	$230	$145

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, 20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips. Three routes are available, via Chosen, Shanghai (single trips only) and Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (30% dis. for railways and 10 for steamships).—The service started in Oct. 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section either via Pukow or Hankow but preferring to cover it by rail.

(C) Party travellers—ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(D) Through Parcel service—participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

IV. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

As mentioned elsewhere, the privately owned railways in Japan proper are all of local importance. At the end of March, 1928, 130 used steam as motive power, 73 electric, and 26 steam and electricity combined. During the year ending at the same date 44 local railways with a total length of 385 kilometres were opened to business. Lines under construction but not yet opened to traffic totalled 269 with 5,663 km. projected. The number of new charters to private railway companies granted by the Government during the year, totalled 106 with an aggregate length of 1,683 km. and an estimated capital amounting to ¥246,412,796. There were 5 private lines with 239 km. purchased by the State during the same period.

Below are given the results of working of the local railways in the year ended March 31, 1928, compared with the two preceding years:—

Year ended Mar.	1928	1927	1926
Number of railways	219	219	202
Open lines (km.)	5,497.47	5,371.55	4,904.19
Capital invested (¥1,000)	1,073,036	766,612,592	668,082,042
Cost of construction	581,978,492	492,086,083	395,847,657
Revenue (yen)	68,676,905	61,548,146	61,564,176
Working expenses (yen)	37,715,019	34,267,864	34,269,061
Profit (yen)	30,961,886	27,280,282	27,295,115
Percentage of profit to cost of construction	7.1	7.2	7.5

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Year ended Mar.	1928	1927	1926
Locomotives	745	822	809
Passenger carriages	3,299	2,762	2,689
Goods wagons	10,561	9,439	9,380
Passengers carried	269,921,424	233,826,575	231,817,720
Passengers carried one mile (in 1,000)	——	11,653,203	11,645,130
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)	42,098,771	37,821,032	36,869,384
Goods hauled (kg.)	21,047,781	18,771,620	18,055,368
Goods hauled one mile (kg.)	——	7,265,266,466	7,226,686,969
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)	20,687,867	18,921,175	18,869,384
Train kilometres	24,434,292	23,179,924	21,986,911
Vehicle kilometres locomotives	69,753,659	57,173,651	51,278,997
" " passengers	153,268,417	141,447,809	129,629,299
" " goods	107,600,104	97,960,985	93,688,476
Employees	32,920	29,456	29,821
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	——	10,416,094	10,062,833

Leading Local Railways in Japan (on July 1st, '27)

Title		Office	Length of lines open Kilometres	Motive power	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up cap. (Yen 1,000)
Bantan	Rly.	Kakogawa	90.45	steam	3.6	6,000
Chichibu	"	Kumagai	63.88	elect. & steam	3.6	12,000
Chugoku	"	Okayama	79.20	steam	3.6 2.6	4,300
Fuji-Minobu	"	Tokyo	87.57	elect. & steam	3.6	16,000
Geibi	"	Hiroshima	90.97	steam	3.6	6,000
Hokkaido	"	Tokyo	129.81	"	3.6	10,000
Ibigawa Elect.	"	Tokyo	57.76	elect.	3.6	18,500
Iwate Keiben	"	Hanamaki	65.48	steam	2.6	1,500
Iyo	"	Matsuyama	41.75	elect. & steam	3.6 2.6	28,312
Kokura	"	Kokura	24.66	steam	3.6	4,520
Musashino	"	Hanno	45.27	steam & elect.	3.6	6,000
Nagoya	"	Nagoya	115.40	electric	3.6	14,500
Nankai	"	Osaka	125.97	electric	3.6	70,000
Omi	"	Aonami	44.88	elect. & steam	3.6	1,500
Shimabara	"	Shimabara	42.41	steam	3.6	1,200
Tobu	"	Tokyo	243.92	elect. & steam	3.6	50,000
Tsukuba	"	Makabe	40.23	" "	3.6	1,500

V. TRAMWAYS

At the end of the year ended March 1928, there were 158 tramways in Japan proper, consisting of 93 electric (1,945 km.), 28 steam (363 km.) 17 gas (234 km.), 18 horse power (181 km.) and 9 human power (44 km.). During the same year 28 tramways with a total length of 161 km. were newly opened to business, while 26 with 315 km. were granted charters. Tramways under construction at the same date totalled 102 with 1,162 km. to be constructed, including 80 electric and 7 steam lines. The main part of the tramways in operation are electric lines for suburban and interurban traffic.

The following shows the results of working for the past few years.

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Year ended March	1926	1927	1928
No. of tramways	151	155	157
Total length of lines (km.)	2,540.53	2,684.29	2,758.84
Capital invested (¥1,000)	1,653,400	1,950,346	2,156,592
Cost of construction (¥1,000)	555,470	581,999	645,186
Working revenue (¥1,000)	129,099	130,422	137,064
Working expenses (¥1,000)	75,806	75,187	77,949
Profit (¥1,000)	53,293	55,235	59,115
% of profit to cost of construction	9.7	9.6	9.4
Locomotives	219	245	262
Passenger carriages	6,436	6,563	6,889
Goods wagons	2,318	2,285	2,287
Passengers carried (1,000)	1,714,686	1,738,044	1,800,126
Receipts from passenger traffic (¥1,000)	117,616	118,689	124,623
Goods hauled (1,000 kg.)	2,107	2,160	1,974
Receipts from goods traffic (¥1,000)	2,893	2,763	2,642
Kilometres of vehicles run (1,000)			
Passenger carriages	289,198	293,826	323,388
Goods wagons	8,569	13,334	12,639
Employees	35,999	54,999	57,933

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

Tokyo.—The system as existing at the end of December 1928 comprised 42 sections with total mileage of 203.2 and 374 stops. The cars totalled 1,628, i.e. 298 4-wheelers, and 1,330 bogie cars. The working staff numbered 6,094 including 3,745 conductors and 2,349 motor-men. The fare is uniform 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket. Reduced fare of 10 sen for return ticket is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures at the end of December 1928 were:—total working mileage 62.4, number of cars 769 made up of 230 4-wheel, 150 ordinary bogie, and 389 low-floor bogie cars; staff 3,346, consisting of 1,284 motor-men and 1,962 conductors.

The working results for the two cities in the year ending December 1928 were as follows:—

	No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Vehicle mileage in 1000 (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Passengers carried (in 1000)		Receipts (Yen 1000)	
	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Total	427,419	200,350	64,656	22,309	446,166	305,368	29,204	17,251
Av. per day	1,168	549	118	161	1,219	837	80	47

VI. AUTOMOBILES AS AUXILIARY OR RIVALS

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

State railways and private railway carriers find their business menaced by automobile conveyance. In 1926 the motor-bus service operating in the railway zones is believed, as computed on conservative basis, to have realized result as follows:—

No. of passengers carried, 5,286,415; passenger mileage, 44,730,887; average 14,483 passengers and 122,550 mileage. Now compared with the volume of passenger traffic of State and private railways for 1925, counting only travellers booked 25 m. or under and excluding season-ticket users, the foregoing motor-bus returns correspond to 1.7%. This by itself does not seem formidable, though the percentage must have risen much higher since then.

The State Rlys researches, from

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which these data are quoted, next proceed to take up the subject of how far the automobile service acts as auxiliary organ of transport to State Rlys and how far as rival.

	Total volume of pass. traffic	Volume of affected traffic	Percent.
Passenger	120,254,527	5,286,415	—
Ave. per diem	329,464	14,483	4.4%
Passenger mileage	563,167,815	44,730,887	—
Ave. per diem	1,542,922	122,550	7.9%

The motor-bus service operating in the railway zone may practically be considered as auxiliary facilities of transport so far as regards the State lines, but this relation between the two services presents a considerable difference when comparison is made on freight service.

	Total rly. tonnage	Affected tonnage	Percent
Tonnage	1,477,592	731,201	—
Ave. per diem	4,048	2,003	49.5%
Ton mileage	22,130,271	10,077,032	—
Ave. per diem	60,631	27,608	45.6%

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that as regards freight service automobiles function almost equally as auxiliary and rival.

Business Results of Automobile Service Running Parallel to Railways

Though accurate data on this subject are out of question, the inquiries carried out by the State rlys on what is deemed as the most rellable factors of computation show that the automobiles operating parallel are represented by the following figures as to volume of business:—

Working results of automobiles operating parallel to State lines and private lines:—

	Passengers carried	Passenger mileage	Tonnage hauled	Ton mileage
Parallel to State rlys	5,286,415	44,730,887	731,201	10,077,032
Parallel to private rlys	13,029,586	108,579,881	140,657	1,931,059
Total	18,316,001	153,310,768	871,858	12,008,901

Traffic Receipts of Parallel-operating Automobiles

	Passenger receipts	Freight receipts	Total (Yen)
Parallel to State rlys	1,057,283	1,243,042	2,300,325
Parallel to private rlys	6,096,434	266,477	6,362,911
Total	7,153,717	1,509,529	8,663,246

The foregoing figures sufficiently indicate how hard pressed are the private lines by the aggressive automobiles running in close juxtaposition. Indeed were it not for the Government guarantee of 7% profit granted to local private lines no small number of them would find it hard to keep their business going. The latest shift made by some 12 of them is the replacement of either the steam or electric engines with more economic gasoline engine. The enormous difference in the most important item of initial cost between the motor vehicle business and the steam or electric-worked service is more than enough to show how handicapped the latter is in its competition with the more elastic lighter car traffic. Thus for laying one mile of railway a sum anything around ¥200,000 is to be consolidated, while for undertaking the automobile service with five or six vehicles ¥30,000 would be

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enough. Even if a special road for exclusive use of the motor traffic is to be constructed the cost required would be a third of what is for the regular railway service. Till quite recently it has been the policy of the supervising authorities to refuse charter to promoters of railway traffic, steam or electric, when the distance to be operated is under 5 m., but the permission limit will soon be raised, it is understood, to ten times as long.

Increase of Automobiles in Recent Years

The growing popularity of automobiles recently either for private use or for commercial purposes is really striking, as shown in the following tables:—

	No. of cars	Increase	%
1923	12,765	2,121	14.0
1924	27,237	14,472	113.0
1925	32,027	4,790	18.0
1926	40,070	8,043	25.0
1927	51,375	11,305	——

For the decrease in 1923 the disastrous earthquake-fire in Tokyo-Yokohama districts in Sept. 1923 is responsible.

The number in 1926 amounts to one car per 1,400 people.

Classified into the two main divisions of riders and lorries the figures are as follows:—

	Riders	Lorries
1923	10,776	2,099
1924	18,951	8,282
1925	22,602	9,425
1926	27,959	12,097
1927	24,970	10,832

The rate of increase during the six years ending 1926 makes this show:—

Riders increased ..... 16,731 or 3,346 per year, i.e. 149%
Lorries " ..... 11,208 " 2,212 " " " 126%

Government Motor-car Transport Project

Confronted with a question whether to carry out the extention, as prescribed, of the State lines to be laid in most cases in remote places with little hope of satisfactory return in near future, or whether to adopt motor-car transport service as substitute for the projected extension, the Railway authorities have made thorough enquiry into the relative merit of the two modes of transport. This enquiry have revealed interesting fact concerning the situation of motor-car transport service conducted as private enterprise. Represented in figures the enterprise extends 42,799 miles of which the two shortest occupy a little over one half, as follows:—

Under 10 miles, 15,525 m.; under 15 m., 7,711 m.; total 23,236 m. On the other hand the service under 50 m. represents 1,615 m. and that over 50 m. 4,216 m. The number of private motor-car carries amounts to 3,000.

The motor-car net as projected by the Government aggregates roughly 10,000 m. which is already covered by the private routes in operation. The important question that arises is what to do with those routes to be overlapped by the Government project.

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VII. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

For the purpose of introducing Japan to foreign countries, the Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Japanese Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists. The Bureau affords special facilities gratis to tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to places of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. For the convenience of tourists utilizing the organization, the Bureau also conducts tourist business in general, booking for railways and steamers to points at home and abroad, selling travellers' checks, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Keijo, Taihoku, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Manchuli, Peking, Tientsin, Shanfihai, New York, etc.

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CHAPTER XXVI

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

I. SHIPPING

Introductory Remarks

Genius of Japanese Seafaring People.—The insular position of the country would suggest to everybody that the seafaring propensity must have been well developed in our country. So it was, for from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South Seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.—Scantily gifted by nature, and especially limited as to resources and territorial area, it is imperative for Japan to push on her maritime enterprises, so that she may round off the balance of international account with the proceeds of the carrying trade. This is of special importance to our national economy when it is remembered that Japan has earned on an average some ¥120 millions met per annum from this source from the experience of the last three or four years.

Sailing Vessels.—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan is marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, is really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons constitute about 60 per cent. of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and colonies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

Shipping Subsidies.—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries, having been considerably decreased in recent years. Then the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom.

Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanese seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen would attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

Import Dues on Vessels in Kwantung.—Hitherto the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung

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leased territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April '25 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwangtung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in marine transportation of travellers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business headquarters there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.—A Bill providing for compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 2,000 gross tons, also those carrying over 50 passengers, was passed by the Diet in 1925, and was enacted on Nov. 1, 1926.

Number and Tonnage of Registered Vessels

In the following table vessels registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Chosen and Taiwan are included.

	Steamships		Sailing Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1924	3,143	3,520,748	13,891	891,135
1925	3,187	3,496,262	14,084	883,353
1926	3,547	3,995,195	14,855	899,342
1927	3,561	4,010,381	14,902	899,233
1928	3,659	4,161,813	15,519	907,487

Those registered in Japan proper only at end of 1928 were 3,287 steamers (3,670,097 tons) and 14,257 sailing vessels (866,922 tons).

Ships Classified

Those steamers were returned as follows at the end of 1928.

(The figures exclusive of vessels registered in Korea, Formosa and Kwantung District):—

By Age, (at end of 1928)

Japan proper:	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Under 10 years	1,315	1,613,502
" 15 "	632	829,189
" 25 "	722	586,352
Over 25 "	579	680,376
Unknown	73	44,346
Total	3,321	3,753,765

By Speed (1,000 tons and over, at end of 1928)	No.	Tonnage
Under 14 knots	670	1,961,032
" 16 "	197	1,046,928
" 18 "	40	297,331
" 20 "	6	33,898
21-20 knots	5	40,572
Total	918	3,379,761

By Kinds (1,000 tons and over, at end of 1927)	Number	Tonnage (gross tons)
Passenger and Cargo carriers	213	873,580
Cargo boats	638	2,275,937
Oil tankers	7	40,097
Rly ferry boats	15	42,025
Cable layers	3	7,183
Storage ships	8	12,516

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	Number	Tonnage (gross tons)
Patrol ship	1	2,342
Dredgers	2	2,458
Floating crab cannery ships	16	38,176
Total	903	3,294,314

The number and tonnage of vessels newly registered in Japan proper during 1927 are as follows:—

	Steamers		Sailing vessels	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Newly built at home	99	75,344	511	23,434
Newly built abroad	3	906	—	——
Imported	28	93,359	—	——
Others	19	7,321	439	16,630
Total	149	170,930	950	40,064

During the year 108 steamers aggregating 78,080 tons, and 501 sailing vessels aggregating 33,006 tons were struck out from register, these having been wrecked, lost, sold to foreign countries or disposed of otherwise. The net result was an increase of 61,720 tons in steamers and a decrease of 6,975 tons in sailers.

Leading Shipowners

The latest available registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 30,000 tons gross is as follows:—

Leading shipowners (beginning of June, 1929)

Owners	No. S.S.	Gross Tons
N.Y.K. (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)	94	603,823
O.S.K. (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)	141	478,291
K.K.K. (International S.S. Co.)	56	303,513
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)	47	137,031
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	28	92,123
Dep't of Finance, Railway, etc	73	110,033
Kawasaki S.S. Co	24	76,447
Y.K.K. (Yamashita S.S. Co.)	10	41,633
Tatsuma S.S. Co.	15	62,921
Nisshin S.S. Co. (Japan-China S.S. Co.)	26	49,296
Hiromi Shoji Kaisha	9	35,827
Dairen S.S. Co	25	67,560
Katsuda S.S. Co	7	29,096
Nihon Kyodo	6	34,547
Toyo S.S. Co	10	58,367
Kawasaki Dockyards	16	95,755
Mitsubishi Co.	5	33,026

Shipping Sales during 1927

44 Vessels ..... d.w. 264,519 tons

PRICE

	Medium sized s.s.			Large s.s.		
	New	Moderately old	Old	New	Moderately old	Old
Minimum per ton d.w.	¥120	¥30	¥30	¥140	¥30	¥20
Maximum " " "	150	70	60	190	70	40

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ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, at the end of Jan. 1929, vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean voyage numbered 1,026 with 3,756,587 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

Lines	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Coastwise	329	447,416
Vladivostok	22	62,951
Korea	48	84,383
North China	75	217,750
Central China	61	195,211
Formosa	48	122,565
South China	22	96,318
Oceania	5	55,506
Java	29	127,282
Straits S't'ments	7	31,377
India	53	303,131
Australia	26	132,584
Europe	58	485,064
East Africa	4	23,213
N. America (Eastern Coast)	56	53,598
N. America (Western Coast)	124	831,958
S. America (Eastern Coast)	12	82,140
S. America (Western Coast)	4	35,992
Others	48	123,654
Total	1,026	3,756,587

Regular Oversea Service

According to the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Carrying company
European	Yokohama-London	11	26	N. Y. K.
Australian	Yokohama-Melbourne	3	12	"
North American	Kobe-San Francisco	3	14	"
North American	Kobe-Seattle	3	14	"
South American	East coast	5	10	O. S. K.
South American	West coast	4	8	N. Y. K.
Africa	Kobe-Durban	4	12	O. S. K.
South Seas	Kobe-Sourabaya	4	20	Nanyo Yusen
Near East Calls	Smyrna, Constantinople Piraeus, Alexandria	8		N. Y. K.
Cuba Call	Havana	6		"

REGULAR OVERSEA MAIL SERVICE ROUTES

Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Yokohama-London	Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Seattle	Yokohama, Victoria or Vancouver	Fortnightly or more

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Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Kobe-San Francisco	Hongkong, Yokohama, Honolulu	Fortnightly
Yokohama-Melbourne	Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Durban, Thursday Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sidney	Once every month

Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone as arranged at present covers 95° -130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are allowed to run, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper are applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Sea, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1927 as approved by the Diet were as follows:—

Line	Ports	No. of steamers used	No. of service per year	Carrying company
China, south coast	Shanghai, Hongkong	2	36	Nisshin K. K.
China, north coast	Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao	2	36	" "
Yangtze-Kiang	Shanghai-Hankow	8	256	" "
" "	Hankow-Kuicho	3	84	" "
" "	Hankow-Hsiaotang	2	68	" "
" "	Hankow-Changteh	1	12	" "
" "	Kuicho-Chun-king	4	40	" "
Dairen	Kobe-Dairen	4	120	O. S. K.
Shanghai	Nagasaki-Shanghai	2	90	N. Y. K.
"	Kobe-Shanghai	4	104	"
"	Yokohama-Shanghai	3	60	"
Tientsin	Kobe-Tientsin	3	52	Kinkai Yusen
Newchwang	Yokohama-Newchwang	4	48	" "
Tsintao	Kobe-Tsintao	3	72	N.Y.K., O.S.K. & Harada S.S. Co.
Vladivostok	Tsuruga-Vladivostok	1	16	Kita Nihon S.S.
"	Otaru-Vladivostok	1	18	Kawasaki
Saghalien	Hakodate-Odomari	2	60	Kinkai Yusen
Petropavlovsk	Hakodate-Petropavlovsk	1	7	Kuribayashi
Korea, west coast	Moji-Kunsan	2	24	Chosen Yusen
Nawa	Kagoshima-Nawa	2	104	O. S. K.
Nawa	Osaka-Nawa	2	18	"
Main Island-Hokkaido		2	365	Kita Nihon

Coastwise.—Vessels flying foreign flags are forbidden to carry passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate except on a continuous voyage from a foreign country. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

Tramp Steamers

The close of the world war found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to turn to best account.

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Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)

	1929		1928		1927	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton
Europe	22	209	21	194	27	251
S. America, Atlantic " " Pacific	2	20	—	—	—	—
N. America, Atlantic	2	19	16	150	21	204
" " Pacific	70	622	61	568	57	516
Australia	3	28	10	62	10	85
India and S. Seas (two coastwise)	73	498	41	437	48	339
Coastwise	407	1,903	401	1,767	376	1,580
In docks, stranded, etc	28	149	57	334	57	389
Total	607	3,457	607	3,415	596	3,683

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded. Figures for 1929 are for middle of July.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading shipowners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.) —Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and new cos. from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. It is very likely that the Company will become a cargo liner. The Company is engaged in the Atlantic and elsewhere.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.).—Founded 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately grew up the present company, capital now ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the European War, and even today is known as the largest charterer and as operating on a very extensive scale and running 150 ships of over 700,000 d-w.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below:—

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1926	High	1.55	1.40	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.35	1.50
	Low	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.15	1.30
1927	High	1.00	1.80	2.00	2.10	1.80	1.00	1.61
	Low	0.90	1.55	1.40	1.65	1.40	0.80	1.31
1928	High	1.10	1.25	2.30	1.90	1.30	1.35	1.46
	Low	0.65	1.05	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.30	1.23
1929	High	1.35	1.25	1.95	1.65	—	—	—
	Low	1.10	1.15	1.65	1.60	—	—	—

Freight Rate on General Goods of Open Sea Lines

European Line

Free Vessels		Subsidized Vessels	
1918 (Max.)	800s.	1918 (Max.)	90.09s.
1924 (Dec.)	75	1924 (Dec.)	75.00
1927 (")	75	1927 (")	75.00
1928 (")	75	1928 (")	75.00

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American Line

1918 (Max.)	$43	1918 (Max.)	$ 6
1924 (Dec.)	—	1924 (Dec.)	10
1927 (")	—	1927 (")	10
1928 (")	—	1928 (")	10

Australian Line

1918 (Max.)	280s.	1918 (Max.)	50s.
1924 (Dec.)	60	1924 (Dec.)	60
1927 (")	60	1927 (")	60
1928 (")	60	1928 (")	60

Bombay Line

1918 (Max.)	¥80	1918 (Max.)	¥65
1924 (Dec.)	18	1924 (Dec.)	18
1927 (")	21	1927 (")	21
1928 (")	21	1928 (")	21

Calcutta Line

1918 (Max.) ..(Kobe) ...	¥60	1918 (Max.) ..(Kobe)....	¥60
1924 (Dec.)	18	1924 (Dec.)	18
1927 (")	20	1927 (")	20
1928 (")	20	1928 (")	20

CHARTER MARKET

Recent movement of charterage (per ton) is given in the following table:—

		June Steamers			December Steamers		
		Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen	Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen
1926	Min.	1.65	2.10	2.10	1.50	1.50	1.80
	Max.	2.10	2.70	3.40	1.90	1.70	2.70
1927	Min.	1.75	2.35	2.80	1.20	1.50	1.20
	Max.	2.20	3.80	4.30	1.20	2.00	3.50
1928	Min.	1.85	2.60	2.50	1.50	1.30	2.10
	Max.	2.60	3.30	4.50	2.10	2.50	3.50
1929	Min.	2.10	3.00	3.70	—	—	—
	Max.	2.60	3.20	4.00	—	—	—

II. NAVIGATION

Licenses Issued

Year	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1924	53,837	132	53,969
1925	56,813	132	56,945
1926	60,154	132	60,286
1927	63,961	132	64,093
1928 (end of Sept.)	66,761	132	66,893

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

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	1923	1926	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928 (end Nov.)
Japanese	33	36	35	35	43	43	52
Foreigners	2	2	1	0	0	0	0

Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts.

Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured		
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing
1924	33	1,558	80	416	151	16	494
1925	31	1,610	68	381	65	59	313
1926	42	1,674	85	285	189	38	524
1927	44	1,716	114	342	116	62	768

Warned by the repeated shipwrecks on our coast and moved by the earnest representation of all those interested, the Government appropriated in the Budget of 1929-30 about ¥1 million as working expense and ¥1.5 millions for newly building as 3 year work 11 lighthouses and 4 wireless stations with 12 connections, and for repairing old lighthouses. In the current year 3 lighthouses and 2 stations are to be erected.

Salvage Work

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation, after the lapse of nine years, of £100,000 sterling from the bottom about 40 fathoms deep in the Mediterranean, as described below, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies, the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up, and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000, fully paid up. The two companies own several ships.

The successful salving of £100,000 specie early in August 1925 achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the N.Y.K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on 21 December 1915 at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said, has won him a wide fame.

Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ¥230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanography, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

III. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Recent Development

The Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding put in force in 1896 has given a powerful impetus to the development of this industry, but it lapsed in 1920, and is now a matter of history.

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Fostered by this legislation the leading shipbuilding yards have successfully undertaken dreadnaughts of some 27,500 tons, not to speak of merchant steamers of tons 10,000-20,000. The War boom highly stimulated the shipbuilding industry at one time, and today it has capacity of some 700,000 tons. Be that as it may all those yards are overtaken by the after-war reaction and no small number of our shipbuilders have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently adopt other lines of engineering work.

Number of Ships Launched

	1928		1927		1926		1925		1924	
Steamships	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1,000 tons and over ...	22	98,810	13	45,196	15	47,539	14	49,360	21	66,200
Under 1,000 tons	26	10,248	18	6,462	12	3,764	19	5,726	18	5,240
Total	48	109,058	31	51,658	27	52,408	33	55,086	39	71,400
Sailing vessels										
1,000 tons and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1,000 tons	5	606	4	815	5	560	6	923	8	1,006
Total	5	600	4	815	5	560	6	923	8	1,006
Grand Total	53	109,664	35	52,473	32	52,968	39	56,009	47	72,446

Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Over 6,000 ton	¥140	90	¥140	90	130	90	120	70
Over 3,000 tons	160	120	160	120	160	100	130	70
Under 3,000 tons	160	120	160	120	180	110	140	90

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years is as follows:—

Year	No. of shipyards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1923	316	70	3
1924	301	71	2
1925	303	77	2
1926	326	76	3
1927	362	77	3

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and the berths, employees and ships (of 1,000 tons and over) built by them before and after the War is given below:—

No. of	1913	1918	1924	1925	1927 (June)
Concerns	5	53	18	18	18
Yards	6	57	24	24	22
Berths	17	157	82	82	77
Employees	26,139	95,179	47,743	45,711	37,491
Ships built	4	189	21	14	13
	(34,478 tons)	(518,786)	(66,200)	(14,390)	(45,196)

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Principal Shipbuilding Yards (Sept., 1929)

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Kawasaki S. Yard	6	1891	Kobe
Hakodate Dockyard	2	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard	2	1855	Tokyo
Asano S. Yard	8	1916	Kanagawa
Yokohama D. Yard	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga D. Yard	6	1894	Kanagawa
Harima S. Yard	4	1908	Kobe
Osaka Iron Works Sakurajima Yard	6	1880	Osaka
" " Innoshima Yard	8	1914	Hiroshima
Aizawa S. Yard	3	1911	Osaka
Fujinagata S. Yard	5	1874	"
Ono Iron Works	5	1877	"
Harada S. Yard	1	1917	Kobe
Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe	4	1905	Kobe
" " " Nagasaki	6	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi S. Yard	1	1913	Fukuoka
Matsuo S. Yard	2	—	Osaka

Outstanding Features in 1928-29

Minimum Wage System.—The strike that broke out on June 4, 1928 among the sailors was the most extensive ever known in Japan, resulting in the tying up of 300 vessels. The Japan Marine Association did the utmost to intercede between the shipowners' and sailors' committees and ultimately succeeded in bringing about compromise between the two and to fix the common minimum wage system, put in force on July 1, for the whole country. The new arrangement has increased wage 10% at least and 50% at the highest.

Advance of Tonnage Dues and Improvement of Nautical Signals.—Early in 1929 the authorities secured the approval of the Diet to raise the tonnage dues from 5 sen to 7 sen per ton, with the object of raising fund to improve our nautical signal provision which was notoriously inadequate, thereby causing shipwrecks that stood shamefully high, as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Resolute Improvement Plan of the leading S.S. Cos.—Striking change has come over the organization and general business policy of the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen, this innovation being especially marked in the former which was long reputed as synonym of conservatism. In the first place the Yusen took over, as described at the time, the passenger steamers of the Toyo Kisen. This was followed by a far more epoch-making change in its internal organization. The Imperial Household was the largest shareholder of the Company, and its shares were sold to the Mitsubishi Firm in May 1929. At the same time Mr. K. Kagami, well-known president of the Tokyo Marine Insur. Co. which is identified with the Mitsubishi interest, was elected as President, so that the Yusen is now practically controlled by the Mitsubishi. Another notable thing witnessed lately is the resolute step taken by the Yusen and the Osaka Shosen in building fast liners. The Yusen program comprises 3 each on its San Francisco and Seattle lines, 2 on the European, and one on the South American, in all 9 with the aggregate tonnage of over 110,000 tons, part of which has already been launched and the whole to be completed in 1930. The Yusen also contemplates building 4 fast boats to be placed on the New York service. At the same time the Co. has arranged understanding with the Cunards for conducting through service around the world, the Yusen to represent the Cunards in the Far East and the Cunards the other in Europe and America.

The Osaka Shosen is also replacing its old liners with fast new vessels,

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i.e. 2 on the South American service, 4 mixed boats no the New York line, 3 on the Australian, and one freighter in the Dairen service, in all 10 representing over 77,000 tons, part of which already launched and the whole to be finished in 1930. The Nisshin Kisen is also building two vessels, and there are others that are taking similar step.

Activity of Shipbuilding Yards.—Thanks to those building plans our shipbuilding industry has lately been unusually busy, as shown in the following figures:—

Ships under construction in Jan.	1927	23	42,299 tons
Do.	1928	22	83,610 "
Do.	1929	50	156,061 "
Do.	April.....1929	49	176,455 "

Besides there were 307,708 tons under repair in March 1929 and 331,659 tons in June, so that the two items, new construction and repair work, totalled over 500,000 tons to keep the hands of our shipbuilders pretty busy. It should be remembered that their full capacity is about 700,000 tons.

Financial Readjustment of Steamship Cos. and Building Yards.—The financial position of no small number of steamship cos. and building yards that sustained rude shock in the panic of 1920 was made desperate by the later economic collapse of 1928. Those cos. and yards that had been suffering from the effect of undue inflation were now obliged to effect thorough readjustment by various conceivable means, and it is satisfactory to note that the radical treatment applied to their critical condition has resulted in saving them from the impending ruin. These were the Kawasaki Dockyard, Fujinagata Dockyard, Katsuta S.S. Co., Teikoku S.S. Co., and some others. The Kokusai S.S. Co. is also experiencing difficulty, but its case is still left in abeyance as the Government is one of its creditors and on this account the Diet's approval is required before its financial relation could be settled. The Kokusai chiefly attended to tramp business thus far but it has replaced it by regular service plan. It has decided to dispose of its vessels and to build in their place motor ships. Already it has repaid debentures to the extent of ¥11½ millions, and its financial position, therefore, is not so desperate as was supposed before.

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CHAPTER XXVII

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Historical survey of insurance business in Japan is given below:—

An insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, with capital of at least ₹100,000, and is forbidden to combine any other line of business than that of insurance, nor to carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance.

Life Insurance:—The pioneer life insurance co. on a mutual line basis was established in 1880, by the creation of the Meiji Life Insurance Company. Due to lack of understanding, the business did not make any marked headway till Japan had been enriched by the World War.

Property Insurance:—The Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, established in 1888 is the pioneer in Japan in this line and was followed by the creation of Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance. With the expansion of business rate war appeared. Arrangement to stop it was first made in 1907, but soon it was rendered ineffective, and this state of affairs has been repeated several times.

Marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, it being inaugurated in 1878 in the shape of the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan. The activity of Japan's marine underwriters during the World War was striking.

Transport, accident, burglary and other subsidiary insurance is still insignificant in this country.

PRESENT CONDITION—JAPANESE COMPANIES

Life Insurance

There are 40 life insurance companies (2 mutual) in Japan with an aggregate capital of ₹48,740,000. Their contracts ran up to 5,649,363 representing ₹5,596,400,000 in value.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the Combined Experience Table, the American Experience Table, Farr's Table, the Experience Table of Three Japanese Companies, and Table No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics of Japan. The Japanese Experience Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The percentage of actual deaths to estimated deaths at the leading life insurance companies in Japan in 1925, averaging men and women, was:

Minimum, 65.84 persons (insured value, 57.20).

Maximum, 129.55 persons (insured value, 143.34).

Average for all the companies, 92.51 persons (insured value, 87.50).

Principal Causes of Deaths

Principal causes of deaths of insured as compiled by Dr. T. Takata, Medical Director of Meiji Life Ins. Co. are tabulated below in percent:—

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Cause of death	Males %	Cause of death	Females %
Tuberculosis of lungs	16.1	Tuberculosis of lungs	14.3
Cerebral haemorrhage	13.2	Cerebral haemorrhage	9.6
Pneumonia	5.7	Pneumonia	5.2
Chronic nephritis	5.6	Chronic nephritis	6.7
Heart diseases	4.8	Gastric and intestinal catarrh...	4.4

Property Insurance

There were 51 insurance companies of this description in Japan at the end of March, 1926. Out of the number 49 are engaged in fire insurance, 35 in marine insurance, 27 in transport insurance, one in fidelity insurance, one in boiler and engine insurance, two in automobile liability insurance, and one in burglary insurance. Only eight dealt exclusively in fire insurance and three in marine insurance. Besides, there are three companies transacting the business of accident insurance in conjunction with other lines of insurance.

Insurance contracts entered into were as follows at the end of March, 1927:—

Fire insurance	9,883,774	(¥13,928,810)
Marine insurance	319,257	(803,175)
Transport insurance	68,613	(161,289)

The figures for other classes were as follows:—

Accident insurance	36,228	(122,407)
Fidelity, Automobile, Liability, Burglary, Boiler and Engine Insurance combined at the end of March, 1927.....	78,958	(55,192)

State Industrial (Post Office) Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, after remaining an outstanding proposition for 17 years. All business connected with State life insurance is transacted at the post offices throughout the empire, over 8,000 in number. Policies are of two kinds—life and endowment. The age limits are from 12 to 60, and the endowments range from ¥20 to ¥350. Remarkable as has been the development of this business the number of policies stands at 190 per 1,000 population against 1,178 in England and 698 in U. S. A.

Below are given the number of policies (in 1,000) and the sum insured (in ¥1,000) for the last few years:—

	1925–26		1926–27		192?–??	
	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured
Life	3,192	407,163	3,604	467,600	—	—
Endowment ..	5,121	646,616	6,447	818,907	—	—
Total	8,313	1,053,779	10,051	1,286,507	11,878	1,488,103

Post Office Life Annuities

Inaugurated in Oct. 1926 the service consists of two systems, i.e. Deferred and Immediate Life Annuity. The age limit of applicants ranges between 12 and 60 for the former and between 40 and 80 for the latter. The Deferred annuities are subdivided into four different forms, to commence at the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65. The maximum amount of annuity is ¥2,400 and the minimum ¥120. The premiums are payable at any post office specified by the applicant and either in a single sum or by instalments payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The premiums payable differ according as the purchase-money is returned or not.

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Deferred Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Purchasing money not returned

Age	Commencing at 50		Commencing at 60	
	Males Yen	Females Yen	Males Yen	Females Yen
12	96.10	105.74	35.39	42.78
20	158.46	175.09	58.35	70.83
30	303.38	336.11	111.72	135.97
40	582.65	648.52	214.57	262.35

Purchasing money returned

12	105.46	116.38	39.33	47.49
20	176.60	194.88	66.37	79.94
30	337.24	371.17	128.81	153.96
40	648.44	705.16	254.34	297.67

Immediate Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Age	Purchase money not returned		Purchase money returned	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	1,340.12	1,410.97	1,419.16	1,481.06
50	1,160.19	1,261.57	1,272.52	1,347.51
60	930.94	1,040.79	1,091.92	1,169.75

Statistics

Year	No. of contracts	Amount of annuities	Average amount per contract
1926-27	71	¥7,159	¥100.8
1927-28	177	14,526	81.8

N.B.—For the first year the figures represent the result for the six months from October 1, '26, when the system was inaugurated, till Mar. 31, '27.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON INSURANCE FOR 1927-28

The position of insurance business in Japan as divided into two main groups, life and property, is shown below:—

Life Insurance

Subscribed capital	¥ 48,740,000
Paid-up capital	22,792,895
Amount of contracts at year-end	6,037,444,961
Insurance receipts	256,333,614
Amount of reserves at year-end	992,345,113

Property Insurance

Subscribed capital	292,500,000
Paid-up capital	105,065,000
Amount of contracts at year-end	16,172,808,948
Insurance receipts	115,006,003
Amount of reserves at year-end	170,755,023

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Investment of Insurance Cos. at End of 1927-28

Principal items of investment of life and property insurance cos. are tabulated below in ¥1,000:—

	Life cos. (41)	Fire and marine (52)
Cash	432	302
Postal transfer	1,148	399
Bank deposits	174,075	86,152
Loans	209,551	51,893
Negotiable bonds	477,942	156,426
Cash in trust	10,200	2,580

Life Insurance

Ending March	No. of Cos.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premiums Yen 1,000	Claims Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000	Expense Yen 1,000
1926	42	22,792	816,995	221,044	59,334	4,814,423	5,197	62,375
1927	40	19,572	909,345	233,605	68,687	4,834,690	5,522	62,179

Leading Life Insurance Cos.

(ending Dec. 1927)

Name of Co.	Reserves at end of year	Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000	Premium	Claims paid	Working expenses
Meiji	80,084,526	344,085	544,529	22,267,497	6,157,760	4,560,190
Teikoku	70,501,717	364,762	390,064	15,684,424	5,496,002	3,464,292
Nippon	131,484,427	599,645	631,374	24,716,556	8,689,936	5,120,398
Yurin	26,320,854	167,252	125,971	5,818,620	1,878,025	1,724,461
Kyosai	43,598,419	214,293	265,454	10,869,838	4,026,387	3,313,863
Jinju	38,621,844	222,428	222,268	10,448,668	3,205,174	2,400,257
Kyoho	27,276,701	184,729	164,098	7,153,642	2,276,986	2,020,473
Daido	39,065,467	215,875	227,847	8,809,513	3,131,650	2,290,896
Dai-ichi	48,519,715	194,716	452,072	16,541,524	3,533,062	2,764,899
Chiyoda	61,851,228	263,933	534,007	19,783,861	5,551,281	3,778,798

Fire Insurance

Tariff cos., 47 Japanese and 28 Foreign cos. Non-tariff cos., 4 Japanese.

Ending March	No. of Cos.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premiums Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	Expenses Yen 1,000	Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1926	51	100,440	70,419	73,074	29,962	43,834	10,134,559	13,351,156
1927	50	105,065	77,520	76,633	28,735	47,383	9,833,774	13,928,810

Leading Fire Insurance Cos.

		Reserves at end of year	Premiums	Claims paid	Working expenses	Policies	Amount Yen 1,000
Tokyo M. & F	1927	13,500,000	6,910,557	2,674,046	3,359,200	1,029,564	1,493,185
Tokyo F. ...	"	3,500,000	4,447,871	1,783,891	2,623,593	1,003,648	1,039,923
Meiji	"	12,000,000	3,101,543	1,153,971	1,515,720	557,075	889,957
Nippon	"	9,050,000	5,163,847	2,365,755	3,174,045	690,036	1,022,066
Teikoku M....	"	1,319,000	2,064,560	745,767	1,269,540	311,570	462,542
Kyodo	"	2,600,000	4,579,409	1,451,917	2,359,063	755,494	1,126,529
Hokoku	"	2,030,000	1,586,080	676,616	1,287,689	131,668	307,651
Teikoku F. ..	"	1,630,000	3,132,056	1,136,610	2,032,708	247,062	531,165
Chiyoda ..	"	1,455,000	1,998,436	798,254	1,473,893	216,035	406,380
Yokohama .	"	3,300,000	3,640,931	2,070,765	2,156,702	480,804	988,570

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Marine Insurance

Name of Companies	Year ending March	Premiums	Claims paid	Working expenses	Liability reserves at end of year
Tokyo Marine	1927	7,588,738	4,481,365	1,757,816	34,300,000
Tokyo F. & M	"	205,885	242,628	64,854	200,000
Nippon	"	301,484	349,593	17,944	600,000
Teikoku	"	2,198,282	1,668,589	562,761	620,000
Yokohama	"	1,160,222	993,671	266,240	500,000
Kyodo	"	583,850	518,037	180,138	278,000
Hokoku	"	181,953	150,193	33,559	600,000
Chiyoda	"	159,013	171,317	25,049	13,600

Conscription Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Cos.	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premium Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1926-27	4	67,357	17,570	430	834,940	398,933
1927-28	4	80,560	18,962	593	882	446,742

Interesting to state this semi-insurance business has made a highly creditable development in Japan, where exist four insurance cos. in this line, three joint stock and one mutual. They are on the whole doing well, the ¥50 share of the oldest concern, First Conscription Co., for instance, being now quoted as high as ¥700. The business of conscription insurance is worked on a principle entirely distinct from that of ordinary insurance, the element of chance entering only very slightly in it. The main idea is to provide something for the parents while their sons are away in the barracks, so that when the assured is enroled on reaching the conscription age of 20, the sum contracted for is paid. The contract may be entered any time between the day of birth till the boy reaches the age of 15. For the insurance amount of ¥1,000 the premium when paid in one lump sum is ¥231.20 for a baby under one. When he is not enroled only the premium paid in will be repaid, and such exempted lad has to waive the interest on the premium paid in. On the other hand, the assured who is enroled is entitled to participate in the waived interest of all the others not enroled or who die before enrolment. The conscription insurance may, therefore, be considered rather as endowment or providence contract.

Reinsurance Business

In the first year issue published in 1928 of the Hoken Nenkan (Insurance Yearbook) Dr. Miura, the author and life insurance actuary, writes that reinsurance returns in Japan lack accuracy as no distinction is made between reinsurances placed at home and those abroad while the amount retroceded is included in that of reinsurance. With this reservation the figures under the head "Reinsurance" in the Government Insurance Yearbook being the only available data on the subject are quoted as follows:—

	No. of contracts	Amount (Yen 1,000)
1924	2,410,166	35,290,625
1925	2,954,318	35,528,640
1926	2,712,751	30,305,945

Figures for the principal reinsurances, i.e. fire and marine, are returned as follows:—

	No. of contracts (fire)	(Amount Yen 1000)
1924	2,325,192	9,590,084
1925	2,852,804	11,154,779
1926	2,609,692	11,272,717

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	No. of contracts (marine)	Amount (Yen 1000)
1924	71,849	972,849
1925	88,695	1,125,296
1926	88,108	1,116,303

Historic Fires in Japan

During the period of roughly fifty years extending from 1876 to 1925 Japan had 401 big fires each destroying 1,000 houses or over. The quinquennial averages and the yearly average for the whole fifty years, as also 11 largest each with over 5,000 houses destroyed are shown below:—

Quinquennial Statistics of Fires burning 1,000 or over Houses

1876-'80	7,256	1901-'05	1,059
1881-'85	3,567	1906-'10	6,716
1886-'90	3,522	1911-'15	5,245
1891-'95	2,809	1916-'20	2,171
1896-1900	5,745	1921-'25	1,657
Average			3,975

Conflagrations of 5,000 or over Houses

1876	Nov.	27	Nihonbashi, Tokyo	8,550
1878	Mar.	17	Kanda, Tokyo	5,125
1878	Dec.	26	Nihombashi, Tokyo	10,415
1880	Aug.	7	Niigata City	5,500
1881	Jan.	26	Kanda, Tokyo	10,637
1885	June	1	Toyama City	5,900
1899	Aug.	12	Toyama City	5,000
1907	Aug.	25	Hakodate City	9,000
1909	July	31	Kita-ku, Osaka	11,365
1910	May	3	Aomori City	7,519
1911	Apr.	9	Asakusa, Tokyo	6,362

The two tables exclude earthquake-fire disasters which are still practically uncovered in Japan.

It should be noted that the word "house" as used here is highly misleading according to the standard in Europe and America, it being in many cases miserable wooden structures not much different from a mere shed.

The marked decrease of fire damage in the latest decade, 1916-1925, is generally accounted for by erection of more fire-proof buildings, construction of fire-zones in several larger cities, greater efficiency of fire-brigades, and so forth.

The Fire Ins. Cos. and Earthquake-fire Gratuity Payment

It will be remembered that the Japanese fire insurance cos., with the sole exception of Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., procured on the occasion of the Earthquake-Fire disaster of 1923 State loan amounting to over ¥63 mil. to pay gratuity to the insured affected at 4% for a term ranging between 5 years and 50 at the longest, the repayment to begin in 1927-28.

The continued severe business depression since that time has obliged as many as 17 cos. to withhold distributing dividend as the payment to the State had to be done first before the dividend. The payment already made together with the instalment for the following year total a little over ¥8 millions. There still remain some ¥130 millions to be repaid. Agitation has been started by the hard pressed debtor cos. since 1927 to have this special burden relieved or at least lightened, the agitators thinking they have good reason to make this claim considering the extraordinary rescue extended later to those banks involved in the banking crisis. It is believed that the Government may be persuaded at least to decrease the rate of interest to one half.

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Foreign Insurance Companies

Foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan numbered 34 at the end of 1926, i.e. 31 for property insurance and 3 life insurance.

The position of the foreign cos. business is shown in the following figures:—

	No. o. policies	Amount (In Yen 1,000)
Life	34,256	154,555
Fire	439,264	1,380,732
Marine	8,684	44,882
Motor car	330	1,355

Commencement of business is allowed only after a deposit with the authorities concerned of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance is made. These deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances and stood at ¥28,189,000 in 1926.

Principal depositors of ¥300,000 and upwards are:—

Sun Life Ass. Co., Canada ..	¥9,877,887	South British Ins. Co. (f.m.)	302,653
New York Life Ins.	7,737,800	Manufacturers Life Ins	¥3,925,000
Com. Union Ass. (f.m.) London	420,882	Sun Ins. Office, (f.m.) London	516,604
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co. (f.m.)	334,002	Phoenix Ass. Co. (f.m.)	418,832
		Yorkshire Ins. Co. (f.m. aut.)	327,297

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CHAPTER XXVIII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The history of banking in Japan properly opens with the establishment in 1873 of the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank), which was soon followed by many other similar monetary organs, so that by the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, all authorized to issue banknotes. The creation in 1880 of the Yokohama Specie Bank to conduct foreign exchange business and afford banking facilities to trading circles, and in 1882 of the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) as a central semi-official bank marks the second stage, this new central bank alone being granted the note issuing privilege. The third stage was the creation of special banks, namely the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in 1897 and the Noko Ginko (Agr. and Industrial Banks) in 1898 as its provincial representatives, though as separate concern. They deal with credit pertaining to immovable property.

The 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and reorganized as ordinary banks. Then followed the establishment in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank in Hokkaido, in 1902 of the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank, and in 1899 of the Bank of Taiwan as central money organ for Formosa and in 1909 of the Bank of Chosen for Korea.

Amalgamation and Revised Regulations.—The amalgamation of minor banks encouraged by the Government with a view to solidify their financial stability is another step in the movement of Japan's banking business. The extent of this change may easily be seen from the fact that 1,697 banks existing in 1925 had decreased to 1,421 in 1928. To ensure sounder business the Banking Law was revised in 1927 and enforced in Jan. 1, '28, the new regulations providing among other things that (1) A bank must be a joint stock company with a minimum capital of a million yen, but two million yen for one in Tokyo or Osaka; (2) no bank is allowed to undertake any enterprise irrelevant to banking business, except in special cases; (3) banks' auditors have to report the result of their audit twice a year to the Government; (4) competent Government officials are authorized to participate in liquidation or audit and to examine with the bank auditors the books of the banks; etc.

Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last few years, excluding the special banks other than the Noko Ginko, whose number has remained fixed recently:—

Name	1917	1926	1927	1928
Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Banks)	46	27	25	25
Savings Banks	644*	124	117	113
Ordinary Banks	1,398	1,420	1,364	1,283
Total	2,108	1,578	1,514	1,421

N.B.—This table does not include the number of banks in Chosen; *indicates the number of ordinary banks carrying on savings bank business in addition.

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FINANCIAL PANIC IN THE SPRING OF 1927

Japanese banks have recently passed through three serious phases of acute struggle, the first being the great international post war crisis of 1920-1921, the second was the disastrous earthquake of 1923 and the third was the panic in the spring of 1927. The economic debacle that burst out in this way swept away large number of propped up companies, and Japan, after having completed the emergency measures demanded by the catastrophe, is devoting herself today to the task of reorganising her finance and industry along sounder lines. The last panic may be considered as a denouement led up by the legacies from the unsound financial policy adopted on the two earlier occasions. The immediate causes of the panic were the failure of Suzuki & Company, and the rejection by the Privy Council of the Government's plan for extending aid to the Bank of Taiwan, to which Suzuki & Company was indebted for a considerable amount. The more fundamental causes, as above intimated date back to the two earlier dislocations and to the very rapid development of industry which consumed credit without sufficient reserves to meet calls of emergency. In the Parliament session in the spring of 1927 public attention was centred upon the emergency measures of the earthquake bills and in the course of discussions weak point in the banking situation was revealed. Confidence was shaken, runs overtook almost all banks, causing numerous suspensions of which the principal one was that of the Bank of Taiwan. The Fifteenth Bank of Tokyo was another important institution that was forced to close, in addition to which thirty odd banks' with the total deposit of ¥900 millions have gone under. So acute did the situation become that the Government on April 22 declared a moratorium for three weeks beginning with April 22. The defaulting banks totalled 37 by May 15, 1927 with the exception of the Bank of Taiwan which has been reopened, the Bank of Japan having extended special credit of ¥200 millions.

Loans made by Bank of Japan

The amount of loans advanced by the Bank of Japan to the banks in distress, which were involved in the panic in the spring of 1927, under the special accommodation acts of May same year, approximated ¥879 millions, the figure being composed of ¥687,000,000 for 88 banks in Japan proper and ¥191,500,000 for 3 banks in Taiwan. The special accommodation, open for one year, was discontinued on May 8, 1928.

BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes.

The Bank of Chosen's notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Chosen and in the Kwantung Province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Government-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million yen on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve.

The volume of circulation is shown later.

"SPECIAL" BANKS

The special banks number 32, namely, the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Kangyo Ginko, Noko Ginko (25 in all), the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank), and the two colonial central banks of Taiwan and Chosen.

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in

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1882, Nominal capital ¥60,000,000 (paid up, ¥37,500,000). The Bank issues convertible notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of the Government bonds or commercial bills of reliable nature. No limit on the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion. It pays a tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and of above 6 percent per annum for any excess issue. Head Office.—Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 the Bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The bank buys and receives for collection foreign bills of exchange, issues drafts, telegraphic transfers and letters of credits on almost all parts of the world and transacts general banking business. Head office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan (Nippon Kangyo Ginko).—Founded in 1895 under a special law, the Bank is a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprise, and is authorized to issue bonds called "Kangyo Saiken" (Hypothec Debentures) up to the amount not exceeding 15 times its paid-up capital, and also, authorized in 1925, to issue bonds called "Fukko Chochiku Saiken" or Rehabilitation Debentures to the total amount of 200 million yen for financing the rehabilitation of the devastated area in the earthquake disaster of 1923 and the promotion of local industrial development. The Bank has incorporated 21 of the 46 Noko Ginko which were established under special charter in 1896 to finance agricultural and industrial enterprises in the provinces. Head Office.—Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks ("Noko Ginko" or Provincial Hypothec Banks).—These Banks are also authorized to issue debentures and the 25 remaining banks have succeeded in raising ¥371,975,000, an average of ¥18,776,850, the interest ranging from 7½ to 7¾.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko).—Established in 1902; Capital ¥50,000,000 fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid-up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad. Head Office.—Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank (Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko.)—The Bank was established in 1900, under special charter, for the purpose of furnishing funds for colonial enterprises in Hokkaido and Karafuto. Capital subscribed, ¥20,000,000 (¥12,500,000 paid up); reserve, ¥8,257,000. The Bank is authorized by law to issue mortgage debentures up to the amount of ten times the paid-up capital. Head Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko).—Established under special charter in 1899; Capital subscribed ¥15,000,000 (fully paid up); it acts as the central bank in Formosa with a privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold and silver coins or buiiion bank notes convertible into gold Yen notes within the limit of ¥20,000,000 covered by Government bonds, commercial bills, etc.

Besides general banking business, it also conducts transactions in foreign exchange matters through its branches as well as correspondents in all parts of the world. Head Office.—Taihoku (Taipeh), Formosa.

The Bank of Chosen (Formerly Bank of Korea).—The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 (revised in 1918) provides that: (1) The Bank be authorized to issue convertible notes and carry on general banking business and also trust business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Government for the first 5 years. Capital sub. ¥40,000,000 (¥25 mil. p.u.): Reserves ¥1,201,000; Deposits ¥149,919,000. Head Office.—Seoul, Chosen.

SYNDICATE BANKS

For promoting their common interest 15 leading banks (including 3 special

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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed - - - Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - „ 60,000,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - „ 64,700,000

Head Office:

No. 1, Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

Home Branches:

Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama

Foreign Branches:

Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya

London Bankers:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. | Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York Bankers:

Bankers Trust Co. | Chase National Bank
National City Bank of New York

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Takuma Dan,
Chairman of Board

Umekichi Yoneyama,
President

THE

MITSUI TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

The First Trust Company

Established under the New Trust Law of Japan

Capital - - - - Yen 30,000,000

Trust Properties - - - Over Yen 370,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:

TRUST, BOND, LOAN, SAFE DEPOSIT,
REAL ESTATE, LEGAL, FOREIGN

OFFICES:

Head Office: Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo

Osaka Office: - - - - Koraibashi, Osaka

Correspondence Cordially Invited

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banks) in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, form themselves into syndicate banks. Their financial position has been strengthened since the trouble of Mar. '27, at the expense of weaker establishments. The returns for the first half of 1929 put their total deposits at ¥5,635 millions against loans reaching ¥3,377 milloins, the latter being 59.9% to the other. It is significant to note that it was 82.5% and 81.6% respectively for the corresponding term of 1925 and 1926. The rate of increase of deposits and loans in the 1st term of 1929 compares thus as against the two either terms:—

	Against '27	Against '26	Against '25
Increase of Deposits	7.5%	9.9%	11.8%
Increase of Loans	—	6.7%	7.3%

The position of the leading syndicate banks in Tokyo (exclusive of 3 special banks) is briefly described below:

The Mitsui Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥60,000,000 p.u.; Reserve, ¥63,500,000; Deposits, ¥605,609,000; Loans, ¥343,831,000; Discounts, ¥50,177,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥119,941,000. Has many first-class correspondents abroad and its financial status is Al. After the quake disaster of September '23, and especially after the financial panic of 1927 the amount of deposits considerably increased.

The Mitsubishi Bank.—Capital subscribed, ¥50,000,000 (¥30,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥31,000,000; Deposits, ¥562,252,000; Loans, ¥209,928,000; Bills discounted, ¥31,929,000; Foreign Bills of exchange purchased ¥29,345,000. Has many excellent correspondents. The business policy of the Bank is steady, "slow but sure" being the feature of its business transactions.

The Dai-Ichi Bank.—Capital, ¥57,500,000 paid up; Reserve, ¥6,155,000; Deposits, ¥597,301,000; Loans, ¥274,540,000. The business policy of the Bank is rather conservative, but it is very attentive to the interests of its correspondents, many of whom are of first-rate financial status. Though the Bank sustained no small damage through the quake disaster it is fast recovering its former stability. The Bank amalgamated the Tokai Bank in '27.

The Sumitomo Bank.—Subscribed capital, ¥70,000,000 (¥50,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥25,000,000; Deposits, ¥642,862,000; Loans, ¥291,113,000; Bills discounted, ¥104,095,000; Foreign Bills of exchange purchased, ¥49,539,000. The stability of its financial foundation, good management and presence of men of ability on its staff combine to contribute to the sound development of the Bank.

The Yasuda Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥150,000,000 (¥92,750,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥60,000,000; Deposits, ¥721,945,000; Loans, ¥483,001,000. The Bank is the largest of all ordinary banks, in so far as the amount of capital and deposits are concerned, its greatness being due to the fact that it amalgamated or incorporated many smaller affiliated banks.

The Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank.—Subscribed capital ¥33,988,500; Reserve, ¥4,650,000; Deposits, ¥333,608,000; Loans, ¥181,685,000. One of the oldest, it was founded by the late Hachiroemon Kawasaki in 1880. The Bank, formerly known as the Kawasaki Bank, amalgamated the Daihyaku Bank in July '27 and assumed the present name.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

Japan's foreign exchange business dealt with at first almost entirely by British, American and other foreign banks was taken up by the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., created in 1880, then by the semi-official banks of Taiwan and Chosen. At present such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-Ichi, Yasuda and Kawasaki Dai-Hyaku participate with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:

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Bank's Selling T. T. Rate

On New York

Year	January		May		October	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1925	38½	38½	41½	41½	43¼	41½
1926	44¼	43½	47¼	46½	48½	48½
1927	48¾	48¾	48.0	46¼	46⅝	46¾
1928	47.0	46⅝	47⅞	46⅛	47⅜	45¾
1929	45 15/16	45 3/16	44⅛	43⅝	——	——

Favorable reaction in 1925 was due to the marked improvement in foreign trade in consequence of brisk export of silk, the diminished imports occasioned by the enforcement of Luxury tariff, big speculative purchase of Yen in New York and Shanghai, and lastly the Government shipment of specie to New York to stabilize the exchange market. For the depressed exchange in recent years the unfavorable situation of foreign trade with no prospect of improvement in sight is mainly responsible.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 1,000 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of War till the end of 1921 banks that increased capital numbered 1587 with the total increment of roughly ¥1,583,000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 193 banks and the dissolution of 238 at the same periods, and whereas there were as many as 2,157 banks throughout the country at the end of 1913, the number decreased to 2,091 at the end of 1918, to 1,514 at the end of 1927 and then to 1,156 at the end of 1928. The total amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥507,701,000 at the end of 1913 to ¥2,862,178,000 at the end of 1928.

Inquiries made by the Oriental Economist of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

1926	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Bills discountable and documentary bills
Bank of Japan .	1	15	37,560	75,446	570,922	517,830
Special banks ..	33	209	386,039	210,775	976,653	684,716
Ordinary banks	1,420	5,333	1,496,613	663,054	9,178,803	1,558,682
Savings banks .	124	594	41,351	27,414	1,067,551	46,094
Total	1,578	6,151	1,961,503	976,689	11,793,930	2,807,322
1927						
Bank of Japan .	1	16	37,500	80,841	651,636	815,131
Special banks ..	21	224	362,301	226,659	1,118,989	600,636
Ordinary banks	1,283	5,254	1,481,478	629,115	9,027,898	1,176,295
Savings banks .	113	572	42,916	31,063	1,101,473	280,784
Total	1,428	6,070	1,924,195	967,678	11,899,997	9,846,237
1928 (end of June)						
Bank of Japan ..	1	16	37,500	83,725	856,394	769,658
Special banks ..	31	231	363,544	238,498	1,246,224	443,153
Ordinary banks	1,169	5,162	1,411,138	594,797	9,145,836	1,021,554
Savings banks ..	104	542	40,823	31,796	1,160,906	10,790
Total	1,305	5,951	1,853,005	948,816	12,409,360	2,245,155

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1926 (Continued)	Borrowings	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account
Bank of Japan	—	91,267	37,033	274,979	310,536
Special banks	642,615	2,281,945	310,819	534,411	99,565
Ordinary banks	916,769	7,661,118	314,479	2,158,366	695,217
Savings banks	7,562	218,583	256,796	603,659	20,879
Total	1,566,947	10,252,942	919,126	3,571,415	1,126,197
1927					
Bank of Japan	——	99,937	49,836	228,278	302,587
Special banks	750,934	2,460,866	266,082	675,121	99,648
Ordinary banks	835,861	7,004,649	394,965	2,591,382	673,599
Savings banks	7,838	280,784	175,837	691,921	23.014
Total	1,594,533	9,846,237	886,720	4,186,703	1,098,849
1928 (end of June)					
Bank of Japan	——	32,331	40,154	282,758	367,620
Special banks	388,133	2,434,954	268,314	674,750	108,031
Ordinary banks	804,592	6,520,431	549,962	3,082,049	611,318
Savings banks	8,115	306,140	165,831	739,741	23,378
Total	1,200,840	9,293,856	1,024,262	4,779,299	1,110,347

LOANS CLASSIFIED

The Treasury returns show that at the end of Aug. 1929 loans on the books of banks throughout the country totalled about 11,157 mil. analysed as follows (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

Secured	¥3,869,174
Notes	4,260,037
Overdrafts	943,334
Call	145,639
Discount	1,939,262
Total	11,157,446

Liabilities of Banks (June 30, 1928; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal	60,000	100,000	99,000	102,400	20,000	15,000
Reserve funds	83,725	103,791	50,940	56,030	8,679	——
Notes issued	1,462,655	20,322	——	——	——	47,347
Debenture loans	——	——	785,974	458,684	107,652	——
Deposits	856,394	562,506	88,356	177,448	61,161	74,889
Bills re-discounted	——	130,936	——	——	——	133,609
Debts	——	132,663	——	——	——	163,016
Temporary debts	17	1,561	——	949	1,821	1,914
Branch accounts	——	——	——	——	——	——
Net profits	9,835	16,282	8,918	10,279	1,653	——
Other account	63,341	86,054	34,099	89,368	4,528	100,973
Total	2,535,967	1,187,671	1,067,692	902,578	206,495	536,432

(Continued)	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for '27 (June)
Capital, nominal	50,000	40,000	2,240,477	90,645	2,817,522	2,990,180
Reserve funds	17,966	1,091	594,796	31,796	948,816	1,004,817
Notes issued	——	102,688	——	——	1,633,013	1,604,672
Debenture loans	247,138	——	——	——	1,599,449	1,532,133
Deposits	47,733	234,132	9,122,349	87,374	11,312,341	11,379,469
Bills re-discounted	——	691,610	160,484	——	425,721	530,086
Debts	——	92,454	804,592	8,115	1,200,840	1,063,969
Temporary debts	86	5,936	199,653	——	211,938	278,973
Branch accounts	——	——	2,963,203	514,956	3,478,160	2,923,562
Net profits	3,142	997	156,451	10,005	217,561	226,917
Other account	97,595	17,891	330,115	37,673	861,636	1,139,621
Total	477,959	495,967	16,854,528	1,854,096	26,121,383	25,900,295

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Assets of Banks (June 30, 1928; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	367,620	36,651	1,388	6,559	3,552	8,179
Bullions	809,905	2,363	——	——	——	14,607
Loans	32,331	163,742	853,268	642,783	129,528	154,615
Bills discountable	769,658	125,259	9,061	5,315	49,292	146,289
Bills bought	——	435,648	——	——	——	43,915
Call loans	——	——	——	26,791	700	150
Bonds, shares, etc	282,758	286,012	39,511	44,712	8,222	109,869
Deposits	40,154	62,947	91,059	69,621	814	8,334
Land, building, etc	5,175	22,022	7,797	8,687	9,811	9,390
Inter-bank loans	192,309	1,141	3,072	1,210	1,278	2,001
Branch accounts	——	——	——	——	——	——
Capital unpaid	22,500	——	24,124	14,357	7,500	1,875
Loss	——	——	——	——	——	1,405
Other accounts	13,557	51,886	11,905	82,543	802	37,802
Total	2,535,967	1,187,671	1,067,692	902,578	206,495	538,432

(Continued)	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for '27 (June)
Specie	2,456	49,245	611,318	23,378	1,110,347	1,092,669
Bullions	——	8,858	——	——	835,732	846,906
Loans	240,726	250,291	6,520,431	306,140	9,293,856	9,774,290
Bills discountable	73,921	34,015	1,021,554	10,790	2,245,155	2,831,547
Bills bought	903	6,152	196,837	——	683,456	646,483
Call loans	——	10,700	245,671	——	284,012	340,068
Bonds, shares, etc	73,958	90,960	3,082,049	739,741	4,752,794	3,821,009
Deposits	26,013	9,527	549,962	165,831	1,024,262	905,713
Land, building, etc	5,208	11,425	374,000	35,903	489,420	500,636
Inter-bank loans	49,662	1,129	108,006	678	360,481	449,635
Branch accounts	——	——	2,944,732	514,947	3,459,679	2,927,821
Capital unpaid	——	15,000	829,339	49,822	964,516	1,029,116
Loss	——	——	112,915	2,196	116,616	88,123
Other accounts	5,110	8,664	257,713	4,670	474,651	646,280
Total	477,959	495,967	16,854,528	1,854,096	26,121,383	25,900,295

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and **Mujin**, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

Pawnbroking

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1918	27,700
1920	24,782
1921	23,587
1923	17,696
1924	17,852
1925	18,084

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

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Year	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (Yen 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (Yen 1000)	Pawns forfeited (Yen 1000)
1921	23,297	195,908	23,700	158,510	17,146
1923	11,925	129,496	15,324	96,079	11,696
1924	24,523	155,810	16,013	111,248	14,545

Public Pawn Shops.—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loan at lower interest and with other advantages. At the end of June 1925 there were 41 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1912. Tokyo has 7 such establishments in slum quarters, mostly conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

"Mujin"

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a "mujin" as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A "mujin" may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of 1927, these pseudo banks, conducting the business or supplying the funds for these "mujin" numbered 251 representing ¥29,932,000 nominal.

RATE OF INTEREST

In the following tables "sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.65% a year.

The Bank of Japan

Dec. 31st	Loans (sen)		Discount (sen)		Commercial bills (sen)		Overdrafts (sen)	Fixed deposits one year (percent)
	Gov't bonds	other securities	Gov't bonds	other securities	Discounted in Tokyo	Discounted out Tokyo		
1926	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1927	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.90	3.00
1928	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.90	3.00

Market Rate, Tokyo

	Loans (secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits (sen		
	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.
1926	3.40	1.64	2.50	3.20	1.50	2.42	1.40	0.60	0.67
1927	3.10	1.64	2.53	3.20	1.07	2.23	1.20	.30	.49
1928	3.30	1.00	2.34	3.30	.80	1.98	1.00	.30	.47

Market Rate, Osaka

	Loans (secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits (sen		
	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.	High.	Low.	Aver.
1926	2.56	2.18	2.34	2.46	1.92	2.19	—	—	—
1927	3.09	2.51	2.83	3.13	2.60	2.80	1.06	0.86	0.93
1928	2.33	1.28	1.92	2.26	1.23	2.12	.50	0.40	0.45

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Rate on Real Estate

According to the investigations of the Japan Hypothec Bank, the average rate of interest on immovables in April, 1929, was 11.35% or 11.15% excluding Okinawa (Ryukyu) and Hokkaido. Compared with the rates of the preceding year these figures show a fall of 0.4%. For purpose of comparison figures for the past few years are given below:—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Average rate throughout Japan ..	11.83%	11.74%	11.64%	11.75%	11.35%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded	11.63%	11.60%	11.47%	11.54%	11.15%

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

As most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514 including 487 joint stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 millions, of which 109 millions was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

The Trust Law and Trust Business Law, newly enacted in '22 and enforced on Jan. 1, '23, had a salutary effect for promoting sound development of trust business in Japan. According to the laws, trust business can be carried on only by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the end of 1926, 33 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥230,800,000; paid-up capital, ¥67,255,000; reserve funds, ¥7,362,000: money trust, ¥566,149; other trust, ¥376,791,000; loans and advances, ¥1,734,257,000; bonds and securities, 230,931,000.

We note remarkable development in this line of business during the last two years, particularly after the banking panic of 1927. At the end of July '29 there existed throughout the country 38 trust Cos. with the amount of money and other property accepted totalling ¥1,391 millions as against ¥115 millions for 23 cos. at the end of the same period of 1924.

Below is given a comparative statistics for the 1st half year of 1928 and 1929:

	1st half 1928	1st half 1929
Money trust	¥838,327,023	¥1,114,802,047
Money trust other than monies	16,587,027	14,939,603
Negotiable securities in trust	179,670,778	190,968,438
Liabilities	40,137,222	25,281,218
Lands & properties thereon	23,330,219	26,314,658

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	1st half 1928	1st half 1929
Superficies in trust	11,510	11,510
Land lease in trust	57,000	57,000
Total amount 1,098,120,781		1,372,374,473

The accounts of the associated Cos. at end of June, '29 as compared with the same period of the previous year stood as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Cos.	End of June	Liabilities	Negotiable securities	Loans	Securities advanced	Immovables	Deposits
Mitsui.....	1928	309,461	79,405	194,118	10,744	3,177	20,559
	1929	375,037	49,196	165,694	7,724	3,294	8,295
Yasuda.....	1928	190,256	62,884	112,355	5,930	1,694	7,225
	1929	232,235	29,010	104,741	8,768	1,910	4,143
Sumitomo.....	1928	143,978	49,466	90,573	2,275	636	1,008
	1929	207,278	16,397	105,908	2,269	913	2,918
Mitsubishi.....	1928	83,771	26,011	51,888	4,958	586	293
	1929	149,756	29,699	59,829	5,328	1,237	1,920
Kansai.....	1928	56,766	3,222	46,225	57	4,007	3,117
	1929	74,222	21,405	40,119	9	5,119	3,863
Others.....	1928	180,151	57,805	106,091	1,830	4,622	9,244
	1929	333,845	30,325	178,923	3,347	16,241	15,056
Total (includ. others).....	1928	1,084,863	291,019	695,344	27,942	26,312	41,551
	1929	1,372,374	176,032	655,214	27,445	27,714	36,195

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has made it to assume the present form. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hakodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Kumamoto, Okayama, Sendai and Matsue have clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

The volume of clearing business in the last three years is as shown below:—

Place	Amount Cleared (Yen 1,000) 1927	1928	1929*
Tokyo	27,327,474	31,126,238	15,061,511
Osaka	20,386,748	21,684,365	10,602,131
Kyoto	1,499,100	1,535,241	752,180
Yokohama	1,711,072	1,716,378	782,692
Kobe	6,079,814	6,255,738	3,064,424
Nagoya	2,678,793	2,884,022	1,390,602
Hiroshima	239,774	248,305	110,870
Shimonoseki-Moji	525,202	507,464	263,487
Kanazawa	144,720	165,455	80,941
Hakodate	258,757	262,441	112,187
Otaru	433,816	417,197	188,851
Others	1,405,434	1,608,416	856,040
Total	62,436,049	68,411,260	33,265,816

*For first half.

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CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 fun of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one yen.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (1.1111 momme) coins, 10 yen (2.2222 momme) coins, and 20 yen (4.4444 momme) coins. (1 momme—3.750 grams.)
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 sen (0.400 momme) pieces, 20 sen (0.528 momme) pieces, and 50 sen (1.320 momme) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (0.700 momme) and 10 sen (1.00 momme) nickel pieces, 1 sen (1.00 momme) pieces, 5 rin (0.560 momme), 2 sen and 1 rin pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—

   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
   Silver coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel coins, 250 nickel and 750 copper.
   Copper coins, 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold monometallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities. The Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the tax payable being at rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation

The amount of coins in circulation at the end of December 1920 totalled ¥214,367,000, the figure being composed of ¥61,070,000 gold coins, ¥126,689,000 silver coins, ¥13,299,000 nickel coins and ¥13,308,000 copper coins. After 1921 the amount of coins in circulation has not been made public, though the rough figures of the amount for the five years ending 1925 are returned as ¥2,133,612,000 for 1921; ¥2,203,448,000 for 1922; ¥2,288,775,000 for 1923; ¥2,256,057,000 for 1924; ¥2,225,817,000 for 1925. The amount of paper currency in circulation for the past three years is shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):—

End of Dec.	Govt. petty notes	Bank of Japan notes	Bank of Chosen notes	Bank of Taiwan notes	Total
1926	14,492	1,541,645	110,436	48,640	1,715,714
1927	13,590	1,682,390	124,527	53,602	1,874,109
1928	12,486	1,665,896	132,444	55,712	1,866,540

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Coins Turned out by the Mint

		1925 Yen	1926 Yen	1927 Yen
Gold coins	20 yen	——	——	——
	10 "	——	——	——
	5 "	——	——	——
	Total	——	——	963,488
Silver coins	50 sen	23,904,000	16,289,000	——
	20 "	——	——	——
	10 "	——	——	——
	Total	23,904,000	16,289,000	590,873
Nickel coins	10 sen	5,447,500	5,867,500	——
	5 "	——	——	——
	Total	5,447,500	5,867,500	94,933
Copper coins		28,100	——	27,758
Grand total		29,369,600	22,153,500	1,677,054

The total amount of coins turned out by the Mint from the start to the end of June '29 is returned at ¥1,705,037,916.

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

End of Jan.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin and bullion)	Government bonds and other securities					Excess issue of note
			Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Treasury bills	Other securities	Commercial bills	Total	
1926	1,387,764	1,056,996	29,840	22,000	—	181,267	97,660	330,768	210,768
1927	1,420,150	1,058,133	149,352	22,000	—	76,641	114,024	362,017	242,017
1928	1,424,596	1,061,737	85,750	22,000	—	37,823	217,285	362,858	242,858
1929	1,457,799	1,062,036	61,120	22,000	—	30,891	281,753	395,764	275,764

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 mil. (¥10 mil. from Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.
4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Cooperations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue Industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Com. & Ind. and of Finance. The Staff consists of Visc. T. Hachijo (Pres.), Y. Kawasaki (Deputy-Pres.), M. Kato, Y. Baba, K. Kondo (Directors) and R. Arima (Auditor).

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FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1927 twenty-two in all with paid-up capital of ¥7,125,000.

According to nationality of their head offices, they are:—

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Branches in Japan: Location
Gt. Britain...	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	4	Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo
	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	3	Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe
U.S.A.....	National City Bank of New York..	4	Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka
	American Express Company	1	Yokohama
France.....	Banque Industrielle de Chine.....	1	Yokohama
	Banque Franco-Japonaise	3	Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe
Russia.....	Bank Daine-Vostochnii Akzionernii	1	Kobe
Germany....	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank.....	2	Kobe, Yokohama
Holland.....	Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandisch-Indische Handelsbank	3	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo
China.....	Tientsin Commercial and Industrial Bank	1	Osaka

RECENT MONEY SITUATION

The year 1928 and the early part of 1929 saw the general depression crippling the movement not only of the basic commodities but paralysed every line of business activity. From January to December, 1928 imports were valued approximately at 2,125 million Yen and exports at 1,909 million Yen. As compared with the corresponding period of 1927, imports rose by 17 millions, while exports fell by 16 millions, the apparent adverse balance being thus 33 millions higher at 210 millions. Throughout the period therefore the easiness was the characteristic of the money market, the demand of fund for productive purposes having slackened. Furthermore, the superfluity of loanable resources in the hands of a few leading banks remained unabated. It must be remembered that after the financial disturbances of 1927 deposits flowed into a few bigger institutions, causing the centralization of money. It was hard, be it noted, for these banks to profitably employ the funds so rapidly accumulated and the ease was accentuated by the distribution of "emergency loans" advanced to meet the last financial panic. In this connection it must be remembered that there was a marked falling off in the turnover of short loan market caused by the Bank of Taiwan's disappearance as heavy borrower. Under such circumstances it was natural that in 1928 short loans were sometimes offered at as low as 1.1 per cent., the lowest on record. In October the Tokyo and Osaka clearing banks lowered by concerted action the deposit rate by ½ per cent. This, however, failed to change the situation for the better, and it was generally believed that the only hope lay in the return to gold. Shortly afterwards the Banker's Association of both Tokyo and Osaka passed a joint resolution advocating the lifting of embargo of gold and the delegation urged on the Finance Minister to act upon their suggestion without hesitation. A great bulk of public opinion ardently supported and endorsed the bankers' move. But the Finance Minister remained non-committal towards the suggested course of action. The yen exchange which was quoted as low as 44½ in August in terms of the

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Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes

Home Made

The following are carefully made by us from the best Havana, Manila, Sumatra, or Turkish leaf, and are excellent in quality and moderate in price:

CIGARS

		Yen		Yen			Yen		Yen
Gloria	25's	15.00			Princesas	25's	6.00	5's	1.20
Imperiales	25's	12.50	5's	2.50	Orientales	25's	5.00	5's	1.00
Perfectos	25's	7.50	5's	1.50	Londres	25's	2.50	5's	.50
Regalia	25's	6.00	5's	1.20	Senioritas	200's	10.00	10's	.50

CIGARETTES

		Yen		Yen
Nile (Silver tipped)	10's	.45	Orient (Cork tipped)	10's .30
Alma (Gold tipped)	10's	.40	Salon	50's 1.50

Foreign Made

The Imperial Japanese Government Monopoly Bureau aims to keep in stock, besides its own products, every description of manufactured tobaccos of the world, so as to enable visitors to Japan to obtain them at any of the chief retail-shops throughout the Empire.

CIGARS —**HAVANA**:—Punch, Partagas, Behrens, Diaz Havana Co., La Corona, José Gener, Belinda, Upmann. **MANILA**:—Compania General, Orient, Insular, Alhambra, Germinal, La Yebana, Maria Cristina, Delicias. **GERMANY**:—Friedrich Gustus, F. Kratz, Rölecke & Fritzberg, Klein Butsche. **HOLLAND**:—Eugene Goulmy & Baar, Van der Putt, Dresselhuys. **BELGIUM**:—Ernest Tinchant, Prior.

CIGARETTES —**EGYPT & GREECE**:—Kyriazi, Simon Arzt, Dimitrino, Maspero, Melachrino, Nestor Gianaclis, Matossian, Stefanou, Carathanassis, &c. **ENGLAND**:—Wills, Westminster, Hill, Abdulla, Archer, Ardath, Alexander Boguslavsky, Teofani, Carreras, United Services. **MALTA**:—Cousis, Atlam, Enchanteresse. **TURKEY**:—Tobacco Régie. **CANADA**:—W. C. Macdonald. **U.S.A.**:—Tobacco Products, American Tobacco Co., Liggett & Meyers, Schinasi Bros., Reynolds, &c. **RUSSIA**:—Tobacco Trust Eltet. **GERMANY**:—Laferme, Kosmos, A. M. Eckstein, Constantin, Reemtsma, Caravellis. **ITALY**:—Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. **BELGIUM**:—Van der Elst **HOLLAND**:—Anglo-American Cigarette Co. **SWITZERLAND**:—Sato. **MANILA**:—Alhambra, Manila Commercial.

PIPE MIXTURES —**ENGLAND**:—Gallaher, Walkers, Archer, Carreras, Wills, Hill, Alfred Dunhill, Teofani. **CANADA**:—W.C. Macdonald, Tucketts. **U.S.A.**:—Patterson, Blackwell, British American Tobacco Company, &c. **FRANCE**:—Tobacco Régie, Peyrano.

PLUGS — **U.S.A.**:—British American Tobacco Co.

Price List can be had on application to the local Monopoly Office.

I. J. G. Monopoly Bureau

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Formosa

Oolong Tea

1. **Oolong Tea,** on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American consumers, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.

2. **Oolong Tea,** being free from any stimulant matters, never disturbs one's sleep even if taken freely.

3. **Oolong Tea** can be had at all grocers and tea dealers.

Exporters

In TAIHOKU, Formosa

BOYD & CO.
NOZAWA & CO.
TAIT & CO., LTD.
MITSUI & CO., LTD.
OLIVER CARTER MACY, INC.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
ANGLO-AMERICAN DIRECT TEA TRADING CO.

325—B

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American dollar recovered to 45 in October because of this resolution of the bankers. However, on the assumption that an early return to gold was rather a remote possibility, the exchange again gave way to 45½. But it was generally feared that until the final resumption of the gold standard instability would remain and uncertainty would prevail as to the probable trend of the market. Soon afterwards there has been a general contraction of business activity because of this condition and has brought a pressure to bear on the price movement which would otherwise have risen because of the exchange situation. In the meantime however the post panic banking reorganisation has made rather good progress. This is a cheerful evidence of the rapproachement that has taken place during the period under review. According to the Treasury report, of the 37 banks which suspended payment during the monetary panic of 1927, 14 have been reopened for business, one has been liquidated, three have sold their business to others, five have been amalgamated into the Showa Bank and others, two have arranged with their creditors, ready for reopening, and the remaining 12 were as yet unable to readjust their books. But those banks which remained unreorganised were all (except one) small country institutions, whose total deposits amounted to 58 million yen, out of the 567 millions held by all the defaulting banks. In 1927 the total number of ordinary banks fell off to 137 mainly through the process of amalgamation. Besides the amalgamations such bank as Kashima Ginko of Osaka closed some of the local branches or transferred the branch business to others by way of partial reorganisation. It must be noted in passing that, besides the financial-shake-up, the new Bank Act, which came into force on January 1928, has given an impetus to the movement for amalgamation.

In spite of the easiness of monetary situation, bankers in general, warned by the painful experiences of the post-war boom troubles, jealously guarded the door of credit to all applications for loans from business men, with the result that these financiers were obliged to invest their superfluous fund in well-secured debentures and loans coming from first class companies and also in Government bonds and similar gilt-edged securities. The market price of bonds and debentures naturally advanced, thereby causing the fall of yield, as may be judged from the following returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

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CHAPTER XXIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC AND LOCAL FINANCE

National Finance

National Income and Expenditure

In the Budget estimates for 1929-30 approved by the Diet, estimated expenditure totalled 1,773,567,000 yen, including supplementary estimates of 20,750,000 yen, against estimated income of 1,592,586,000 yen. Of the deficit of 180,981,000 yen, 91.2 millions is to be met by a new loan and the rest by the previous year's surplus. The new estimates are an increase of 64.4 millions upon the working Budget for 1928-29, and of 7.8 millions upon the actual expenditure for 1927-28. The increase is largely accounted for by communications, education and agriculture. The following table shows the national income and expenditure for 1927-28, and the Budget estimates for the last year and current fiscal year:—

National Revenue

	1927–28 Yen	1928–29 Yen	1929–30 Yen
Ordinary			
Taxes	898,673,000	901,476,000	892,124,000
Customs	140,600,000	141,068,000	144,840,000
Excise	362,941,000	355,884,000	361,811,000
Income Tax	215,070,000	211,375,000	202,664,000
Land, Business & Capital Interest Tax	131,053,000	145,761,000	133,226,000
Estate Duties	21,081,000	21,455,000	25,951,000
Other Duties	27,925,000	25,930,000	24,131,000
Stamps	81,434,000	79,157,000	86,247,000
States Enterprises & Properties	471,492,000	473,343,000	488,549,000
Posts, Telephone & Telegraph	236,628,000	240,672,000	249,599,000
State Monopolies	173,257,000	168,429,000	171,480,000
Others	61,606,000	64,240,000	67,469,000
Miscellaneous receipts	33,180,000	30,388,000	32,100,000
Total	1,484,779,000	1,484,365,000	1,499,022,000
Special			
Sales of State properties	3,680,000	6,898,000	20,252,000
Loans	61,094,000	64,000,000	91,201,000
Previous year's surplus transferred	477,534,000	115,576,000	81,563,000
Miscellaneous receipts	35,666,000	38,284,000	60,775,000
Total	577,975,000	224,760,000	253,793,000
Total Revenue	2,062,755,000	1,709,126,000	1,752,816,000

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National Expenditure

	1927–28 Yen	1928–29 Yen	1929–30 Yen
Civil List	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
National Defence	491,639,000	486,798,000	500,138,000
Civil Services	848,396,000	787,094,000	820,961,000
National Debt Services.....	282,133,000	289,662,000	283,417,000
Pensions & Annuities.....	139,055,000	141,072,000	143,800,000
Total Expenditure	1,765,723,000	1,709,126,000	1,752,816,000

SPECIAL BUDGETS' REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Besides the general Budget, there are Special Budgets for colonial governments, government enterprises, and many others, numbering 34 in all. The principal independent accounts are the Imperial Government Railway, State Monopolies, Government Printing Office, Mint, and Post Office Life Insurance. Of the colonial governments, the Government of Formosa alone is financially independent, and more than 25 million yen is given yearly in grants to other colonies. The Government Railway yearly earns about 140 million yen and pays its way. The State Monopolies (tobacco, salt and camphor) contribute to the national treasury between 150 and 160 million yen annually out of their earnings. Most of other special accounts are not self-balancing, and keep their account only separately in form for each particular purposes. In these "special accounts" estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year amounted to 3,401,089,000 yen, against estimated revenue of 3,854,573,000 yen. This brings up the net national expenditure, after deducting the repetitions of the items in the general and special accounts, to 3,839,195,000 yen against estimated revenue of 3,963,388,000 yen. As compared with the year 1927-28 estimated revenue and expenditure rose by 248,664,000 yen and 208,527,000 yen respectively.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure in the special accounts and net budget revenue and expenditure in both general and special accounts in the past three years:—

Special Budgets

(000's omitted)

	1927-28		1928–29		1929–30	
	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen
Chosen (Korea)	234,243	210,852	220,561	225,414	246,852	246,852
Taiwan (Formosa)..	138,626	101,533	116,787	116,755	126,125	126,125
Northern Saghalien.	26,877	19,982	26,103	28,423	33,036	33,036
Kwantung Leased Territory	22,201	16,988	20,670	20,942	24,091	24,091
South Sea Islands..	—	—	—	—	5,242	5,242
Government Railway.	592,532	454,365	654,460	514,000	676,996	533,848
Mint	14,273	3,970	15,668	5,226	19,473	6,479
Printing Office	6,711	5,550	8,874	7,346	9,678	7,928
State Monopolies...	328,711	163,720	326,977	174,799	341,278	176,676
Deposit Department.	96,768	79,170	88,871	97,536	128,248	115,261
Sinking Funds	889,612	807,559	799,980	799,980	826,599	826,599
Imperial Universities & Gov. Colleges...	35,242	32,262	36,124	36,189	37,960	37,960
Post Office Life Insurance	106,413	34,105	108,887	47,521	138,657	55,266
Others	994,667	1,145,046	1,128,257	1,044,328	1,240,338	1,205,726
Total	3,486,876	3,075,199	3,552,219	3,118,459	3,854,573	3,401,089

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	1927—28		1928—29		1929—30	
	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen	Revenue Yen	Expenditure Yen
General Budget	1,758,869	1,758,969	1,721,032	1,721,032	1,773,567	1,773,567
Grand total	5,245,846	4,834,169	5,274,251	4,839,491	5,628,140	5,174,656
Repeated sums deducted	1,531,122	1,203,500	—	—	1,664,751	1,335,461
Net Total	3,714,724	3,630,668	—	—	3,963,388	3,829,195

Figures for 1928-29 not published, the Budget estimates having fallen through owing to the dissolution of the Diet.

The National Debt

The National Debt stood at a trifling sum of 4.8 million yen until a few years after the Imperial Government was reestablished in 1868. In 1872 173 million yen was raised for the purpose of pensioning the military clansmen disbanded consequent upon the abolition of Daimios. The Chinese War added 143 millions to the Debt, raising the total to 351 millions in 1896. During the subsequent ten years until the outbreak of the Russian War, there was an increase of 187.8 millions. The Russian War increased the Debt enormously by adding 1,500 millions, making the total 2,189 millions. For the railway nationalization, 606 millions was raised in 1906, the total rising to 2,585 millions, on the level of which the debt was stabilized with no remarkable increases until the end of the World War. Since the Armistice the national debt began to increase rather steadily, the amount stood at 3,880 millions in 1923. The earthquake of 1923 caused enormous increases by adding 545 millions for the rehabilitation and restoration of the quake-damaged districts. The financial crisis of 1927 added a further enormous sum of 700 millions. The total national debt outstanding on March 31, 1929, was 5,831,261,000 yen, with the annual charge of 289,190,000 yen.

For repayment of the National Debt a sum equivalent to 1.16 per cent. of the total funded debt outstanding at the beginning of each of the fiscal year is yearly budgeted for the Sinking Fund. In our practice budget surpluses do not automatically go to redemption of debt, but under an Act of 1927 not less than a quarter of each year's surplus is made applicable for the purpose. A sum of 50,220,000 yen in the year 1926-27, rising to 98,550,000 in 1927-28 under the new regulation, but falling to 83,960,000 yen in 1928-29, was devoted to debt redemption.

The following statement gives a summary of the position of the National Debt at the end of each of the past three financial years:—

Statement of National Debt

(000's omitted)

Kinds	Issued Mar. 31, 1927 Yen	Issued Mar. 31, 1928 Yen	Issued Mar. 31, 1929 Yen
Internal Loans			
No. A 5% Loan.....	419,547	419,535	419,401
5% Loan	657,661	828,559	1,127,932
Special 5% Loan.....	120,847	120,837	120,821
4% Loan (1st & 2nd series).....	267,427	266,543	265,514
5% Exchequer Bonds.....	1,924,806	2,069,826	2,296,297
Railway Notes	79,999	79,999	79,999
Special Exchequer Notes.....	240,286	159,171	69,998
Total	3,810,576	3,944,473	4,379,965
Foreign Loans			
4% Sterling Loan (1st series).....	91,352	91,338	91,337
4% Sterling Loan (2nd series).....	234,823	230,558	228,909

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Kinds	Issued Mar. 31, 1927 Yen	Issued Mar. 31, 1928 Yen	Issued Mar. 31, 1929 Yen
4% Sterling Loan (3rd series).....	105,489	105,429	105,429
5% Sterling Loan	222,821	222,723	222,672
4% Franc Loan	170,354	169,573	169,369
Deb. of South Manchuria Railway Co.	117,156	117,156	117,156
6½% Dollar Loan	275,117	272,537	272,347
6% Sterling Loan	244,075	244,075	244,075
Total	1,461,189	1,453,393	1,451,295
Grand Total	5,171,766	5,397,866	5,831,261

Local Finance

Estimated expenditure of Local Authorities in Japan proper for 1928-29 totalled 1,732,954,000 yen, an increase of 127 million yen upon the previous year. As compared with 1918, this is an increase of 1,243 millions, or an expansion of more than three and a half times during the past ten years. Such causes as the decline in the purchasing power of money, the growth of population, and the widening scope of governmental activities have contributed to the expansion of local expenditures. As to local services, education stands out most prominent; it is responsible for 47 per cent. of the total expenditure in the case of towns and villages, and 26 per cent. in the case of all local authorities.

The enormous expansion of local expenditure during the past decade has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in local taxation, and there is an everlasting struggle on the part of local authorities to make both ends meet.

All the sources of revenue have been rather freely tapped. Local rates have already been imposed to an unbearable point; additions to a certain State taxes have in many cases been levied up to a statutory limit; and grants-in-aid on education have been increased several times, while loan debt has been rapidly increasing. The Local Government Bill, which failed of passage in the last annual session of the Diet, proposed to transfer land tax and business tax to local governments as a rating relief.

The following table shows the estimated expenditure and revenue for each of the last three fiscal years:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Revenue

(000's omitted)

	1926–27 Yen	1927–28 Yen	1928–29 Yen
Rates and taxes.....	664,380	653,778	664,521
Receipts from properties.....	29,637	28,526	27,572
Fees, tolls, etc.....	192,321	207,471	224,059
State grants	187,713	188,616	219,278
Previous year's surplus transferred	288,437	93,061	88,619
Loans	376,747	249,684	292,626
Miscellaneous	202,236	194,489	222,201
Total	1,941,474	1,615,629	1,738,880

Expenditure

(000's omitted)

	1926–27 Yen	1927–28 Yen	1928–29 Yen
Police	77,813	74,492	79,557
Public works	276,774	276,415	322,487

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	1926–27 Yen	1927–28 Yen	1928–29 Yen
Education	420,097	417,294	432,503
Industry	70,496	80,126	79,455
Public health	105,775	120,834	132,741
Social services	20,597	18,498	18,461
Gas & electric undertakings	103,269	148,826	160,219
Salaries & others	133,636	132,506	137,360
Loan charges	253,170	201,687	225,135
Miscellaneous	156,465	135,269	145,040
Total	1,618,097	1,605,953	1,732,954

Local Loans

The increase in local indebtedness has been especially noticeable in Japan during the past decade as in some principal Western countries, primarily owing to the extension of administrative functions by local authorities. Local loan debt outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1928 totalled 1,844 million yen, as against 316, 424 and 1,513 millions respectively at the corresponding date of 1913, 1918 and 1927. The debt of local authorities has thus been more than quadrupled in the past ten years. The following table shows the outstanding loan debt at the end of each of the past five fiscal years, and their distribution among different local authorities as well as for principal services:—

Loans for Different Local Governments

(000's omitted)

	End of Mar. 1924 Yen	End of Mar. 1925 Yen	End of Mar. 1926 Yen	End of Mar. 1927 Yen	End of Mar. 1928 Yen
Prefectures	193,204	269,117	282,475	329,326	375,438
Cities	624,844	727,748	839,746	1,017,515	1,258,941
Towns & Villages	81,655	95,597	115,699	131,270	167,541
Land Unions	24,826	26,677	30,222	35,136	38,512
Total	924,532	1,119,139	1,267,943	1,513,247	1,844,434

Loans for Various Services

(000's omitted)

	End of Mar. 1924 Yen	End of Mar. 1925 Yen	End of Mar. 1926 Yen	End of Mar. 1927 Yen	End of Mar. 1928 Yen
Education	79,344	94,159	102,777	134,658	169,576
Sanitation	132,436	137,636	160,986	179,973	214,396
Industry	10,960	25,467	21,562	35,254	45,170
Public works	139,445	208,839	210,604	277,820	323,658
Gas & electric undertakings	305,953	373,428	408,657	472,696	549,389
Social services	61,451	90,296	124,124	113,955	131,174
Miscellaneous	194,943	189,314	239,233	298,981	411,071
Total	924,532	1,119,139	1,267,943	1,513,247	1,844,434

Taxation

Tax revenue in the Budget estimate for 1929-30 amounted to 892,124,000 yen, as against non-tax revenue of 700,462,000 yen, representing 56 per cent. of the total national revenue. In consequence of the continuous business depression the normal growth of the yield from taxes, if not arrested, is on the wane. Income-tax is estimated to yield less for the current fiscal year. The receipt from business profit tax also is falling. This is a new tax levied since 1926 in place of business tax which was repealed together with railway passenger duty and soy duties

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in the same year. The largest single item in the taxation system is excise, which accounts for more than 40 per cent. of the total tax revenue. Customs revenue is rising in recent years. The general tariff revision was made in 1926, the rates which had been fixed in 1910 being adjusted to the post-war prices. Details of gross tax revenue during 1927-28 to 1929-30 are as follows:—

Gross Tax Revenue during 1927-28 to 1929-30

	1927—28 Actual Yen	1928—29 Estimates Yen	1929—30 Estimates Yen
Income tax	215,070,033	211,375,645	202,664,267
Land tax	67,576,504	67,122,015	63,620,013
Business profit tax	48,049,945	62,725,794	53,785,825
Business tax*	400,026	—	—
Estate duties	21,081,970	21,455,974	25,951,368
Passenger duties*	1,125	—	—
Mining tax	5,560,033	5,381,175	5,652,351
Tax on interest	15,426,717	15,913,245	15,820,526
Tax on bank notes issue	8,764,303	4,151,037	4,936,020
Tax on bourses & exchanges	11,670,986	14,859,968	11,343,136
Excise			
Sake	220,852,412	215,907,098	209,910,589
Beer	18,831,899	20,462,057	21,792,825
Spirits	2,288,458	1,978,660	2,859,951
Soy*	104	—	—
Aerated drinks	4,126,811	4,168,512	4,008,382
Sugar	79,285,587	78,554,240	82,797,184
Textiles	37,491,752	34,746,602	39,878,778
Customs	140,600,585	141,068,727	150,297,909
Tonnage dues	1,529,420	1,538,747	2,199,773
Total	898,673,116	901,476,660	892,124,826

* Repealed in 1926.

Direct and Indirect Taxation

The amount raised by direct taxation is far outweighed by the receipts from indirect taxation (Customs and Excise), the latter being 34 per cent. larger than the former. If we take into account State Monopolies (tobacco, salt and camphor), which are, in effect, a consumption tax, tax revenue will be still more unevenly distributed between direct and indirect taxes. The distribution of tax revenue between direct and indirect taxes during the past three years is set out below:—

Percentage Raised by Direct and Indirect Taxation in 1927-28 to 1929-30

Revenue:	Year 1927—28 Amount Yen	Year 1927—28 Percentage of total	Year 1928—29 Amount Yen	Year 1928—29 Percentage of total	Year 1929—30 Amount Yen	Year 1929—30 Percentage of total
Revenue from direct taxes	395,131,093	43.9	404,523,600	44.8	380,515,775	42.6
Revenue from indirect taxes	503,542,023	56.0	496,953,060	55.1	511,609,051	57.3
Total tax revenue	898,673,116	100.0	901,476,660	100.0	892,124,826	100.0

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Per Capita Taxation

The burden of taxation has become very much onerous during post-war years. The amount of national and local taxation per head of population for the last fiscal year totalled 26.09 yen, absorbinb 11.64 per cent. of the average per capita income, which is put at 224 yen by the Bureau of Statistics. The following table shows per capita taxation in 1923-24 to 1928-29:—

Per Capita Taxation in 1923-24 to 1928-29

Year	Tax		Local Rate		Total	
	Amount 1,000 Yen	Per Capita Yen	Amount 1,000 Yen	Per Capita Yen	Amount 1,000 Yen	Per Capita Yen
1923-24	987,203	14.06	602,023	10.76	1,389,226	24.82
1924-25	887,238	15.85	620,656	11.09	1,507,894	26.94
1925-26	894,809	14.98	635,973	10.64	1,530,782	25.62
1926-27	886,999	14.85	654,322	10.95	1,541,222	25.80
1927-28*	883,257	14.78	644,178	10.78	1,527,435	25.57
1928-29*	901,476	15.09	657,138	11.00	1,558,614	26.09

* Budget estimate.

TAXES AND EXCISE DUTIES

Income Tax

The corporation income tax is chargeable under three divisions of income and the rates are:

	per cent.
A. Ordinary income	
Income of corporations having their head office within Japanese Empire	5
Income of foreign corporations derived from sources within Japanese Empire	10
B. Excess income	
Income exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital invested.....	4
Income exceeding 20 per cent. of the capital invested.....	10
Income exceeding 30 per cent. of the capital invested.....	20
C. Liquidation income	
Reserves and income not subject to the tax under the Act..	5
Other income	10

The income tax on interest and profit from trust loans is chargeable at the source.

	per cent.
A. Interest of public bonds (except National bonds).....	4
Interest on debentures, bank deposit and profit from trust loans	5
B. Dividends and bonus received by non-residents.....	7.5

The individual income tax is imposed on persons whose total taxable income amounts to 1,200 Yen and over:—

The first Exceeds:—

Yen		per cent.
1,200	....	0.8
1,200	.....	2.0
1,500	.....	3.0
2,000	.....	4.0
3,000	.....	5.0
5,000	.....	6.5
7,000	.....	8.0
10,000	.....	9.5
15,000	.....	11.0

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Yen	per cent.
20,000	13.0
30,000	15.0
50,000	17.0
70,000	19.0
100,000	21.0
200,000	23.0
500,000	25.0
1,000,000	27.0
2,000,000	30.0
3,000,000	33.0
4,000,000	36.0

Total Exemption

Total exemption is granted where the total income does not amount to 1,200 yen less various deductions referred to below.

Earned Income Allowance

(1) An allowance of one-fifth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 6,000 yen.

(2) An allowance of one-tenth of earned income where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but his investment income exceeds 6,000 yen.

(3) An allowance of one-fifth of the earned income up to 6,000 yen and of one-tenth of the remainder where the tax-payer's total income does not exceed 12,000 yen but exceeds 6,000 yen, of which his investment income is less than 6,000 yen.

Deduction for Children and Dependent Relatives

A deduction of 100 yen may be claimed by a person whose assessed income does not exceed 3,000 yen in respect of each child under the age of 18 years and other dependent relatives.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums

A deduction not exceeding 200 yen may be claimed in respect of premiums irrespective of the amount of the total income of the claimant.

Tax on Capital Interest

The 2 per cent. tax is charged on

A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, industrial debentures, bank deposits, and profit from trust loans.

B. Interest on loans and deposits made not as business by the income-tax payer.

Business Profit Tax

The tax is chargeable on corporations and individuals engaged in business whose net profits exceed 400 yen.

	per cent.
A. Corporation	3.6
B. Individual	2.8

Land Tax

The tax is chargeable under three divisions on the assessed value of land.

	per cent.
A. Residential land	2.5
B. Cultivated land	4.5
C. Land other than residential and cultivated	5.5

Land other than residential land in Hokkaido is subject to reduced rates.

Mining Duty

	per cent.
On the value of output	1
In respect of prospect per 1,000 tsubo of the mining area	Sen 30
In respect of working per 1,000 tsubo of the mining area	60
Per 1 cho of riverbed placer	30
Per 1,000 tsubo of non-riverbed placer	30

Tax on Bank Notes Issue

Fiduciary issue

1¼ per cent. per annum per average monthly issue.

Excess issue

The Minister of Finance shall determine the rate of the tax at no less than 5 per cent. in accordance with the prevailing monetary conditions.

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Tax on Bourses

	per cent.
Turnover tax	15 of brokerage
Sale or purchase of public bonds and debentures	0.006-0.01 per value
Sale or purchase of stocks and shares	0.015-0.025 per value
Sale or purchase of rice, raw silk, cotton yarn, sugar, etc.	0.025 per value

Death Duties

1. Estate Duties

Under Exceeds: Yen	In case of the direct descendant of the family. per cent.	In case of those designated by the deceased, appointed by from among the members of the family or parent. per cent.	In case of the heir chosen by the family council. per cent.
5,000	0.5	0.6	0.8
5,000	0.6	0.7	1.0
10,000	0.7	0.8	1.5
20,000	0.8	1.0	2.0
30,000	1.0	1.5	2.5
40,000	1.5	2.0	3.0
50,000	2.0	2.5	4.0
70,000	2.5	3.0	5.0
100,000	3.0	4.0	6.0
150,000	4.0	5.0	7.0
200,000	5.0	6.0	8.0
300,000	6.0	7.0	9.0
400,000	7.0	8.0	10.0
500,000	8.0	9.0	11.0
700,000	9.0	10.0	12.0
1,000,000	10.0	11.0	13.0
2,000,000	11.0	12.0	14.0
3,000,000	12.0	13.0	15.0
5,000,000	13.0	14.0	16.0

2. Legacy Duties

Under Exceeds:	In case of direct descendants. per cent.	In case of man or wife, or parents. per cent.	In case of other relatives. per cent.
1,000	1.0	1.2	1.7
1,000	1.2	1.4	2.0
5,000	1.4	1.7	2.5
10,000	1.7	2.0	3.5
20,000	2.0	2.5	4.5
30,000	2.5	3.5	5.5
40,000	3.5	4.5	6.5
50,000	4.5	5.5	7.5
70,000	5.5	6.5	8.5
100,000	6.5	7.5	9.5
150,000	7.5	8.5	10.5
200,000	8.5	9.5	11.5
300,000	9.5	10.5	12.5
400,000	10.5	11.5	13.5
500,000	11.5	12.5	14.5
700,000	12.5	13.5	15.5
1,000,000	13.5	14.5	16.5
2,000,000	15.0	16.0	18.0
3,000,000	16.5	17.5	19.5
5,000,000	18.0	19.0	21.0

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Excise

Sake:	
Dakushu (unrefined)	36 yen per koku
Seishu (refined), Shirozake, Mirin and Shochu	40 yen and over per koku according to alcohol contained.
Alcohol and alcoholic liquors	42 yen and over per koku
Beer	25 yen per koku
Aerated drinks:	
Bottled	7—10 yen per koku
Unbottled	3 yen per kg. of carbonic acid used

Sugar:	per picul Yen
Class 1. Under No. 11 Dutch standard	2.00—2.50
Class 2. Under No. 18 Dutch standard	5.00
Class 3. Under No. 22 Dutch standard	7.35
Class 4. Above No. 22 Dutch standard	8.35
Class 5. Sugar candy, lump sugar, etc.	10.00
Molasses	1.00—3.00
Syrup	7.35

Textiles:	
Silk and silk mixed	10 per cent. of the value
Woollen and woollen mixed	10 per cent. of the value

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CHAPTER XXX

AGRICULTURE

SPECIAL FEATURES OF JAPANESE FARMING

Prof. Nasu of the Imp. Tokyo University enumerates categorically what he considers features peculiar to Japanese farming. Those regarded important are quoted below:—

Predominant Position of Rice

Area under rice or paddies occupies in:

Japan proper, 3,110,000 cho out of total area of 6,070,000 cho or 55%.

Chosen, 1,570,000 cho out of 4,380,000 cho, or 48%.

Taiwan, 380,000 cho out of 800,000 or 48%.

The climatic condition and weakness of Japanese for rice account for this predominance of paddies in Japan. Troubles about irrigation in time of drought is a phenomenon peculiar to Japanese farming.

Poverty of Live-stock in Japan proper

Per 1000 pop.	Cattle	Horse	Swine	Sheep	Goat
Ave. 1907-'11	26.98	31.05	0.93	0.08	1.79
Ave. 1912-'16	25.74	29.43	6.00	0.06	1.83
1925	24.43	26.00	11.26	0.11	2.82

Stock-farming as a means of sustenance would require far wider land than when raising foodstuffs from the same area, this fact and the comparative poor quality of wild grass, the presence of abundant fish along our coast, not to speak of religious prejudice—all these must have discouraged our people from pursuing stock-farming.

Small Scope of Farming

At the end of 1926 farmers were divided as follows according to the extent of area they tilled (3rd Agr. & Forestry Dept. Statistics):—

Area tilled	No. of farmers (1,000)	% to total farming population
Under 5 tan.....	1,951	35.0
5 tan-1 cho	1,885	34.0
1-cho-2 cho	1,190	22.0
2 cho-3 cho	321	6.0
3 cho-5 cho	134	2.0
5 cho & over.....	72	1.0

This situation has remained practically stationary in the last 15 years.

Comparative Abundance of Farmers combining other Occupations

Judging from the comparative abundance of farmers who are combining other occupations, these forming about 88% of the total number of farmers, and the scarcity, on the other hand, of those exclusively occupied in tillage, our authority concludes that farming in Japan is principally depended upon domestic labor, and that it has little to do with capitalism.

It is guided by the principle of self-sufficiency. The Department of Agriculture & Forestry once found upon investigation that 41% of the farmers' domestic economy consists of materials supplied by their own hand.

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STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

(Based on Prof. Nasu's "Japanese Agriculture" and Prof. S. Takimoto's "Digest of Industrial Materials of Japan."

Farming Population (Census Returns of 1925)

	No. families (1,000)	% to total no. families	Farming population (1,000)
Japan proper	5,549	49.3	26,943
Chosen	2,742	75.9	14,648
Taiwan	394	54.2	2,340
Karafuto	9	23.4	44
Total	8,694	55.6	43,935

Farming Population in Japan Proper

	Total No. of families (1,000)	No. of farming families (1,000)	% of farmers to total pop.
1916	9,860	5,457	55.35
1921	10,567	5,544	51.63
1926	11,410	5,555	48.69

Area of Utilized Land in 1,000 cho (2.46 acres)

Year	Gross area	Under tillage	% to gross area	Pastures, etc.	%	Forests	%	Sundries	%
1918	38,863	6,090	15.7	3,554	9.1	18,783	48.3	10,445	26.9
1921	39,119	6,162	15.7	3,522	9.0	18,605	47.6	10,828	27.7
1924	39,114	6,065	15.5	3,749	9.6	19,539	50.0	9,760	24.9

Analysis of Arable Land in 1000 cho

		Paddy field						Total % to gross area		
Year	Gross area	One crop	Two or more crops	Fallow	Total	Upland field	Total	Paddy	Upland	Total
1914	38,917	1,771	1,170	18	2,961	2,916	5,878	7.6	7.5	15.1
1919	38,864	1,791	1,213	25	3,030	3,105	6,135	7.7	8.0	15.7
1923	39,114	1,881	1,163	29	3,074	3,028	6,102	7.9	7.7	15.6

Area under Different Kinds of Crops in cho

	Area (cho)	% per 100 cho of area under crops	% per 1000 cho of total area under crop
Total area	6,102,973.1	100.0	—
Area under principal crops.	7,871,372.6	129.0	100.0
Foodstuffs	6,002,990.1	98.4	76.3
Industrial crops	297,781.8	4.9	3.8
Horticultural crops:			
Fruits	102,783.0	1.7	1.3
Vegetables	514,420.3	8.4	6.5
Green manures	424,206.9	7.0	5.4
Mulberry field	529,190.5	8.7	6.7

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FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF FARMING

Capital invested in Farming & other Trades

	Land (in million yen)	Invested in other than land (in million yen)	Total (in million yen)	%
Japan proper	27,700	7,000	34,700	88.0
Chosen	3,200	480	3,680	9.3
Taiwan	970	280	1,070	2.7
Total	31,690	7,760	39,450	100.0

Estimated Capitals in Different Trades in Japan Proper

	Total capital (in hundred millions)	%
Farming	347	47.1
Trade	130	17.6
Manufacture	100	13.6
Others	240	21.7
Total	737	100

The Farming Industry (for 1925) as Producer of Wealth

(in ¥1 million)

	Value
Rice & other cereals.....	2,504
Other foodstuffs	287
Industrial crops	131
Fruits	80
Vegetables & flowers.....	274
Green manure	35
Tea (green)	18
Cocoons	824
Straw wares	48
Live stock	224
Mulberry & fruit saplings.....	14
Total	4,439

In raising their farm produce farmers have to consume

	In Yen 1,000
Commercial manure	340,000
Green manure	36,000
Seeds, cocoon eggs, cattle bought.....	300,000
Depreciation of farming machines & tools.....	110,000
Depreciation of farm-sheds, etc.....	100,000
Cattle & other feeds.....	307,000
Total	1,193,000

Market Price and Rent of Arable Land

The average market price per "tan" of the two kinds of farms and the rent thereof have been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

Price	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
Paddy	¥523	¥538	¥546	¥571	¥568
Upland	319	329	333	350	341

Rent	1929	1928
Paddy	1.03 koku	1.03 koku
Upland	17.20 yen	18.47 yen

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If the figures for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, are eliminated, the level will stand much higher. Thus the prices of the two classes of farms ruling in Japan are two or three times higher than in European countries.

For paddy the rent amounts to over 50% of the net yield while for dry farms it corresponds to 30 to 40%.

Increase of Productive Power

The average yield per "tan" of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, the data for rice and other cereals being given here. The average yield per "tan" of paddy field during the last half century is reviewed below:—

The average Yield per "tan" of Paddy (in "koku")

1878-'83	1.17	1908-'12	1.71
1888-'93	1.42	1923-'27	1.84
1898-'02	1.49		

It will be seen that the yield per tan has increased about 60% during the period. The average yield per "tan" of "mugi" (collective term for barley, wheat, rye, oats) increased twofold as compared with the yield in the years about 1878.

The average Yield per "tan" of "mugi" (in "koku")

	1928	1927	1926	1925
Barley	1.884	1.779	1.915	1.933
Rye	1.395	1.378	1.366	1.415
Wheat	1.304	1.279	1.261	1.326
Total average	1.527	1.478	1.514	1.558

Possible Increase of Tillage Area

The Gov. Provisional Research Bureau of Industry calculated at the end of 1918 that the possible margin of increase of tillage area in Japan proper did not exceed roughly 1,650,000 cho. Based on this data Prof. Nasu estimates that considering that between 40,000 and 50,000 cho of arable land was lapsing into decay every year recently the possible margin of expansion of tillage area would not exceed 600,000 cho under ordinary circumstances. The fact that the tillage area totalling in 1880 4.470,000 cho, 2,620,000 paddy and 1,850,000 dry field, advanced by 1925 by about 18% for paddy and 63% for the other, 36% for the two combined, seems to show that the expansion margin has reached saturation point for Japan proper.

Share of Free Holding and Tenantry in the Total Arable Area

Free holding and tenantry occupied 48% and 52% respectively in the total area of rice land in 1923. For the area under other crops the corresponding figures were 54% for free holders and 46% for tenants. The share of the two classes of farmers worked out to 54% for the former and 46% for the other. It should be noted that during the 19 years ending 1923 the total cultivated area for free-holders increased only 9% while the rate for tenants was 19%.

Irrigation and Drainage

Government enquiries made in May 1924 show that the total irrigated area under tillage is 3,028,000 cho, of which 20.6% had ample supply of water, 55% sufficient, and 19% inadequate. The area of paddy-fields subject to defective drainage amounts to 19% while that suffering at time of flood represents 17%. Farming pumps are extensively used in many progressive prefectures. Tracts over 300 cho each that demand improved irrigation and drainage, cover altogether some 800,000 cho. One-crop area of paddy-fields occuples about 60% of the total under rice. Of the total extent of one-crop rice fields, about 136,000 cho or 4.4% of the whole surface under rice, cannot grow second crop owing to in-

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sufficient supply of water. Defective drainage stands in the way of utilizing for similar purpose of roughly 560,000 cho, which corresponds to 18.1% of the total land growing rice.

MANURES

The situation of fertilizers consumed in Japan is marked by the steady decline, from sanitary and wage standpoint, of the use of night soil, and on the other hand of the greater consumption of manufactured and other commercial fertilizers. The consumption of self-supplied manures is hard to estimate, but from the rough calculation made by the prefectural offices, it is judged to reach ¥316 millions a year, made up of ¥120 mill. for compost, ¥36 millions for green manure, ¥90 millions for night soil, ¥70 millions for others of this description. Similar figures for commercial fertilizers are perhaps more reliable as the returns of home production and imports are available. From these it is concluded that the average yearly consumption for the last three years amounts to ¥224 millions. Of that total bean-cakes form about 48%, sulphate of ammonia 14, mixtures 10, and superphosphate of lime 8.7. The progress of the fertilizer industry recently is briefly described in the chapter on Industry.

Adjustment of Farms & Wild Land Clearing

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantage incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan, etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 "tan" or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted.

By the end of 1926 the area reported for adjustment aggregated 791,900 cho involving an expense of about ¥381,810,000. The work was concluded for about half the area. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥53.

To encourage the work of clearing wild land bounty has been granted since 1919 for the reclaimed area of over 5 cho, the bounty being 6% of the expense disbursed. By 1927 the applications represented 84,686 cho, of which paddies form 80% and upland farms 20.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

Year	Area (1,000 cho)	Production (1,000 koku)	Average production per tan (koku)	Export (1,000 koku)	Import (1,000 koku)
1925	3,154	59,704	1.893	1,908	12,088
1926	3,158	55,583	1,760	529	9,543
1927	3,172	62,101	1,957	1,269	12,677
1928	3,192	60,303	1,889	983	11,253

Varieties of Rice Plant

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per "tan" at all the Government Experiment Farms testifies:—

Yield per "tan" of the early variety ("koku")	2.120
" " " middle variety	2.334
" " " late variety	2.223
Average	2.255

Consumption and Home Supply

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by

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import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed at home in recent years is estimated as follows:—

Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed
1925	67,038	1.129
1926	68,249	1.132
1927	67,201	1.099
1928	70,300	1.138

Besides, the sake-brewers consumed during the five years ending 1926 about 4,314,064 "koku" a year.

Adjusting the Price of Rice

The Law for Adjusting the Supply has been in force since April 1921 to adjust the rice market. For keeping the rice purchased State granaries have been erected at principal centres of distribution, at present Tokyo (300,000 "koku"), Osaka (200,000), Sakata and Moji, 50,000 each. The free arrival of duty-free colonial rice, 6-7 million koku from Chosen and 1½—2 million koku from Taiwan is seriously complicating the question of adjusting the rice market, as the two regions are beyond the control of the law. Of the total volume transacted on the market the colonial produce amounts to about 50% and hence too often rules the price. The operation of the Adjustment Law has caused loss of ¥70,000,000 to the Treasury.

Average Quotations per koku of Medium Rice at Fukagawa Market, Tokyo since 1868 (in yen)

1868	5.98	1907	16.48
1877	5.55	1917	19.84
1887	5.00	1928	30.03
1897	11.98		

The two years of extreme quotations are:—

1872	¥3.88
1918	¥45.99

As explained elsewhere the adjustment of rice-market is seriously complicated owing to the free arrival of cheap rice from Chosen and Taiwan.

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per "tan" in full unit: Barley	Naked barley	Wheat
1926	8,569	7,437	5,895	21,891	1.915	1.366	1.261
1927	7,569	7,314	6,059	20,569	1.779	1.378	1.270
1928	7,606	7,126	6,389	21,121	1.884	1.395	1.304

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice, as shown below, the figures being those for 1927:—

	Barley (cho)	Naked barley (cho)	Wheat (cho)
Paddy-field	105,229	308,925	209,328
Upland farm	298,495	202,036	280,638

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Proso millet	Buckwheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1925	248	1,032	1,425	644	292
1926	167	817	1,241	588	575
1927	244	923	1,074	616	641

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Beans, Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

(Production in 1,000)

Year	Soya bean (koku)	Red bean (koku)	Pea (koku)	Horse bean (koku)	Sweet potato (kwan)	Irish potato (kwan)
1925	3,609	1,061	338	486	995,469	259,690
1926	2,999	676	381	490	885,948	228,694
1927	3,263	877	450	484	878,999	250,121

Production of Some Special Crops (in 1,000)

Year	Leaf indigo (kwan)	Leaf tobacco (kwan)	Cotton (kwan)	Hemp (kwan)	Rape-seed (koku)
1925	952	17,349	361	2,130	587
1926	516	16,751	260	2,489	580
1927	585	18,183	254	2,256	597

Production of Other Minor Crops (in 1,000 "kan")

	1927	1926	1925	1924
Radish	684,140	638,549	628,561	607,586
Carrot (Daucuscarola) ...	29,717	28,665	28,575	26,693
Burdock (Lappa major)..	50,279	49,118	49,499	48,031
Paper mulberry (bark dried)	3,907	4,201	4,589	4,762
Rush for matting.....	10,049	11,448	12,933	14,915
Peppermint	10,555	11,087	10,301	6,290
Flax	2,338	8,545	8,956	5,865
Taro	163,120	154,965	159,217	149,070
Turnip	41,587	39,960	38,047	38,551
Cabbage	31,632	27,077	27,583	25,176
Onion	23,389	22,589	20,089	16,251
Welsh onion	55,032	52,684	50,803	46,832

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of good pastures and grass, etc. Cattle and horses were reared by the farmer, the former as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the World War.

Horses.—The centres of horse-breeding are Hokkaido with 241,375 head for 1927, Iwate, Fukushima and Kagoshima, each with over 80,000. Persian, Hackney, Anglo-Norman, Throughbred are favorite breeds reared. The pari mutuel was revived recently to encourage horse-breeding and to improve the breed. The Army has its own depot presided over by a Lieut.-Gen. while the Department of Agr. & Forestry also keeps its own studs, pastures and a depot. Some thousand of horses are imported every year from Australia and other places. Castration is compulsory.

Cattle.—Hyogo Prefecture with over 100,000 head is the largest cattle-rearing district followed by Hiroshima, Kagoshima and Okayama, each with over 90,000. The cattle raised in those prefectures are generally for draught and partly for meat. Hokkaido, Chiba and Shizuoka specialize more in milk production, the breed used being in most cases Holstein. Large number of cheap cattle come from northern Chosen. Consumption of beef and other animal flesh amounts to only 100,000 tons a year, of which 65% is beef. Frozen meat comes from Australia and China to make good the

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shortage here. The native-grown beef formerly judged by both Japanese world-travellers and foreigners as the best in the world has somewhat deteriorated owing to the mixing of foreign breed. In Japan beef is much dearer than pork.

Swine.—For swine Okinawa or Luchu stands first as breeding centre with over 100,000 head, followed by Kagoshima, Chiba and Ibaragi but at considerable distance. Swine-rearing is essentially a side job of farmers. The best pork comes from Hokkaido.

Sheep.—Sheep-breeding still remains very poor and is negligeable owing to absence of good barren land suitable for it.

Dairy-farming.—This is still primitive, condensed-milk, for instance, being imported to the extent of some ¥4 millions. The butter produced in Hokkaido and Koiwai is as good as foreign produce, and in fact, the latter has practically disappeared from the market.

STOCK-FARMING STATISTICS

Number of Cattle

Year	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Death
1925	1,047,357	412,296	1,459,653	209,928	18,994
1926	1,051,094	414,055	1,465,149	200,485	14,858
1927	1,059,535	414,874	1,474,409	203,430	14,695

Number of Horses

Year	Horses	Colts	Total	Foalings	Deaths
1925	1,237,153	316,155	1,553,308	110,704	29,520
1926	1,167,605	318,848	1,486,453	110,428	28,476
1927	1,215,029	—	—	115,684	27,990

The total includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

Year	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1925	17,359	168,265	672,583
1926	17,901	179,089	621,466
1927	18,814	194,984	677,063

Slaughtering Returns

Year	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Sheep and goats	Swine
1925	295,911	22,399	77,011	11,835	766,187
1926	279,405	22,345	74,154	11,825	597,264
1927	282,712	23,741	69,831	12,512	561,366

POULTRY

Japan still imports some ¥7 million worth of cheap eggs from China, the annual consumption of eggs being estimated at a little under ¥100 millions. Chiba and Aichi are noted centres of poultry.

Statistics on Poultry (in 1,000)

At the end of June	No. of family	Fowl			Egg (output)	
		No. of fowl	No of Chicken	Value (Yen)	No.	Value (Yen)
1925	3,503	20,614	16,556	38,881	1,619,716	70,038
1926	3,475	20,881	17,628	39,513	1,731,089	75,255
1927	3,454	20,330	19,923	41,655	1,981,587	81,473

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Statistics on Dairy

Year	No. of houses	No. of milk cows	Milk (output) Quantity (koku)	Milk (output) Value (Yen)
1925	17,221	65,448	702,223	28,461,302
1926	17,406	69,434	779,129	27,305,750
1927	17,941	70,716	797,441	28,156,828

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest inflicts now and then heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders, it coming chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. The authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below:—

Year	Anthrax Cattle	Anthrax Horse	Black leg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Hydrophobia Dog	Hydrophobia Cattle	Hydrophobia Horse	Hydrophobia Pig	Hydrophobia Sheep
1925	182	35	88	2,736	52	3,093	34	27	4	6
1926	295	53	91	3,670	308	1,804	17	11	2	—
1927	237	73	85	4,024	2,639	986	9	3	—	—

HORTICULTURE

Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days, and with the introduction of meat-eating custom foreign apples, oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, strawberry, cherry, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches in the neighborhood of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Okayama, and other prefectures, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc., grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaragi, Nagano, etc., oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in southern Japan, apricots, almonds, walnuts and some other fruits in Nagano and a few other prefectures and foreign cherries in Yamagata and Fukushima. Japanese cherry trees are chiefly prized for flowers. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruits.

Output of Fruits (in 1,000 kwan)

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1925	411	11,943	33,190	42,899	15,387	9,466	3,268
1926	398	12,008	35,175	70,897	26,017	10,856	3,859
1927	428	13,750	38,570	58,094	19,071	10,980	3,786

N.B.—Plum in 1,000 koku.

TEA

Tea, once a staple export item, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals, i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Our tea associations are prejudiced against the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimated the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per kan as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 sen.

The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endea-

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vors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka, the foremost centre of production. As export port of tea Shimizu, in Shizuoka Prefecture, has displaced Yokohama.

Statistics on Tea

Year	Area (cho)	No. of manufacturers
1922	44,447	1,117,787
1923	44,263	1,129,269
1924	43,575	1,092,949
1925	44,062	1,106,667
1926	44,503	1,147,548
1927	43,264	1,146,894

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (kwan)

Year	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (Sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Block tea	Others	Total incl. others
1925	68,480	7,838,364	2,078,548	1,497	231,929	10,218,810
1926	70,580	7,507,814	1,991,026	5,994	84,651	9,660,065
1927	67,364	7,757,952	1,963,880	4,422	64,102	9,857,720

Leading Tea Producing Districts (1927)

District	Output (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	District	Output (Kwan)	Value (Yen)
Shizuoka	4,890,153	13,443,640	Saitama	243,191	1,454,373
Kyoto	457,824	2,288,055	Shiga	228,851	964,530
Miye	420,963	1,307,867	Kagoshima	408,847	1,908,516

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CHAPTER XXXI

SERICULTURE

GENERAL REMARKS

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 69% as against 18 of China and 10 of Italy in the total consumption of the world, and about 86% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible, by aid of artificial hatching method, to undertake summer and autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers.

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures from 2,000 to 2,500 "shaku" in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 "momme" (1 "shaku" =about 1 foot: 1 "momme"=3.75 grammes). Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling.

Some of the latest improvements recently effected in silk raising are briefly described below:—

Conditioned-Weight in Raw Silk

The long-standing custom of handling raw-silk in non-conditioned weight, containing a slight moisture, has been superseded by an improved practice obtaining in Europe and America where transaction is made on the non-moisture weight system plus 11 per cent. of moisture. The defective state of the conditioning machinery in Japan stood in the way of adopting the system as suggested by American silk trade people, but with the completion of a newly equipped Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama the Government was in the position to enact Law No. 35 for Conditioning Raw-silk for Export. It provides that no raw silk may be shipped abroad without passing the examination of the Conditioning House and that transactions should be done only in conditioned-weight. The law came into operation in July, 1927, the two conditioning houses in Yokohama and Kobe being placed under it.

Transactions in Dry Cocoons

The customary practice of trading in raw cocoons only as they are picked from their spinning-nests subject both cocoon-merchants and breeders to serious disadvantage as the transactions require to be done in a hurry while the cocoons are still fresh. Nor are filature people less inconvenienced by this simple mode of transaction inasmuch as too much fund is required all at once to get a supply of the raw material. Another defect of the existing business practice is that the raw cocoons require special care in storing before they are reeled, not to speak of damage in transit. In view of these considerations the Government is encouraging the erection of cocoon store-houses by offering a subsidy. The store-houses so far built number 39 and are capable of holding 223,920 koku (1,114,030 American bushels).

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Unification of Silk-worm Breeds

The diversity of the breeds naturally militates against the uniformity of the filaments, not to speak of their intrinsic quality. Indeed lack of uniformity has long been a standing complaint against Japanese raw silk on the European and American markets, which demand a large quantity of raw silk threads of uniform quality. To minimize that trouble, the central and local authorities established sericultural laboratories in order to raise superior breeds for distribution among the breeders. Thanks to the united efforts of all those concerned at present 89 per cent. of the spring breed and 35 per cent. of the summer and autumn breeds consist of the eggs originally distributed by the national and local laboratories, this going far towards the unifying of the threads produced. One of the most important researches carried out in this direction is the discovery that the crosses between the native breeds and either the Chinese or European breeds are markedly superior in all respects than a pure native breed. Which of the sundry crosses is best adapted for rearing in a particular district is demanding the closest attention of those concerned. To determine the selection most of the important sericultural districts keep their own experimental stations at Okinawa, which is much warmer than the rest of Japan proper, and there carry out experimental rearing between the month of February and April to determine the breeds judged best for raising in their own particular districts. About 50 such experimental laboratories exist in Okinawa, and it is thought that in time breeds best adapted for particular districts will be fixed.

Improved Mode of Feeding

The mode of feeding the worms has received noticeable change as regards saving of labor and rearing space, and so economise cost. Formerly the tiny worms in the first stage of hatching were fed with fine cut leaves, but they are now given whole tender leaves, while the grown worms are fed on the leaves with twigs on in the spring season, and this simplified method is said to be adopted by some 23% of the total number of raisers. Economy of labor thereby effected is by no means small. Then in some sections of the Kwanto districts rearing has been tried recently under tent or on the shelves suitably arranged under the eaves of the houses. It is even claimed that this simple mode of rearing is no worse as regards the growth of the worms than indoor feeding. When the season happens to be too wet the period of cocooning may be somewhat prolonged, but after all it is doubtful whether such rough mode of feeding is well suited for a rainy climate as Japan. Be that as it may the zealous endeavors made by our sericulturists to introduce economising innovations in the mode of rearing and feeding may have beneficial effect on the development of the industry.

Treating Eggs for Summer and Autumn Rearing

So remarkable has been the development recently made in rearing the summer and autumn breeds, that today their products do not much differ from those of the spring worms, at least in volume. This is due first to the fact that the time for rearing them is much shorter than that for the spring breed, and moreover it falls in the season when farmers are less pressed by rice cultivation. Aided by this double advantage they can rear two or three courses of the worms, and hence secure so many crops of cocoons. There are, however, some serious drawbacks attending this later rearing, as the season is too warm and wet to suit the healthy bringing up of the worms, and next the egg-cards being kept cold for a long time to arrest premature hatching the growth of the worms is abnormal and the cocoons obtained are therefore inferior in quality. The question of how to overcome these defects has been practically solved after the long researches by the experts, both Government and private. The new process discovered by them consists in forcing at a required time the hatching of the eggs by application of certain chemicals. At present, over 81 per cent. of

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summer and autumn worms come from the eggs thus artificially treated.

Silk-worm Egg Cards

The practical extinction of the once dreaded plague known as pebrine that attacked the worms has resulted in simplifying the manufacture of egg-cards, the process in vogue in Italy and other sericultural centres in Europe having been adopted. This is called in Japan "the flat method" and "the grain method" (in which the eggs are left as individual grains). The latter process has the advantage of allowing the grower to estimate easily and with greater accuracy the quantity of the eggs.

New Reeling Process

Formerly the cocoons were left floating in a hot-water basin when reeling, but this process is likely to be superseded by a sinking method, in which the boiled cocoons sink to the bottom under the weight of the water that soaks into the cocoon-shell. The new process possesses the merit of easier reeling, improved quality of the filaments, greater efficacy in reeling, and economy in cost of production. The State laboratory is trying to popularize the method, and already 38 per cent. of the total number of reeling establishments are following it.

REELING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PRODUCTION

As officially investigated, reeling establishments in Japan numbered 83,568 in 1927, or 8,183 (9%) below the preceding year. Classified by the number of basins employed the figures are as follows:—

Establishments classified by No. of Basins

	Those with less than 10	Those with 10–50	Those with 50–100	Those with 100–300	Those with over 300
	80,034(%95.8)	1,734(%2.1)	875 (1.0)	707 (0.8)	218 (0.3)
Compared with 1926	−8,277(% 9.4)	−13(%0.7)	+37 (4.4)	+58 (8.9)	+12 (5.8)

Classified by Kind of Thread Produced

	1927		Compared with 1926	
Filatures	3,787	(4.5%)	+19	(0.5)
Hand-reeling	66,587	(79.7%)	−6,992	(10.5)
Doupions	13,194	(15.8%)	−1,210	(9.2)

There was marked increase of filatures, recently, with a slight break after 1922, in striking contrast to the steady decrease of hand-reeling business. Doupions that were gradually gaining till 1922, have declined since then.

Number of Basins employed for Reeling

Total 1927	425,694	1926	427,174
Establishments using less than 10 basins		105,581	24.8%
" " 10- 50 basins		42,918	10.1%
" " 50-100 "		58,365	13.7%
" " 100-300 "		110,927	26.1%
" " 300 or over "		107,903	25.3%
Filatures	297,679 basins		69.9%
Hand-reeling	92,950 "		21.8%
Doupions	35,065 "		8.3%

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Thread-end Number of Filatures

Total 1927 ..... 1,200,994 1926 1,112,607

Classified by the number of basins employed the average number of threads-ends per basin is shown below:—

No. of thread-end employing under 10 basins	7,703	1.0%	Aver. thread-end	2.9
" " 10 — 50 "	113,775	9.0"	" "	3.4
" " 50 — 100 "	192,305	16.0"	" "	3.7
" " 100 — 300 "	430,314	36.0"	" "	4.2
" " 300 or over "	456,897	38.0"	" "	4.4

Reeling Operatives

Total 1927 .....496,329 (M. 33,735, F. 462,594) 1926.....483,342

The distribution of operatives as classified by the number of basins employed is as follows:—

In factory employing under 10 basins.....	106,305	21.4%
Do. 10- 50 "	46,783	9.4%
Do. 50- 100 "	66,047	13.3%
Do. 100- 300 "	135,856	27.4%
Do. 300- 500 "	63,915	12.9%
Do. 500-1,000 "	66,216	13.3%
Do. over 1,000 "	11,207	2.3%

Classified by the kind of thread produced the figures are:—

Number of operatives at filatures.....	365,576	73.7%
Do. hand-reeling	93,504	18.8%
Do. doupions	37,249	7.5%

Production of Raw Silk

The following figures represent production in 1927:—

	Filatures		Hand-reeling		Doupions	
	Prod. (kwan)	%	Prod. (kwan)	%	Prod. (kwan)	%
Raw silk	8,801,204	89.1	458,536	4.6	620,618	6.3
Waste silk	3,387,429	89.8	157,162	4.2	228,159	6.0

The growth of raw silk and waste silk both in quantity and value in recent years has been steady, and though this tendency has taken a bad turn of late, especially as regards value, the output continues as active as ever. The figures for 1927 are the highest so far known.

Floss Silk

In 1927 the statistics for this article are:—

Establishments, 23,944; output, 90,-014 kwan; value, ¥2,808,835; being 14,-473 kwan larger in output and ¥262,-432 more in value than in the preceding year.

Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs between Japanese, Chinese and European breeds of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

Recent Progress in Sericulture

The remarkable development made by the sericultural business of Japan during the last forty years is shown in the following quinquennial statistics:—

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Every 5 years	Average amount of cocoon crops (kamme)	Index number per cent.
1885-1889	11,288,682	100.0
1890-1894	15,441,414	136.7
1895-1899	21,517,974	190.6
1900-1904	26,484,132	234.6
1905-1909	32,622,124	288.9
1910-1914	43,184,692	382.5
1915-1919	61,560,686	545.3
1920-1924	66,360,485	587.8
1925-1928	89,061,934	708.6

Kamme (or kwan)=8.26738 lbs.

For this striking progress in sericultural business was chiefly responsible the greater activity of summer and autumn rearing, especially the latter, which now contributes nearly 50% of the total quantity of cocoons produced. The index numbers attesting this tendency are given below:—

	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1928
Spring cocoons	100.0	136.8	146.1	178.3	242.3	279.7
Summer and Autumn cocoons	100.0	155.2	216.3	333.6	440.0	465.5
Total	100.0	143.2	170.7	232.6	311.4	344.6

The development in the technical skill of growers has been no less marked in recent years, as may be judged from the following figures:—

Year	Yield of cocoon per 1 egg-card deposited by 28 moths (momme)	Yield of cocoons per rearing family (momme)
1905	1,852	18,342
1910	2,257	26,665
1915	2,440	27,771
1920	3,100	33,423
1925	4,783	43,516
1928	4,969	43,349

Sericultural Households

Year	Sericultural families by season	
	Spring	Summer and autumn
1924	1,660,802	1,702,290
1925	1,718,211	1,816,423
1926	1,804,835	1,914,943
1927	1,847,895	1,949,935
1928	1,929,438	2,029,348

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

	Year	Egg-cards hatched (in 1,000)	Output of cocoons (1,000 kwan)				Total Value Yen 1,00
			Normal	Doupion	Waste	Total	
Spring crop	1924	7,550	34,960	3,070	1,447	39,478	268,062
	1925	7,610	38,106	3,341	1,479	42,927	445,617
	1926	7,612	39,248	3,242	1,666	44,156	381,230
	1927	7,470	41,214	3,368	1,647	46,229	307,987
	1928	7,926	43,961	3,611	1,990	49,562	314,595

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	Year	Egg-cards hatched (in 1,000)	Output of cocoons (1,000 kwan) Nomal	Doupion	Waste	Total	Total value Yen 1,000
Summer and Autumn crop	1924	9,311	28,958	3,756	1,627	34,341	283,618
	1925	10,121	35,440	4,592	1,841	41,872	378,639
	1926	10,349	35,694	4,718	2,157	42,569	280,216
	1927	10,959	37,275	4,948	2,411	44,634	188,944
	1928	10,964	37,025	4,781	2,491	44,297	237,989

(1 kwan=8.26738 lbs.)

Cocoon Crop for 1928

In the early spring of 1928 frost inflicted no small damage on mulberry plantations in Aichi, Gifu, Miye and other sericultural districts, but after the hatch-out of spring worms, weather condition continued favorable to the growth both of mulberry leaves and young silk worms throughout the country, so that the cocoon crops for the whole year resulted in a gain of 2,996,324 kwan or 3.3 per cent. on the figure of the previous year.

	Spring Sheets	Spring Comparison with 1927	Summer and Autumn Sheets	Summer and Autumn Comparison with 1927
No. of egg-cards hatched	7,925,946	+466,922	10,964,012	+4,607
Cocoon yields	49,561,743	+3,333,116	44,297,140	−336,792

(+ increase; − decrease)

N.B.—The total number of rearing families was 2,165,178 and the volume of the yield 93,858,883 kwan valued at ¥551,684,268, the former being an increase of 61,670 (2.9 per cent.) and the latter of 2,996,324 kwan (3.3 per cent.), compared with the figures of the previous year.

Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following record:—

No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

Year	Under 10	More than 10	More than 50	More than 100	Total	Reeling basins
1923	200,326	1,684	818	844	203,672	540,199
1924	193,615	1,896	1,129	865	197,505	559,194
1925	181,841	1,903	1,041	846	185,631	535,262
1926	88,311	1,747	838	855	91,751	427,174
1927	80,034	1,734	875	925	83,568	425,694

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are:—

Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (18,000), Yamaju-gumi (16,000), Gunze Reel Co. (6,000), and Oguchi-gumi (6,000).

Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000; 1 kwan=lb. 8.267)

Year	Raw silk Kwan	Raw silk Yen	Waste silk, etc. Kwan	Waste silk, etc. Yen	Total Yen
1923	6,756	795,945	2,515	17,881	813,826
1924	7,577	837,231	2,879	22,403	859,633
1925	8,284	956,052	3,533	30,307	986,459
1926	9,160	856,477	3,558	24,422	880,900
1927	10,041	812,394	3,773	19,639	832,033

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Silkworm Eggs

Amount Produced (in No. of Moths)

Year	No. of producers	Reproductive silkworm eggs	Industrial silkworm eggs	Total
1922	8,782	19,963,319	690,711,591	710,674,910
1923	8,485	17,509,967	713,595,053	731,105,020
1924	8,057	15,811,156	698,596,876	714,408,032
1925	7,676	16,220,929	777,705,559	793,926,488
1926	7,476	16,418,429	805,423,835	821,842,264
1927	7,282	18,482,066	859,083,616	877,565,682

Mulberry Plantations

Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)	Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)
1923	529,191	1926	571,707
1924	537,388	1927	594,707
1925	549,307	1928	609,091

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Sericultural Economy and Menace of Rising Wages

The fact that silkworm rearing is essentially dependent upon manual labor has been a vital factor in the prosperity of this primary industry in Japan, as it has baffled the ingenuity of Western inventors, even of America, in devising labor-saving appliances adapted for this special operation. With the progress of time, however, this important asset of Japan is in danger of turning out to be a serious handicap in the successful management of the industry. In other words, the steady advance of wages in Japan, in common with the rest of the world, has begun to disturb the established equilibrium between the various factors forming the cost of production. The item of wages is shooting far ahead of others, as shown below:—

Cost of Production per "kamme" of Cocoons

	1924	1923	1919
Rent	11.0%	12.2%	17.0%
Capital	34.4	39.4	46.0
Wages	54.6	48.4	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above data were obtained by the Raw Silk Association of Japan and the Provisional Industrial Commission.

To cope with this menace sericulturists are driven more and more to adopt the extensive-culture method in place of the intensive method formerly in vogue. Thus in the ten leading rearing centres, as Nagano, Gumma, etc. the cocoon-crop per family is growing in volume while in feeding the worms the leaves given are less carefully prepared than before. Some proof of this statement is to be found in the following statistics showing the scope of rearing and the ratio of cocoon-crop obtained:—

Scope of Rearing and Ratio of Cocoon Crop

	1900	1907	1914	1919	1925
Egg-cards hatched per family (sheets)					
In 10 leading districts	12.4	15.4	17.1	15.8	12.0
Other districts	6.5	7.3	7.9	8.1	6.6
Average for whole country ..	9.3	11.1	12.5	11.6	8.7

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Cocoon crop per family ("kwan")	1900	1907	1914	1919	1928
In 10 leading districts	25.664	32.431	39.117	46.923	53.581
Other districts	13.332	17.106	21.224	28.763	36.500
Average for whole country ...	19.113	24.327	30.421	37.183	43.349
Crop per 1 card ("kwan")					
In 10 leading districts	2.070	2.102	2,291	2.972	4.481
Other districts	2.054	2.334	2.679	3.592	5.564
Average for whole country ..	2.006	2.183	2.424	3.212	4.969

Sericultural Institute

The Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station.—This is a Government Institute for conducting scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes to train experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

TRADE SITUATION

In the earlier stage of the last season (June 1928 to May 1929) the prices of best quality yarns that ruled in June at ¥1,222 dropped in July to ¥1,120, the lowest figure quoted since 1920. The gradual diminution of stock stiffened the market till in March '29 the highest level, ¥1,420, was reached, though about ¥60 lower than ¥1,480 quoted in the previous season. The average price for the season was ¥1,326 as against ¥1,338 of the previous season. The movement of prices for the best quality at Yokohama in the 1928-29 season is shown below (in yen per bale containing 100 kin):—

	1928				1929			
	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	Feb.	April	June	Sept.
Highest	1,280	1,300	1,400	1,380	1,390	1,420	1,340	1,350
Lowest	1,220	1,260	1,345	1,355	1,360	1,385	1,290	1,290

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 kin of raw silk of Futoito Best No. 1 by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are shown below:—

Year	Highest	Lowest	Average
1924	¥2,260	¥1,500	¥1,905
1925	2,180	1,830	2,009
1926	2,010	1,430	1,626
1927	1,500	1,270	1,376
1928	1,400	1,220	1,326

N.B.—The highest and lowest show the average of 12 months for each year.

Export of Yarns

Turning to export, the shipment to America recorded a gain of over 20,000 piculs up to the end of April, this increase being especially noticeable in January and April. The volume shipped in the last season (July 1, '28, to June 30, '29) reached the record figure of 557,864 bales, a gain of 39,691 bales (about 7.6%) on that of the previous season. The arrivals at the ports of export, Yokohama and Kobe, aggregated 956,937 bales or 40,574 (4.4%) bales over the previous season. The following statistics gives comparative figures for the past five years:—

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	1925–26	1926–27	1927–28	1928–29
Arrivals:				
Yokohama	641,805	685,469	712,264½	705,756½
Kobe	115,427	147,528	204,098½	251,180½
Total	757,232	832,997	916,363	956,937
Export:				
Yokohama	359,777	401,418	399,150	413,214
Kobe	68,101	95,422	119,023	144,650
Total	427,878	496,840	518,173	557,864
Value (¥1,000)	881,916	758,096	742,265	732,697
Value per bale (yen)	2,061	1,772	1,432	1,311

The volume of silk shipped by principal silk firms during the 1928-29 season is as follows (in bales):—

	For U.S.A.		For Europe		
Shippers	Yokohama	Kobe	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
Mitsui Bussan	99,745	40,183	2,309	390	142,627
Hara & Co.	31,871	—	1,998	—	33,869
Nippon Kiito Kaisha	51,886	19,823	1,973	135	73,817
Nippon Menka	23,340	17,069	130	50	40,589
Gosho Corporation	15,555	10,296	50	10	25,901
Nichibei Kiito Kaisha	20,518	—	—	—	20,518
Asahi Silk Co.	56,105	47,650	—	20	103,781
Katakura Seishi	28,329	—	—	—	28,329
Sieber Hegner Co.	6,773	—	9,008	—	15,781

Japanese and Foreign Shippers

The Japanese firms shipped during the period under review 499,724 bales (89% of the total shipment) against 58,140 bales (11%) shipped by foreign firms, the figures showing increase of 46,546 bales and decrease of 6,855 bales respectively to the previous figures. In the amount handled the Mitsui Bussan heads the list with 142,627 bales followed by the Asahi Silk with 103,781 and the Nippon Kiito with 73,817 bales. Noteworthy is the record attained by the Asahi Silk whose position in the trade was rather insignificant until a few years ago. The silk-reelers who exported over 10,000 boxes (about 6,000 bales) are Yamaju-gumi, Gunze Seishi Kaisha, Oguchi-gumi, Yodasha, Ishikawa-gumi ,etc.

Relative Amount shipped by Japanese and Foreign Firms

Japanese shippers are now dominant in the direct export of raw silk as shown in the following table:—

			Percentage	
Season*	No. of bales exported	Of which Japan. firms	Of which Foreign firms	Japanese	Foreign
1924-25	406,812	334,441	72,371	82%	18%
1925-26	427,878	360,144	67,734	84%	16%
1926-27	496,740	423,925	72,815	85%	15%
1927-28	518,173	453,178	64,995	87%	13%
1928-29	557,864	499,724	58,140	89%	11%

*Note:—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June the following year.

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Yokohama and Kobe as Export Centres of Silk

The disaster that befell Yokohama in 1923 and the temporary crippling of its operation as the sole export centre of silk in Japan has had the result of partly realizing the long cherished wish of Kobe merchants and silk reelers in the adjoining districts to export this foremost staple of Japan on two-port policy. The total volume of silk shipped during 1928-29 season was 413,214 bales (74%) from Yokohama and 144,650 bales (26%) from Kobe, the former being an increase of 14,064 bales and the latter of 25,627 bales over the figures of the previous season. The strength of Yokohama as silk port lies first in its longer history, closer relation to America, better banking facilities afforded to silk dealers, and lastly in commanding the support of the most important centres of production, as Nagano, Yamanashi, etc.

SILK CONDITIONING

The Yokohama Conditioning House as reconstructed in 1926 is a 4-storied ferro-concrete structure covering 3,200 sq. yd. It has behind it four warehouses standing in a row for the greater safety of silk stored against disaster from fire.

The Kobe Conditioning House that was closed in 1901 after running about five years as a Government institution was revived in January 1925, this time as a municipal undertaking, in consequence of the strong stimulus which the districts forming the western half of Japan proper received on the occasion of the 1923 disaster in the region about Yokohama.

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CHAPTER XXXII

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

According to the latest available data, forests in Japan proper cover roughly 51% of the total area. In this respect Japan comes next only to Finland and Sweden where forests claim 60 and 55% respectively. Over 1,000 species are represented, and forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are "ako" (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), "takonoki" (Pandanus odratissimus L.) etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are "kusu" or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), "kashi" (Quercus acuta) and "shi-i" (Passania cupidata): in the second several species of pines, and in the last group, "kunugi" (Quercus serrata), "konara" (Q. glandulifera Bl.), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south-western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are "sugi" (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "tsuga" (Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), "momi" (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are "keyaki" (Obelicea serrata makino), "buna" (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), "katsura" (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are "shirabe" (Abies Veitchii), "todomatsu" (Abies Sachalinensis), "ezomatsu" (Picea ajaensis), "shikotanmatsu" (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly "hai-matsu" (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

AREA OF FORESTS

The area of woodlands in Japan proper has decreased in the last few years, though afforestation and other economic adjustments are receiving due attention. Below are given the number and area of forests as classified by ownership (1 cho=2.45 acres):—

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End of	Crown	State	Public	Temple	Private	Total incl. others
1921	1,420,819	7,277,412	4,117,852	130,147	9,096,410	22,042,638
1924	1,375,930	7,755,108	4,328,781	132,300	9,623,103	23,215,220
1927	1,361,051	7,764,025	4,279,223	131,277	9,361,059	22,896,635
%	6	34	19	1	40	100

Of the total wooded area, 24% was under conifers, 41 under broad-leafed trees, and 32 claimed by mixed forests.

Protection forests.—At the end of 1927 the protection forests numbered 376,550 covering a total area of 1,906,863 cho, or 8% of the aggregate wood-land area. Hokkaido headed the list with 554,507 cho, followed by Gifu, Niigata, and Yamagata prefectures. Classified by the purposes for which they are placed under protection, the principal protection forests were made up as follows at the end of 1927:—

	No.	Area (Cho)
Against denudation of soil	207,872	849,133
" winds	13,806	50,981
For headwaters of rivers	76,345	891,010
" attracting fish	24,542	46,264
" scenery	9,699	31,471

Percentage forests.—These are the State forests left under the care of adjoining villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. They are gradually converted into communal forests. At the end of 1927 they totalled 18,571 covering 45,943 cho.

Important Forests

Of the important forests in Japan proper those that are of natural or artificial origin are as follows, to mention only a few that are specially valuable.

Forests Artificially Planted:—Forests in Yoshino covering about 82,000 cho or 200,900 acres are well known for their splendid stock of "sugi" (Cryptomeria Japonica Don.) and "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.) yielding annually about ¥6,500,000 worth of timber valued for building and making casks of sake. Next important forests are the planted area along the river Tenryu and covering 543,000 cho, timber trees grown being principally "sugi" and "hinoki." The annual yield is estimated at ¥1,500,000. Bamboo groves grown near Kyoto are known as most valuable in Japan, yielding yearly about ¥2 millions worth of product of diverse utilities.

Forests Naturally Grown:—The Crown forests of Kiso covering over 100,000 cho or 245,000 acres and with the growing stock of 6.6 million koku or about 66,000,000 cubic ft. (1 koku= about 10 cubic ft.) stand first on the list of valuable natural forests in Japan. It belonged to the Lord of Owari before the Restoration and the five species "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.), "nezuko" (Thuja japonica Maxim) and "koyamaki" (Cidopytis verticillata S. et Z.) were jealousy preserved as protected trees. Of the five species "hinoki" is the most important as to volume and value.

The State forests of "hiba" in Aomori cover some 190,000 cho and in sylvan grandeur are only equalled by the other wellknown pure forests of "sugi" in Akita also belonging to the State. The "sugi" zone exteads along the banks of the rivers Noshiro and Omono and measures 43,000 cho in area. The three mentioned above are regarded as the most valuable natural forests in Japan. Others that are worthy of notice are the State "sugi" forests in Tosa about 30,000 cho, deciduous-leafed forests around Lake Towada famous for its splendid scenery, mixed forests in the Japanese Alps region and in the southern part of Kyushu, the "sugi" forests on island Yakushima of the Osumi archipelago, Kyushu. Hokkaido supplies about 30 million koku or 300 mil. cubic ft. of timber from its coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests.

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Adjustment of State Forests

The program for adjusting State forests aims at, as ordained by law in 1899, to determine, out of the forests and plains belonging to the State, those that are to be preserved for the benefit of public order and for conducting economic plan. The Forest Fund Special Account System that was in force from 1899 to 1921 laid the adjustment plan on firm basis. Thanks to that system the Government could complete with the fund realized from sale of unnecessary State forests and plains the work of surveying, delimitation, afforestation of blank spaces, experimental planting, etc. Since the year 1922-23 the adjustment and working expenses have been met out of the regular Budget.

According to the working plan adopted for adjustment and utilization 416,000 cho of State forests and plains in Japan proper is to be set apart as necessary and 17,000 cho for disposal as superfluous area. The definite plan of utilization has been arranged for over 4 million cho consisting of 3,690,000 cho wooded forests and plains and 390,000 cho to be reserved from various considerations. The wooded surface is estimated to hold growing stock amounting to 1,406,240,000 koku of which conifers claim 28% and deciduous trees 72%. The stock per cho or 2.45 acres work out to 344 koku. At present the annual cutting area is about 40,900 cho with the conversion volume of 19,340,000 koku. With the exploitation of the area left unutilized and the growth of the artificially regenerated spaces representing 658,000 cho, the conversion volume is expected to make a far better showing.

River Control & Afforestation Work

Of the communal forests those belonging to villages are generally left in utter neglect. With the object of renovating and utilizing the barren area, the Government elaborated in 1912 for the communal forests and plains the river control work spread over 23 years, it being intended to plant bare spaces of 350,000 cho and to adjust the communal land for best economic purposes. Small aid is granted for encouraging the work. Then the Government is also promoting the planting work of about 330,000 cho of blank area belonging to the communal bodies, the work to be completed in 19 years beginning 1920. The contract arranged between the Government and the communities concerned is that the latter to offer the land and undertake some slight work of control and protection, while the Government attends to planting, cutting and other necessary business at its own expense. The profit realized is to be shared half and half by the contracting parties.

During the year 1927 a total area of 108,086 cho was newly planted with 341,663,315 seedlings, showing an increase of 4,899 cho in area and a decrease of 623,561 in seedlings as compared with the preceding year. Below are given the results of the afforestation work in 1927 as classified by ownership of forests:—

Forests	Area (Cho)		No. of seedlings	
Crown	3,469	(3%)	12,965,848	(4%)
State	13,464	(12")	36,481,493	(11")
Communal*	8,888	(8")	24,900,700	(7")
Communal	22,665	(21")	69,698,205	(20")
Temple	611	(1")	2,086,773	(1")
Private	58,990	(55")	195,530,296	(57")

*Public forests where afforestation was carried on by the State.

Of the total number of seedlings, 90% was conifers, and 8% broad-leafed species. Sugi claimed 38% of the former, pines 25% and hinoki 22%. Among the broad-leafed species kunugi amounted to 66%. Besides the above table, 980 cho was planted with 2,642,263 bamboos. The naturally afforested area during the same year totalled 323,013 cho, showing an increase of 45,439 cho over the preceding year.

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FINANCIAL ASPECTS

The yield of forests for 1927 is shown below in comparison with the two preceding years (in ¥1,000):—

Forests	Timber	Fagots	Bamboo	Total
Crown	9,017	600	1	9,618
State	18,471	4,574	17	23,062
Communal	7,967	7,013	120	15,100
Temple	477	328	57	862
Private	80,411	64,057	5,619	150,087
Total	116,343	76,572	5,814	198,729
" for 1926	117,979	71,873	6,330	196,182
" " 1925	125,975	79,258	7,220	212,454

When the disbursements are taken into account, the proceeds from forests must become much less, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with greater strictness. The data for the last few years are these (in ¥1,000):—

Year ended March	Forests in Jap. proper (excl. Hokkaido)		Forests in Hokkaido	
	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
1925	37,153	16,602	5,819	2,550
1926	32,660	19,405	5,811	2,947
1927	35,228	20,311	6,286	3,814

Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1927 (1 koku=10 cubic ft.):—

Kinds of trees	Quantity felled 1,000 koku	Value 1,000 Yen
Coniferous		
Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica)	12,565	46,369
Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	1,994	11,698
Pine	10,221	24,565
Larch	357	687
Sawara (Chamaecyparis Pisifera)	414	1,358
Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrata)	1,105	2,121
Momi (Fir)	1,218	1,652
Tsuga (Tsuga sieboldi)	1,325	1,860
Ezomatsu, todomatsu (Silver fir)	8,449	9,590
Total incl. others	38,009	100,830
Broad-leafed		
Camphor	61	208
Keyaki (Obelicea serrata)	182	1,048
Kashi (Quercus acuta)	382	878
Shioji	998	1,437
Chestnuts	1,000	2,399
Nara (Quercus glandulifera)	2,036	2,818
Kashiwa (Quercus dentata)	84	120
Beech	634	402
Kiri (Paulownia)	251	1,834
Total incl. others	8,715	15,513
Grand total	46,724	116,343
Do. for 1926	45,450	125,975

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Of the total production the Crown forests contributed 4,333,314 koku (¥9,016,949); the State, 13,156,937 koku (¥18,471,021); the communal, 4,411,288 koku (¥7,967,100); the temple, 123,719 koku (¥476,851); and the private, 24,693,589 koku (¥80,411,060).

Against the above mentioned volume cut, the number of trees newly planted during 1927 totalled 341,663,315 (total plantation area 108,086 cho), consisting of 307,426,535 (96,394 cho) of conifers and 27,609,150 (9,290 cho) of broad-leafed species. Besides there were 39,991,139 conifers and 4,855,483 broad-leafed trees planted by way of replenishment.

Yield of bamboo reached 5,346,817 bundles valued at ¥5,814,917. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, "kunugi," etc., these being valued at ¥76,571,966.

Principal By-products in 1927 (in ¥1,000)

Seeds	89	Raw mushrooms	3,901
Fruits	3,104	Dried mushrooms ((Shiitake)	2,588
Barks	2,968	Pine black	2
Under-grown grasses	16,281	Acetic acid lime	110
Vines and ferns	156	Charcoal	102,580
Galls	85	Total incl. others	138,050

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

Use of Principal Timber Trees:—Of the coniferous trees mentioned above "ezo-matsu," "todo-matsu," and "momi" are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The broad-leafed trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of "kiri," one of the lightest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

Camphor.—Of the world's consumption of this article put at about 12 million "kin" per annum, the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. After the Russo-Japan War the sale remained long on 8 mil. kin level, to jump to 10 mil. level during the World War. Then the world-wide economic dislocation and oversupply seriously affected the market, so that in 1921 consumption fell to only 2,800,000 kin. Restricted output gradually revived the business and in 1927-28 sale rose to 7½ mil. kin. One thing that darkens the future of natural camphor is the appearance of synthetic camphor originated by Schelling Co., Germany.

Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests in Japan proper are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 "shakujime" or about 2,520,000 cubic ft. (1 shakujime=about 12 cubic ft.) of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid for planting. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre. (See also the Chapter on Taiwan).

Inflow of Foreign Timbers.—Up to 1920 Japan's export of timber exceeded import, but in the following year the trade balance in this item was reversed, and after the earthquake disaster of 1923 the inflow amounted to over 100 million yen every year. The annual yield of timber in Japan proper is about 120 million yen, of which 20 million is exported. Thus at present the imported timber meet half the demand of Japan proper in value, or one-fifth in quantity. (The shipment to and from Taiwan, Chosen and other territories range only between 4-8 million yen and does not much affect

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the general situation.)

The bulk of the imports consists of American goods including Canadian, and occupies about 80% of the total annual inflow, represented by pines, firs, cedars, spruce and hemlock. The pines take the largest percentage, and are replacing the native growth as building material, being cheaper by 30 to 70% than the Japanese produce according to the length; though they are regarded as being inferior to the native pines as building timber and less valued by carpenters and architects. As a measure for the protection of native produce a bill for the increase of custom duty on imported goods passed through the Diet in March, 1929.

The following table shows the figures of foreign timbers imported during the last few years:—

	America (Incl. Canada) Yen	China and Kwantung Yen	Others Yen	Total Yen
1926	88,831,518	1,893,406	13,301,324	104,126,000
1927	83,425,346	1,651,793	18,728,035	103,805,133
1928	91,810,926	1,101,850	18,095,403	111,008,179

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At one time Government conversion works numbered 10 but they have all been discontinued.

At the end of 1927, 765 lumber companies existed with ¥81,063,124 capital, of which 362 were joint stock cos. with ¥67,160,500. Lumber yards belonging either to those companies or private individuals numbered 1,855 with 32,615 employees.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the World War investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially in sawing business, match-sticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 541,895 tons in 1927 to increase to 633,889 in '28. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines: "tsuge," etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 7,102,-037 koku in 1927 and about 7,773,241 koku in 1928. Of the latest statistics of paper industry the figures for the supply and demand of wood pulp are as follows (in ton):

Year	Product	Import	Export	Consumed
1925	414,706	77,440	9*	492,146
1926	500,301	63,151	—	563,452
1927	541,895	71,301	170	613,026

*in piculs.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks formerly stood at about ¥3 million level, but the figures stood at ¥1,-389,469 in 1927 and then at ¥1,526,953 in '28. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chess-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

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GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying. In September 1919 the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one that was passed by the 40th session of the Diet Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 3 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥45 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few in Japan. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at 10 million yen a year.

Birds and Beasts of Game

Birds.—Aisa, Atori, Ahodori, Aosagi (heron), Aoji, Ikaru, Isuka (crossbill), Wu (cormorant), Uso (bullfinch), Uzura (quail), Kakesu (jay), Kashiradaka, Kawarahiwa (gold finch), Kamo (wild duck), Karasu (crow), Gan (wild goose), Kiji (pheasant), Kuina (moorhen), Kumadaka (hawk), Kuroji, Keri, Goisagi (night-heron), Shigi (snipe), Shime (common hawfinch), Shirohara, Suzume (sparrow), Daizen, Chidori (plover), Tsugumi (dusky ouzel), Nyunai-suzume, Nojiko, Hakucho (swan), Hato (dove), Hayabusa (peregrine falcon), Ban (grouse), Hiyodori (brown-ear), Hiwa (siskin), Hojiro (bunting), Mashiko, Mamichajinai, Misago (eaglefisher), Miyama-hojiro, *Munaguro, *Yamadori (copper pheasant), Washi (eagle), Ezoyamadori, Oshidori (mandarin duck).

Note—Those marked with asterisks are protected for 8 months, from March to October.

Beasts.—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrels are protected for 9 months from March to November.

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CHAPTER XXXIII

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The total value of catches in Japan proper is about ¥250 millions every year, of which 57% is represented by coastwise fishery, 15% by aquiculture, 25% by deep-sea fishery and 5% by trawling. Thus it will be seen that coastwise fishing occupies an important position. Roughly estimated, the total value of annual catches has increased three times in the past sixteen years, while the quantities have been nearly doubled in the same period.

The principal kinds of fish and shell-fish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawns, lobsters, etc.; in the northern districts, herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria, etc. For the whole country there are tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail, etc. For industrial use there are coral, the isinglass and starch weed, etc. Marine products for export have good customers in China where dried cattlefish, sea cucumber, earshell, sharks' fins, luminaria, isinglass, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are canned salmon, trout, sardine, tunny, crab, prawns, preserved cod and mackerel, fish oils, potassium iodide from seaweed, coral, shell-buttons, etc.

In pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor boats has come in vogue, while the use of more effective steam-trawlers in place of simple native boats has become a notable feature recently.

Besides marine products for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list; those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc., are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining as extracted from brine has been from ancient times an important industry along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some parts of the country. Salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan; trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan; carp, eel and snapping turtle in southern Japan.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aquatic products associations (Suisankai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which come under the control of one central institution, the National Aquatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,801 fishery guilds with

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aggregate membership of 479,271, and 34 aquatic products guilds with 31,783 members in total.

The following shows the value of catches in recent years (in ¥1 million:)—

	Coastwise fishery	Aquiculture	Pelagic fishery	Trawling	Total
1912	84.0	4.1	*5.6	—	94.3
1921	238.5	19.7	48.2	8.0	314.4
1925	258.4	18.2	72.3	9.1	358.0
1926	225.4	17.3	85.4	9.1	337.2
1927	229.1	22.9	78.5	9.5	339.3

N.B.—* including trawling.

FISHING POPULATION AND BOATS

Permanent Fishermen and Occasional Fishermen

	Fishing			Aquiculture	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1925	620,081	496,484	1925	8,214	84,803
1926	630,171	482,264	1926	9,409	93,149
1927	648,611	481,372	1927	14,184	99,287

	Manufacturing			Total	
Year	p. f.	o. f.	Year	p. f.	o. f.
1925	94,641	140,977	1925	722,936	701,764
1926	101,142	134,905	1926	740,722	710,318
1927	104,634	135,886	1927	762,231	717,545

N.B.—The above figures cover both employers and employees.
p.f. stands for permanent fishermen and o.f. for occasional fishermen.

Fishing Craft

	Without engines	With engines	Total
1926	335,031	15,912	350,943
1927	333,757	20,797	354,554

COASTWISE FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The following shows the results of coastwise fishing and marine product manufacturing for the past few years:—

	1927 Yen 1,000	1926 Yen 1,000	1925 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000
Catches				
Fish	166,006	166,006	190,178	191,864
Shell fish	11,001	11,824	12,656	10,681
Other aquatic animals....	30,232	30,581	39,637	36,228
Sea-weeds	11,109	11,532	15,977	16,163
Total	229,138	225,353	254,004	251,176
Marine products				
Food	149,069	148,843	163,670	150,427
Manure	29,448	29,880	38,530	28,065
Fish Oil	3,698	3,422	3,992	3,584
Glue	869	1,058	844	1,562
Total	183,084	183,204	202,036	183,638

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Below are given the figures for 1926 and '27 as classified by the kinds of fish and manufacture:—

Principal catches (fish)	1927 Volume (1,000 kwan)	1927 Value (Yen 1,000)	1926 Volume (1,000 kwan)	1926 Value (Yen 1,000)
Herring	174,214	18,244	146,825	17,136
Sardine and anchovy	153,980	27,860	126,340	27,130
Bonito	3,597	4,281	8,930	4,605
Mackerel	16,929	9,374	14,401	8,577
Tunny	2,946	4,737	4,511	6,307
Yellow tail	8,147	12,127	7,671	12,948
"Tai" (Pagrus)	4,704	16,447	4,633	16,786
Salmon	3,330	4,464	3,973	5,193
Carp	314	840	353	967
Eel	828	3,347	826	3,471
Total incl. others	458,064	166,006	418,873	171,839
Principal marine products				
Dried bonito	2,279	19,477	2,424	22,362
Dried cuttle-fish	7,703	14,486	6,709	14,359
Herring manure	21,711	11,869	18,667	11,664
„ dried	4,249	4,148	4,473	4,283
Sardine, salted & dried	4,575	3,956	4,833	4,224
„ boiled & dried	8,168	11,046	8,315	12,001
„ manure	18,971	8,756	15,075	7,823
Cod, dried	1,508	1,435	762	810
Prawn, boiled & dried	467	1,778	487	1,567
Total incl. others	162,731	183,084	151,332	183,204

PELAGIC FISHING AND WHALING

With a view to encouraging pelagic fishery, a small amount of bounty is granted to owners of fishing craft of approved standard as to type, etc., under the provisions of the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law. The rate of bounty is ¥60 or less per ton of iron or steel bottom and ¥45 or less per ton of wood bottom, ¥22 or less per horse power of steam engine and ¥40 per horse power of motor engine, etc. For vessels exceeding 60 tons a bounty corresponding to 2/10 or less of the estimate cost of the hull, engines, equipments, etc., may be granted irrespective of the above specifications. The State aid is granted on fishery using drag-net and drift-line and on bonito-fishing.

In 1927 7,729 boats with a total crew of 106,269 were engaged in deep-sea fishing in Japan proper, the aggregate catches amounting to ¥78,500,369. During the same period there were 285 steamers and 72 sailing ships that fished in the waters of the Maritime Province, Kamchatka and Saghalien, and they caught 296,622 koku (or nearly 9 million) of salmon, trout, herrings and crabs.

Deep Sea Catches

(In Japan Proper for 1927)

	Open Boats No. Boats	Open Boats Tons	Motor Boats No. Boats	Motor Boats Tons	Total Catch Yen 1,000
Circle net	102	685	339	3,937	3,324
Deep-Sea net	73	545	2,212	48,616	26,811
Drift	276	1,586	900	13,044	6,636
Long line	226	1,516	1,527	23,988	17,049
Hand	47	272	412	6,009	3,640

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	Open Boats		Motor Boats		Total Catch Yen 1,000
	No. Boats	Tons	No. Boats	Tons	
Bonito angling	—	—	1,221	27,300	19,850
Others	45	285	349	3,293	1,191
Total including others....	769	4,889	6,960	126,187	78,500
Total for 1925.....	562	3,934	6,653	109,299	72,284
Total for 1926.....	754	5,196	7,024	121,935	85,435

Besides, in 1927 the whales caught amounted to ¥1,307,833 in value.

Trawling.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Sciaena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the value of the catch for 1927 totalling 13,361,029 kwan (¥9,457,257).

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

The cetaceans are protected by the Government Ordinance enforced in 1919 which allows whaling only to licensed persons, the permit being effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught in 1927 both in Japan proper and the territories amounted to 1,546 in number representing ¥2,088,412.

Coral fishery.—Corals were mostly collected in the seas around Kyushu, but recently good coral beds have been discovered in the seas near the Bonin Islands and northern Formosa. The amount of collection in 1927 was 609 kwan valued at ¥67,815 as against 6,495 kwan valued at ¥1,038,770 for '26 (exclusive of Formosa). The export chiefly goes to Italy.

AQUICULTURE

At the end of 1927 there were 139,918 culture grounds that covered about 136,000 acres and yielded the catches valued at over ¥22 millions. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu Lake in Hokkaido and Towada Lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport. The principal catches in recent years are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Mussels	Total incl. others
1925	976	3,029	2,635	941	18,184
1926	931	3,195	2,573	891	17,281
1927	1,009	3,399	2,882	1,114	22,921

Pearl Fishery.—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba (Shima) and extends 20 nautical miles.

The objection often raised abroad against the culture pearls has been completely refuted by some distinguished biologists of England, France and Germany. After exhaustive researches in 1921 they declared that the "culture" pearl is a real pearl in every respect. Then in 1924 the Paris Court declared that "the Japanese culture pearls produced by scientific stimula-

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tion of the oyster are in no sense false or imitation pearls, and they can be sold as real pearls without any indication of their origin."

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

The catches for the last two years were as follows:—

	Pearl-oysters		Pearls	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
1926	2,790,900	¥83,315	669,085	¥528,921
1927	3,329,020	88,144	538,659	484,826

Fishery in Hokkaido

Hokkaido is widely reputed as one of the three important fishing grounds in the world both on account of deep-sea and coast fishery. During the three years from 1925 to '27 catches and marine products amounted in value to ¥123,289,333, ¥104,108,836 and ¥119,-624,431 respectively, the average of ¥115,674,200 corresponding to about ¥44.9 per capita of the total population of the insular territory. Principal catches are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc., in the sea around the island, and as regards shell-fish and sea-weeds, cuttle-fish, octopus, crabs, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herrings stand foremost in value, as may easily be imagined. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishing vessels and fishing men register 59,638 and 187,988 respectively, the figures being for 1927.

The total catches in 1927 amounted in value to ¥59,583,892, the average of ¥1,210 per capita of the total fishing population. The figure is an increase of ¥9,469,787 compared with the previous year. Fishes contributed 59%, shell-fishes 5%, other marine products 13% and sea-weeds, etc. 24% of the total amount. Of fishes, herrings as usual lead all others in value, contributing ¥18,227,528, which is 31% of the total value of catches.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which reached about 1,031,-897,115 catties in 1927. In the same period about 400,201,000 catties or ¥3,593,000 were imported, the bulk from Taiwan, Spain and Tsingtao. Of some 1,505,543,000 catties consumed in 1927 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 9%, chemical industries 9%. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of cheap production has become one of a grave importance.

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

		1928	1927	1926	1925
I	Marine Products:				
	Salt	4	3	6	4
	Tangles & sliced tangles..	2,819	3,268	4,276	3,579
	Fresh fish	1,889	769	728	997
	Cuttle, dried	3,292	5,168	7,029	7,271
	Ligaments of scallops.....	1,506	2,146	2,164	2,517
	Trout & salmon.....	358	427	563	298
	Total incl. others.....	19,091	20,146	22,669	22,650
II	Canned or in bottles.....	23,031	19,509	15,938	11,376
III	Fish and whale oil.....	8,162	7,480	4,486	4,127

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Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent representing ¥18,573,-579 in 1928, the other items being (in ¥1,000), abalones 414, salmon 1,098, fish & shell-fish 438.

FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

In conformity with the treaty concluded in 1912 among Great Britain, Russia, U.S.A. and Japan for the protection of fur-seals and sea-otters, Japan promulgated in 1913 regulations reserving only to the government their hunting until 1926 in the Kuriles north of Etrup. In the region thus kept under strict watch against poachers the animals have grown apace. The sea-otters which numbered 200 in 1912 multiplied, for instance, to 600 by 1924, while the record for fur-seals is far more striking, as shown below:—

	1912	1915	1919	1922	1924
Offsprings	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown females	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown males	2,350	253	418	994	1,260
Total incl. others....	9,041	6,455	12,140	15,748	28,226

Fox rearing in Hokkaido and Karafuto has been encouraged by the authorities since 1916. At the same time they themselves are conducting it as a work incidental to the protection of sea-otters and fur-seals.

Number of Private Ranches and Foxes Kept (1927)

Location	No. of ranches	No. of foxes
Hokkaido, Karafuto, Fukushima-ken.....	46	2,300
Kuriles (Govt. ranch).....	1	4,582
Total	47	6,882

The number of foxes kept at those ranches in 1928 as classified according to kinds was as follows:

Kinds of Foxes Kept (1928)

	Silver-black	Blue	Cross	Brilliant red	Common red	Total
*Private ranches	623	300	206	9	306	1,444
Gov't ranches	555	1,994	1,011	866	374	4,800

* Figures for 1925.

The Taihoku Sangyo Kaisha (Otomari, Karafuto) is a leading establishment in this line and kept about 500 silver-black foxes in 1927. The Onuma, Hokkai and Kita-nippon Kogyo Cos. also near foxes in Hokkaido.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitations by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 34,637 fishing craft manned by over 453,768 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥198,070,084. (Vide Chap. on Korea).

Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces, Kamchatka and Saghalien. The new fishery convention assuring the fishing rights of Japanese in the territory according to the Portsmouth Treaty was concluded and signed in Mar. '28, the pact to be renewed on the expiry of 8 year term. At present there are 19,459 Japanese fishermen in the territory, their catches amounting to 296,622 "koku" in 1927. The chief items are salmon, trout and herring. The cod and crab fishery is

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also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 248 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1926-27.

Of the 5 cos. engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥17 millions (¥15,533,000 p.u.)

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief spoil being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million yen in canned salmon alone.

California.—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Japan is poor in mineral resources, and it is only copper that she produces more than enough to supply her requirements. In iron, coal, petroleum and some others she is hardly self-sufficient and has to import good deal from outside.

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palaeozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than 1/10 of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite, Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

MINING CONCESSION AND PROSPECTING

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 "tsubo" (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 "tsubo" (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows:—

Year	Gold*		Silver		Copper		Lead	
	Quantity (1,000 momme)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity 1,000 momme)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity 1,000 momme)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity 1,000 momme)	Value (Yen 1,000)
1925	2,256	13,154	33,651	6,824	110,811	53,467	5,561	1,370
1926	2,427	12,767	37,134	6,024	112,276	50,676	6,017	1,233
1927	2,561	13,170	37,585	5,452	110,952	47,888	5,656	904

*Including placer gold.

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Year	Tin		Zinc		Pig iron and steel*		Iron pyrite	
	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)
1925	653	1,120	28,250	7,990	76	5,898	83,367	4,212
1926	909	1,665	28,287	7,163	104	7,728	111,337	5,938
1927	1,134	1,778	29,163	6,158	105	8,199	134,956	7,373

*Exclusive of production from imported ore.

Year	Manganese		Phosphorus ore		Coal		Sulphur	
	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kg.)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 m. ton)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 m. ton)	Value (Yen 1,000)
1925	3,210	260	87	1,559	31,459	236,828	47	2,074
1926	4,056	343	109	1,952	31,427	231,042	48	2,585
1927	7,349	643	75	1,309	33,530	257,280	61	3,301

Year	Sulphur ore		Petroleum (crude)		Petroleum (gas)		Total value incl. others (Yen 1,000)
	Quantity (1,000 m. ton)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 koku)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 c. shaku)	Value (Yen 1,000)	
1925	43	364	1,637	16,835	834	683	354,827
1926	47	329	1,496	14,972	802	686	346,880
1927	17	107	1,449	12,466	1,010	791	368,568

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Taiwan, the northern and southwestern sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some northeastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken has become the most noted centre of production, with an output in 1927 of about 1,002,649 "momme" representing ¥5,090,724 in value.

Deposits and Geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

Demand and Supply.—The output of gold has shown a slight increase in recent years, amounting in value to about 20 million yen, including Taiwan and Chosen. But this much is covered by the use for medical and industrial purposes, and does not remain in the country as gold bullion. It is due to the imported gold that the specie reserve of Japan shows a large increase compared with the beginning years of Taisho Era.

Placer Gold.—The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1890 there was collected 119,082 momme of gold according to the official returns, but at present the annual yield has dwindled to about 1,000 momme.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, itephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Taiwan and Shikoku.

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COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

The War boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan, which before the World War ranked second to America as exporter of this metal, has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures (in Eng. tons):—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumed	In stock
1926	64,535	13,910	134	77,706	4,553
1927	62,386	9,635	73	71,491	5,010
1928	64,996	14,388	119	78,595	5,680

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines is responsible, the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita, and Osarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keeping up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

Manufactured Articles. — Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany, for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to 7.00.

IRON

Of all mineral products Japan feels the greatest shortage in iron, either as ores or as manufactures. She needs annually about 2 million m. tons of steel materials and 400 thousand m. tons of pig iron for casting. The amount met by production from native ores is only a small part (about 80,000 m. tons) of the total demand, and the bulk is supplied by the ores and manufactures imported chiefly from India, China and America. In 1927 the import was valued at about 137 million yen, comprising 810,000 m. tons of steel materials, 470,000 m. tons of pig iron and 1,000,000 m. tons of ores.

The output in Japan proper, which was 566,531 m. tons pig and 557,826 m. tons steel materials, grew by 1927 to about 900,000 and 1,500,000 m. tons respectively. But the consumption is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at about 1.5 million m. tons for pig and 2 million m. tons for the others, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time.

Output in Japan Proper (in m. tons)

Year	Pig iron	Iron alloys	Steel	Steel materials
1925	685,178	16,012	1,300,203	1,018,231
1926	809,624	12,208	1,506,215	1,244,772
1927	895,246	10,933	1,685,242	1,400,416

The statistics on the supply and demand in the few years ending 1927 is as follows (in m. tons):—

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Pig Iron

Year	Production	Import	Total	Export	Consumption	% of pro'n to con'n
1925	696,111	402,568	1,098,679	6,503	1,092,176	64
1926	821,832	508,412	1,330,244	4,686	1,325,558	62
1927	911,258	580,670	1,491,928	4,825	1,487,603	61

Steel Materials

1925	1,102,883	532,891	1,635,774	107,505	1,528,269	72
1926	1,330,680	925,731	2,255,411	120,389	2,135,022	62
1927	1,400,416	902,412	2,302,828	155,743	2,147,085	65

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 91,197,000 "kin" valued at ¥27,000,000, but has gradually come down after that, the figures for 1927 being returned as 29,163,000 "kin" (¥6,158,000).

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

The tin industry is a new innovation, and is an enterprise of the Mitsubishi which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido.

In 1927 the output of arsenious acid amounted to 2,855,000 "kin" valued at ¥136,000.

Graphite was produced to the amount of 3,250,013 "kin" in 1919, to drop to 1,055,756 "kin" (¥37,091) "kin" in 1927.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Chosen. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 "kwan" during the World War.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Taiwan, the Japan Sea districts in northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

PRINCIPAL METAL MINES

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥1,000,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below:—

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Names of mines	1927 Gold (momme)	1927 Silver (momme)	1927 Copper (kin)	1926 Gold (momme)	1926 Silver (momme)	1926 Copper (kin)
Saganoseki	655,189	7,359,366	13,443,218	585,616	6,662,694	12,661,525
Hidachi	442,026	5,336,204	12,895,358	421,755	5,081,458	12,908,291
Taio	346,327	1,123,246	———	297,895	1,059,620	———
Kushikino	258,919	1,666,747	———	244,182	1,720,781	———
Konomai	172,908	653,205	———	193,759	633,081	———
Kosaka	139,827	4,390,692	14,635,085	120,957	4,058,340	14,189,630
Besshi	130,766	3,286,672	21,051,353	147,180	3,858,647	22,264,658
Naoshima	128,480	3,679,360	6,326,528	133,440	3,730,560	5,793,001
Ashio	31,787	3,513,988	22,156,792	28,772	3,833,570	22,973,025
Kunitomi	10,281	597,779	614,354	16,469	748,361	779,623
Osarizawa	8,217	433,445	5,396,480	10,690	406,059	5,179,321

COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite, and is of Tertiary formation, anthracite seams being scanty. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu they are found only in Iwaki and Hitachi (popularly called "Joban") but the coal is inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 410 million "tsubo" in area in Japan proper besides 395 millions now closed down. According to the investigation made by the authorities concerned, the available quantity is distributed as follows (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

	Amount	Rate
Kyushu	20,268	63.1
Hokkaido	5,191	17.2
Iwaki	3,042	10.1
Yamaguchi	1,610	5.3
Total incl. others	30,210	

Output, Import, Export, etc.—The annual output of coal is about 30 million m. tons, and on the whole Japan has been self-supporting in this mineral. Till about 1921 the export exceeded the import, but the adverse balance has marked the coal trade since then, chiefly due to the influx of cheaper Chinese coal than to the exhaustion of strata in the coal producing districts. For this comparative high price of Japanese coal are responsible the distance of the principal coal mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and imperfect facilities for loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages.

The following figures show the statistics of output, import, export and consumption of coal for Japan proper (in 1,000 tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption
1925	31,459	1,740	2,676	30,290
1926	31,426	2,008	2,589	32,406
1927	33,369	2,660	2,173	33,581

Output of the Chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

Coal-field	1928	1927	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	2,109	2,304	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido)	1,154	1,215	Hokkaido Coal S.S.
Bibai (")	823	901	Mitsubishi Mining Co.

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Coal-field	1926	1927	Worked by
Mitsui Tagawa (Kyushu).....	1,019	1,124	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura (").....	1,360	1,446	Kajima Mining Co.
Futase (").....	949	1,043	Dept. of Agr. & For.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	413	420	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Hokoku (Kyushu)	530	539	Meiji Mining & Co.
Matsushima (Nagasaki)	443	480	Matsushima Min. Co.
Nakatsuru (Fukuoka)	490	523	Taisho Mining Co.
Uchigo (Iwaki)	864	817	Iwaki Coal Min. Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu).....	606	736	Mitsubishi Co.
Shinnyu (").....	575	420	K. Sumitomo.
Tadakuma (").....	425	435	Mitsui Mining Co.
Mitsui Yamano (").....	597	613	Takatori & Co.
Kishima (").....	334	483	Dep't. of Navy.
Shinbara-Navy (").....	429	447	Navy Department.
Shin-yubari (Hokkaido)	557	572	Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co.
Okinoyama (Yamaguchi)	948	946	Watanabe Yusaku.

The following statistics complied by the Mining Bureau shows the details of the output of the chief coal mines for 3 years ending 1927:—

Year	Lump (Yen 1,000)	Dust (Yen 1,000)	Unscreened (Yen 1,000)	Peat (Yen 1,000)	Total incl. others (Yen 1,000)
1925	90,839	95,286	40,686	9,427	236,828
1926	85,970	97,879	36,578	9,765	231,042
1927	90,296	111,925	40,292	13,834	257,281

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Names of coal fields	Water	Volatile matter	Cake	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Specific gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and Swells	1.208	75.90
Miike 8 ft. seam		0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	Cakes	1.273	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.52	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.30	Not	1.200	—
Jo-ban	Shiramizu	5.05	44.36	40.81	8.75	1.39	Caking	1.304	—

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and, according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Taiwan to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken, are the oil-fields of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

The consumption of petroleum in Japan is roughly estimated at 280,000,000 gallons annually, of which only 23 per cent. is represented by home supply, the shortage being covered by import, consisting of 53 per cent of foreign oil and 24 per cent of foreign crude oil refined in Japan. Whilst the home demand has been doubled in the last decade and a half, the yield of crude oil in Japan proper has dwindled, and even when the output in Taiwan is added, it shows but a slight increase over the figures of fifteen years ago. The unfavorable situation may chiefly be explained by the inflow of American oil and the comparative high cost of working at home. Although the yield of crude oil is on the decrease, the enterprise of refining imported crude oil has recently become more active, and the production of refined goods has increased. Still the

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import of foreign refined oil amounts to four or five hundred thousand yen every year. With a view to encouraging exploitation in the country, the Government adopted in 1927 a measure for granting subsidy to prospectors of oil-fields.

Output and Import.—The following statistics on the production and import of crude oil are based on the investigation made by the Japan Petroleum Co. (in 1 million gallons):—

	Output			Import		
	Japan proper	Taiwan	Total	For refining	For fuel	Total
1912	69.5	0.15	69.7	1.1	2.3	3.4
1916	123.7	0.84	124.5	0.8	1.9	2.7
1921	93.5	0.31	93.8	5.0	6.2	11.2
1925	78.1	1.00	79.1	70.7	32.4	103.1
1926	71.2	3.83	75.0	73.3	39.6	117.9
1927	67.8	6.04	73.8	87.6	75.1	162.7
1928	61.6	—	—	—	—	380.7

According to the trade report of the Finance Department the import of various forms of oil was as follows in the past few years (in unit of 1,000):—

	1926		1927		1928	
	Quantity Gals.	Value Yen	Quantity Gals.	Value Yen	Quantity Gals.	Value Yen
Crude (incl. fuel)	117,896	19,235	162,656	23,993	380,655	45,163
Gasoline	29,193	18,234	18,201	11,006	10,434	6,582
Kerosene	25,502	11,926	48,220	24,240	68,507	30,686
Lubricating (A).....	7,334	5,079	5,263	3,728	5,799	4,023
" (B).....	*563	5,857	*335	3,330	*395	3,430
Total	—	60,332	—	66,271	—	89,884

N.B.—(A)—lubricating oil with specific gravity of 0.9218 or less.
(B)—other lubricating oil. *—in 100 "kin".

Supply and Demand of Refined Oil.—The following statistics will serve to show the situation of supply and demand of refined oil in recent years (in 1,000 cases; 1 case = 10 gallons):—

		Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral	Fuel	Lubricating	Total
1925	Output	831	752	2,476	589	1,400	6,048
	Refined	634	531	2,624	1,220	711	5,721
	Import	2,252	2,719	—	3,240	1,460	9,670
	Export	35	223	261	45	337	901
	Demand	3,682	3,779	4,839	5,005	3,233	20,538
1926	Output	1,153	545	2,560	585	1,380	6,224
	Refined	962	493	3,040	1,245	825	6,564
	Import	2,919	2,568	—	3,961	1,758	11,207
	Export	43	164	253	371	437	1,268
	Demand	4,992	3,443	5,347	5,421	3,525	22,727
1927	Output	1,342	641	2,293	575	1,667	6,518
	Refined	1,394	449	2,826	558	1,700	6,926
	Import	3,498	2,297	—	7,512	1,993	15,300
	Export	11	217	259	129	475	1,069
	Demand	6,246	3,169	4,860	8,515	4,886	27,675

N.B.—"Refined" means oils refined from imported crude oil.

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, and coal claims the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during 1926 and 1927 may be seen from the following table, capital being in ¥1,000:—

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Kinds of business	1927 No. of Cos.	1927 Capital subscribed	1927 Cap. p. u.	1926 No. of Cos.	1926 Capital subscribed	1926 Cap. p. u.
Metal	76	568,952	270,144	69	567,586	271,720
Coal	97	344,395	231,674	95	320,451	218,824
Petroleum	23	147,780	114,014	21	159,450	121,202
Others	167	35,378	18,587	164	39,444	20,620
Total	363	1,096,506	634,421	349	1,086,931	632,365

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers and placer workers as classified by the mines they are working at are as follows.—

Mine-Workers

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total includ. others
1925	44,861	252,898	7,320	310,426
1926	46,923	235,044	6,406	293,562
1927	45,656	239,167	5,889	295,629

Total Number of Workers Employed (1,000)

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total includ. others
1925	13,524	60,368	2,229	77,581
1926	13,753	57,433	2,118	74,574
1927	13,201	57,991	2,090	74,552

Placer-workers

Year ended December	Gold	Iron	Others	Total
1925	188	190	164	542
1926	85	130	207	422
1927	37	219	47	303

Workers Employed at Metal Mines

Year ended December	Gold	Iron	Others	Total
1925	16,586	6,609	16,142	39,337
1926	2,062	5,825	17,054	24,941
1927	4,256	55,234	4,110	63,600

Accidents at Mines

Year ended December	No. of accidents	Casualties: Deaths	Severely injured	Slightly injured	Total injured
1925	187,026	786	5,646	181,869	188,301
1926	158,332	801	3,790	154,678	159,269
1927	163,108	1,002	3,277	160,366	164,595

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CHAPTER XXXV

INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines were most marked after the Sino-Japasese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The effect of stimulating and carrying all industrial activities not only enabled Japan to produce most articles sufficient to meet the demand at home but enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Especially noteworthy in this respect was the activity of shipbuilding, iron, steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities, have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

Deflation & Contraction:—As the only expedient for self-preservation, almost all the manufacturers have been obliged to restrict the output unduly expanded during the War boom. The first restriction was called for soon after the post-bellum reaction and was aimed at clearing the heavy stock left as a drag on the market with the restoration of peace. The restriction was temporarily suspended, in some fields of manufacturing industries at least, when the stock in the Tokyo-Yokohama districts was destroyed in the disaster of 1923. With the lapse of this temporary activity in the fall of 1924, the manufacturers had to meet the necessity of effecting drastic readjustment of their abnormal position that had been delayed by the earthquake disaster. The result was the second period and more thorough contraction that set in about that time and this heroic measure seems, it is satisfactory to see, to have been carried out for larger half of all the economic and industrial organizations in Japan, thereby giving hope for the recovery of their normal condition sooner or later.

According to the investigation of the Japan Hypothec Bank the merger of industrial companies in the period of 1925-1928 and first half of 1929 is as follows:—

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	1925	1926	1927	1928 (1st half)
No. of companies	59	66	57	22
Capital p.u. (¥1,000).	109,953	126,276	103,045	78,093

Classified according to the different lines the combined figure for the years is tabulated as follows:—

Kinds	No. of Companies	Capital p.u.
Dyeing	29	¥36,882,000
Chemical	44	61,144,000
Mechanical engineering	18	7,265,000
Food & drinks ..,.....	53	67,671,000
Electric	103	265,506,000
Gas	2	3,850,000
Petroleum oil	2	220,000
Mining & Refining ....:	6	2,400,000
Miscellaneous	18	3,950,000
Total	275	448,894,000

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

	No. of Factories			No. of Operatives		
	Run by motive power	Run by manual power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1923	35,360	12,426	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133
1924	37,141	11,253	48,394	859,783	929,835	1,789,618
1925	38,221	10,940	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381
1926	41,514	10,392	51,906	893,834	981,361	1,875,195
1927	43,726	9,954	53,680	923,201	976,671	1,898,872

The factories are classified as follows according to the nature of industry, horse power, etc., for 1927:—

	Factories run by motive power	Factories run by manual power	No. of Workers
Textile	16,384	2,550	991,323
Mechanical	2,208	292	109,717
Chemical	2,249	452	117,313
Comestibles	7,998	2,346	165,776
Machine & tools	4,033	468	245,963
Potteries	1,598	1,046	65,314
Wood	3,192	743	54,459
Printing	2,224	115	53,122
Gas & Electric	382	32	8,344
Miscellaneous	2,455	1,910	87,541
Govt. works	298	41	142,201
Total	43,726	9,954	1,898,872

Development of Motive Powers.—Figures of H.P. for 1927 according to the kind of engines used are classified as follows:—

	Horse power			Horse power
Steam	495,190	Motor		2,148,961
Steam turbine	1,639,139	Water wheel	Turbine	1,153,213
Gas	33,276		Pelton's	253,854
Oil	26,920		Japanese	5,292

(For details concerning factory labor, readers are referred to the Chapters on Labor and Social Problems).

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I. SPINNING AND WEAVING

(1) THE SPINNING INDUSTRY

(A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 68 companies which practically control over 90% of the total of this particular industry, the paid-up capital amounted to over ¥426 millions and reserves ¥300 millions, at the end of 1927, the number of factories over 258. As regards the number of working spindles, Japan with over 6,000,000 ranks 7th on the list of leading spinning countries of the world.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been partially compensated for by cheap female labor, nearness to the world's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill of Japanese mills for mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

Japanese Spinning Mills in China

The Japanese spinning enterprise in China is represented by 1,175,680 spindles in Shanghai, 262,352 in Tsingtao, 102,436 in Manchuria, 24,816 in Hankow, 25,600 in Woosung: total 1,574,284 at the end of June 1929. There are besides 125,000 Chinese spindles managed by Japanese under trust. The Japanese activity in this particular field in China therefore comes to nearly 1,700,000 which amounts to nearly 50% of the total in operation in that country, the total investment amounting to ¥200 millions. This enterprise of Japan has lately experienced set-back owing to the anti-Japanese agitation on one hand and the marked development of native industry on the other..

Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, of Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. The export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai has declined, the decrease being more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

Present Tendency

To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have begun to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton piece goods as sheetings, towels, etc. The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the 2 shift system, day and night. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

Disposal of Cotton Yarns

The situation of supply and demand in recent years is summarised in the subjoined table (in bales):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumed by Cos. for weaving purpose	Consumed at home
1926	2,607,747	2,937	203,505	740,485	1,663,757
1927	2,530,692	2,821	115,287	732,911	1,638,737
1928	2,451,729	*21,497	70,322	757,517	1,695,299

*in 1,000 kin.

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The output of finer yarns is steadily gaining ground, and at present those of 43 counts or higher form about one half of total exports.

Abolition of Night Work.—After July 1, 1929, the night work in spinning factories was abolished in accordance with the provisions of the revised Factory Law, and the spinners to counteract the effect of the abolition were increasing during the past three years the number of spindles, the additional spindles reaching over 574,000. The number of operatives was reduced by about 24,000, and means was taken at the same time to compensate for the possible decline of output by greater efficiency of the operatives. The result was highly satisfying, and an increased output of about 605,800 kan was realized, the rate of output of one female worker per month rising to 94 kan from 78 kan of three years before. The situation before and after the renovation is shown in the following comparative figures (in 1,000):—

Year	No. of spindles in operation	Outpnt of yarns (kan)	Output per spinle (momme)		Male workers	Female
			Ring	Mule		
1926 (Apr.)	4,964	11,076	85.4	118.6	40,423	142,620
1929 („)	5,538	11,681	86.1	160.8	35,352	123,940

Raw Materials Imported—In the absence of raw cotton at home Japan must rely upon China, India, U.S.A., etc. for its supply. The American cotton is arriving in larger quantity, owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of yarns produced. The imports in 1927 and 1928 are classified as follows according to countries and including cotton in the seed and ginned cotton (in 1,000 bales, each containing 400 lbs.):—

Year	American	Indian	Chinese	Egyptian	Others	Total
1926	1,148	1,893	520	46	20	3,639
1927	1,627	1,623	620	43	54	3,969
1928	1,047	1,526	549	33	18	3,172

Financial Aspects

The business aspect of the spinning companies has, taken on the whole, been far more favorable than that of any other lines of equal importance. Details are shown below:—

Working Year		Capital p.u. (Yen 1000)	Profit (Yen 1000)	Percent of profit	Dividend
1926	1st half	356,624	32,960	18.5	15.3
	2nd „	357,495	34,369	19.2	14.8
1927	1st „	342,265	31,455	18.4	14.5
	2nd „	349,109	38,274	21.9	14.7
1928	1st „	384,676	38,856	20.2	13.5
	2nd „	—	—	—	—

Average Working Spindles Per Day

Year	Rings	Mules	Looms	Throwing spindles
1924	5,101,000	25,150	68,579	685,995
1925	5,266,000	26,040	71,702	723,824
1926	5,644,000	35,000	77,000	789,000
1927	6,079,000	37,000	78,000	787,000
1928	6,230,000	41,000	79,000	792,000

Thrown yarns produced in 1926 amounted to over ¥14,989,000.

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(B) Silk and Hempen Spinning

Silk spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills as Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The official statistics give the output of spun silk in 1926 at 1,216,000 "kan" valued at about ¥63,105,345, and that for 1927 at 1,605,518 "kan" valued at about ¥61,849,340.

Hempen spinning and weaving business is conducted by the Teikoku Seima Co. The position of this industry in 1927 is represented by the following figures according to official statistics.

No. of mills, 17; average working spindles per day, 64,697; hemp consumed, about 3,500,000 "kan" and output of yarns, 1,634,232 "kan" valued at ¥15,289,645. Besides, there were 19,212 weaving families employing 27,796 looms, the total output for 1927 being valued at about ¥21,081,647.

(C) The Rayon Industry

Started in 1918, the development made since then is striking as indicated by the following figures:—

Year	Output	Import	Consumption
1926	5,000,000	3,293,000	7,600,000
1927	10,500,000	604,000	11,300,000
1928	16,500,000	254,000	——

From 1926 to 1928 the number of mills increased from two to ten with the total capacity of some 48,500 lbs. a day, the production in 1928 reaching over 16,000,000 lbs. Oversupply was feared in spite of the ¥125 duty imposed per 100 lbs. but the actual fact proved otherwise, as the foregoing figures show.

Of the foreign arrivals in 1926 the Italian goods formed about 30% and the English 20%.

Japan-German Rayon Enterprise. The Bemburg Rayon Co. of Germany established in April 1929 a rayon plant in Osaka as a joint enterprise with the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Co. to produce yarns of 75d denier grade claimed to be of equal excellence to natural silk yarns. The new concern is named the Bemburg Rayon Co. of Japan and capitalized at ¥10 millions (¥6 millions paid up), and expects to turn out 2 million lbs. in the first year. The cost of production will be about 20 to 30 per cent higher compared with ordinary rayon.

(2) THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Japan exports no small quantity of cotton and silk piece goods, which are however defective in one important respect, being narrow in width and length. The fact is our weavers are accustomed to turn out goods intended for home market, measuring only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 ft. in length. These are not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, "kaiki", etc., that are either of recent origin or are for shipment abroad. Lately a movement has been started to remove this defect. The official statistics for recent years are as follows:—

STATISTICS ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Year	Factories	Looms: Motor driven	Looms: Hand looms	Operatives (average per day)	Output
1925	232,806	368,201	303,784	634,733	1,502,292,082
1926	168,423	371,828	252,339	584,019	1,446,287,750
1927	182,722	402,514	237,578	574,838	1,454,586,036

The output of fabrics is classified as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Woollen fabrics
1925	413,794	76,548	774,373	30,894	182,481
1926	426,914	67,460	743,315	23,346	205,252
1927	411,104	58,305	725,389	21,082	238,706

Note:—Data on woollen textiles are given elsewhere.

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(A) Cotton Fabrics

The number of factories, operatives, etc. in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of looms	Daily average No. operatives	Value of output (Yen 1,000)
1925	96,886	365,359	303,278	774,373
1926	76,248	365,970	296,233	743,314
1927	75,535	369,072	288,560	725,389

Note:—Factories employing under 5 operatives are excluded.

Staple Products (in 1,000)

Wide

Year	White cloth (yards)	Striped stuff (yards)	Flannel (yards)	Crape (yards)	Total incl. others (Value in Yen 1,000)
1925	1,350,930	93,097	232,274	72,524	¥556,219
1926	314,018	30,531	180,970	99,518	539,357
1927	334,222	67,292	200,663	85,719	511,248

Narrow

Year	White cloth (rolls)	Striped stuff (rolls)	Colored stuff (rolls)	Crape (rolls)	Total incl. other (Value in Yen 1,000)
1925	87,459	38,578	——	2,161	¥203,284
1926	94,868	44,313	——	1,350	173,768
1927	97,280	44,912	22,419	1,161	178,945

(B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export the Fuji pongee, ordinary pongee and "habutaye" are three staples. The other silk goods exported are "kaiki", "chirimen" (crape), "kohaku", etc. The "kaiki" has fallen in repute owing to deterioration of quality. What is interesting is that ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Fukui and Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter "habutaye", and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly heavy stuffs as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing centre of foreign-going articles. The two prefectures of Fukui and Ishikawa produce over two-thirds of the total output amounting to about 3½ million pieces for the whole country.

Official data on silk, and silk cotton fabrics are as follows:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of looms: Power looms	No. of looms: Hand looms	Daily average No. operatives	Value of output (Yen 1,000)
1926	90,096	93,272	119,409	219,007	494,375
1927	86,782	101,435	112,364	217,771	469,409

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Staple Exports (In 1,000)

Year	Habutaye (yards)	Kabeori & crapes (yards)	Satin (yards)	Pongee (yards)	Taffetas & poplin (yards)
1926	1,476	16,369	8,736	26,910	1,228
1927	1,736	20,583	8,043	22,233	1,556
1928	1,804	26,647	8,014	23,755	4,581

Note:—Best customers for "habutaye" are U.S.A., England and France, and those for satin, U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by U.S.A.

(C) Woolen Goods

With the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, created in 1876, the absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labour militates against the creditable development of this industry. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the Japanese woolen weavers could keep up their business with more or less success. It was only during the World war that they enjoyed abnormal prosperity when they exported no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc. to Russia and other markets cut off from supply of European goods. The Japanese mills have since been experiencing with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English, which continued to arrive in large quantities, in spite of tariff wall. The tariff rate was increased to ¥57.50-97.50 per 100 kin (subject to the 100% luxury ad val. duty temporarily since August '24). The prospect of the industry, however, is by no means so disappointing, for with increased skill our weavers have lately begun to turn out with Australian and other foreign top and wool the stuff of good quality.

Leading Companies and Their Business Results

The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this line are:—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Godo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori and some smaller plants mostly in Aichi and Gifu.

The rate of profit of 5 leading cos. for 1928 was as follows:—

Name of Cos.	Cap. p.u. (Yen 1,000)	Rate of Profit to Cap. (%)
Nippon Keori	27,500	28.2
Toyo Muslin	11,475	15.2
Tokyo Muslin	10,381	5.2
Muslin Boseki	20,121	0.4
Godo Keori	25,000	11.3

(D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods being intended for wider circles of consumers, and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list in 1905 when the export amounted to 97,000 yards against 11,363,000 yards imported the same year.

After 1917 the import disappeared from the customs returns. Interesting to state, the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 has incidentally given a list to the export of muslin to Eu-

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rope and America in the shape of brightly printed "happy coat." About 400 packages valued at ¥600,000 of this fancy dress went abroad every month for some time afterward.

Data on Woolen Fabrics

Year	No. of factories	Daily average No. of operatives	Muslin (Yen 1,000)	Flannel (Yen 1,000)
1925	778	45,456	88,338	3,757
1926	867	36,219	86,684	4,483
1927	878	40,883	99,058	4,771

Year	Serges (Yen 1,000)	Blankets (Yen 1,000)	Woolen cloth (Yen 1,000)	Miscellaneous (Yen 1,000)	Total incl. others (Yen 1,000)
1925	13,108	7,424	16,360	20,990	182,481
1926	18,937	4,720	20,349	34,032	205,252
1927	32,446	5,507	27,086	36,622	238,706

Import of Raw Materials (in 1,000)

	Top		Wool	
Year	Quantity (kin)	Value (yen)	Quantity (kin)	Value (yen)
1926	6,411	18,005	54,791	68,020
1927	4,476	11,530	74,429	90,147
1928	1,279	3,423	86,773	108,434

Staple Items of Exports and Imports (in 1,000)

	Export				Import			
	Cloths & Serges		Blankets		Cloths & Serges		Blankets incl. travelling rugs	
Year	S. yard	Value	S. yard	Value	S. yard	Value	S. yard	Value
1926	265	¥600	1	¥220	8,668	¥19,882	102	¥446
1927	271	687	1	133	8,040	21,388	71	331
1928	1,757	2,615	1	267	7,456	19,590	57	348

Statistics on Muslin

		Import*		Export	
Year	Output (yard)	Yard	Value	Yard	Value
1926	154,044,000	——	——	2,117,000	¥2,063,000
1927	174,588,000	——	——	2,067,000	1,628,000
1928	129,948,000	——	——	928,000	2,406,000

* No import since 1917.

II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

A. THE ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The first private electric co. Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to Kyoto, completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the volume of water-power, but with the rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Japan-China war (1894-5), the atten-

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tion of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo (50 miles) 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co., subsequently merged in the Tokyo Electric Light Co., completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Lake Inawashiro to Tokyo (150 miles), and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

Latest Development

In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry stands foremost among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. has absorbed several cos. and it now commands the total paid-up capital of about ¥350 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Tokyo has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥130 millions, while its sister co., now rival, Daido Denryoku (cap. ¥113 mil.) succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The lighting stage is apparently over and the power stage has come.

As may be judged from the natural features of the land the districts forming the broadest section in Central Japan contain the most important heads for electric generation. The river system of Kiso exploited by Daido Elec. Co., of Kurobe by Nippon Elec. Power Co., and some other heads, all in the high Alpine table-land, supply current to Tokyo-Yokohama, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya districts. high pressure of about 154,000 volts. As regards the volume of water power available, the river Shinano stands first with 1,280,000 h.p. as average capacity per annum. Details are shown in the subjoined table.

Available Water-Power

The final researches conducted by the Government and concluded in 1923 estimate that the total volume of water power that can be developed from 2822 heads existing in Japan proper is 6,415,000 h.p. in drought, maximum of 14,090,000 h.p., at normal level and the yearly average 11,933,000 h.p. The electric undertakings in operation at the end of 1927 numbered 6,408 including both Government and private, and representing 2,110,000 k.w. for water power, 1,360,000 k.w. for fire-burning, total 3,470,000 k.w., besides 1,910,000 k.w. water and fire combined remaining uncompleted, so that Japan possesses theoretically immense reserve power awaiting exploitation.

Rivers and the Average Potential Amount of H.P.s per annum

The following table gives the names of principal rivers in the Eastern and Western zones with their average yearly amount of H.P.s, the rivers being divided for convenience into those emptying into the Japan Sea and those into the Pacific Ocean:

Japan Sea Group

Rivers	Aver. amount of h.p.s.
Agano	536,243
Hime	145,287
Ishikari	99,262
Kurobe	311,220
Kuzuryu	120,656
Jintsu	416,341
Joganji	92,856
Mogami	213,785
Shinano	721,575
Sho	292,268
Tetori	80,464

Pacific Ocean Group

Abukuma	111,507
Arakawa	63,324

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Rivers	Aver. amount of h.p.s.
Fuji	288,872
Kino	72,187
Kiso	686,115
Kitakami	114,574
O-i	151,546
Sagami	132,993
Sakawa	60,518
Tenryu	594,062
Tone	158,460
Yahagi	59,299
Yodo	130,067

Dry Season.—The dry season comes twice a year in Japan for a short period both in winter and summer, when the available power of a Japanese river decreases about 40 per cent. from the normal. The average decrease of all rivers at any time is, however, estimated at 20 per cent. in Japan. The shortage during the dry season is met by auxiliary steam plants.

Largest Load Centres

The three largest load centres in Japan are Kei-Hin (around Tokyo and Yokohama), Chukyo (around Nagoya) and Kei-Han (around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

The territory around the three centres may also be divided into two zones.

1. Eastern zone with centre in Kei-Hin district (Tokyo and Yokohama).
2. Western zone with centre in Chukyo district (Nagoya) and Kei-Han district (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

These two zones are geographically separated by the Japanese Alps and the River Tenryu.

Large Transmission

The existing large transmission lines under operation are listed below:—

Name of Companies and Transmission Lines	Distance in Miles
Eastern Zone:	
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Inawashiro Line	140
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Joetsu Line	130
Kei-Hin Electric Power Co.	
Koshu Line	125
Average Eastern Zone	132
Western Zone:	
Daido Electric Power Co.	
Suhara-Osaka Line	150
Nippon Electric Power Co.	
Sasatsu and Osaka Line	190
Average Western Zone	170

Generation and Frequency

According to the investigation made by the Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. the amount of power generated at different frequencies at the end of June of each year is as follows:—

Year	Kw. at 50 Cycles	Kw. at 60 Cycles	Kw. at Misc. Frequencies	Total
1912	117,000	137,000	60,000	314,000
1915	160,000	234,000	80,000	474,000
1917	290,000	297,000	104,000	691,000
1919	387,000	429,000	38,000	899,000
1921	504,000	708,000	194,000	1,316,000

Since June, 1921, the installation of the 60-cycle machines has surpassed that of 50 cycles, and it may be said that at present the ratio of 50 to 60-cycle power plants is 2 to 3.

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Electric Machines and Apparatuses

Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h.p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawakita Works, Kuhara's Hidachi Eng. Works, etc. Due to the development of this branch of industry in recent years Japan is now rather an exporter than importer of electric machines, except in the case of high-grade makes for which Japan is still dependent on foreign makers. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i.e. the Shibaura Works and the G.E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse; Furukawa Firm and Siemens-Schuckert; and the Nippon Dento and the W.E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

Figures for the last three years available are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Electric machines, etc.	Bulbs, etc.	Wires and cords	Total
1925	98,919	17,586	104,620	221,125
1926	105,202	16,106	113,551	234,859
1927	94,002	25,685	107,286	226,973

Supply of Power

The demand for power is steadily growing for diverse chemical industries, the power supplied increasing to 2,405,000 h.p. in 1927 from 1,031,652 h.p. in 1928.

Motors as classified by use are as follows for 1927:—

	Number	Horse power	Increase on the 1918 figures
Dyeing	54,600	339,000	170,000
Mechanical industry	44,000	393,500	121,200
Chemical industry	26,600	383,900	179,400
Comestibles and beverages	115,700	311,100	223,200
Mining and refining	11,500	500,400	342,400
Others	87,300	436,700	336,700
Total	339,700	2,404,600	1,372,900

Electric Light

As reported at the end of 1927 lamps installed numbered 32,320,000 in Japan proper representing 605,600,000 c.p. These correspond to 53 lamps and 990 c.p. per 100 people or 269 lamps per 100 households. Of the total lighting installations as existing at the end of the year those on metre system numbered 10,530,000. The six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya claimed 7,000,000 lamps representing 173,500,000 c.p., or about 22% of the total for the whole country.

Tariff Reduction Agitation.—The lighting tariff reduction movement that originated in Toyama prefecture in July 1928 and spread throughout the length and width of the country has led to a general reduction for both lighting and power supply. During the first half of the current year, this reduction was effected by 54 electric light and 30 power supply concerns. Finding it hard to maintain their business many minor electric establishments are approaching local public corporations to purchase their business, such negotiations having been successfully concluded already in Toyama, Miyagi, Yamaguchi, Kochi and other places. A similar movement has recently affected the gas industry in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe and other large cities.

Electricity for Agriculture.—The total current consumed in 1928 for farming reached 1,719,093 k.w., an increase of 16,438 k.w. on the figure for 1926.

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Financial Aspects

As alluded before the electric industry occupies as regards the total capital invested the foremost place among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. With the marked development effected recently in the scope of work this particular economic activity has in fact become financially one of international importance. Indeed it has succeeded in inducing American and British capitalists to lend their spare hoardings, as shown in the Chapter on Finance. The following figures will show main financial features:—

Year	Gross cap. Yen 1,000	P.u. capital Yen 1,000	Con'dated capital Yen 1,000	Debentures and loans Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to p.u. cap.
1924	2,615,582	2,012,205	2,466,586	760.327	217,249	11%
1925	2,813,900	2,218,600	2,769,100	1,070,900	252.977	11%
1927	3,524,199	2,677,153	3,667,387	1,506.040	279,541	10.5%

The investment classified by kind of business makes this showing for 1927 (in unit of ¥1,000):—

Kind	No. of undertakings	Gross capital	Paid-up capital	Consolidated capital	Debentures and loans
Electric supply ..	597	1,141,019	790,855	1,086,960	514,747
Electric R'ly	159	480,994	267,502	377,170	191,297
Two combined ...	72	1,902,186	1,618,796	2,203,257	799,996
Total	828	3,524,199	2,677,153	3,667,387	1,506,040

Rating

This has on the whole made perceptible increase in recent years, as shown below:—

Year	5 e.p.	10 c.p.	16 c.p.	1 kwt. hour
1912	48.5 sen	73.2 sen	81.0 sen	16.5 sen
1926	59.3 „	74.4 „	89.4 „	20.0 „
1927	58.9 „	74.3 „	88.6 „	20.2 „

Supply of Power

Year	Daytime 1 h.p.	1 k.w.
1912	¥8.66	7.5 sen
1926	8.76	7.1 „
1927	8.68	7.1 „

The Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide, nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but at present the sphere of work comprises other fields, i.e. iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potassium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but in 1927 it amounted to ¥130,740,000, of which the bulk consisted of two items, i.e. copper and gold-silver (¥67.300,-000) and calcium carbide, nitrogen and ammonium sulphate (¥36,931,-000). The excess power is utilized for the production of nitrogen, ammonium sulphate, etc. Statistics in recent years are shown below:—

1923	¥78,971,000
1924	111,946,000
1925	118,404,000
1926	107,415,000
1927	130,740,000

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Business Result of the Electro-Chemical Industry

Year	Subscribed Capital (Yen 1,000)	Cap. p.u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
1924	16,500	11,899	1,842
1925	17,500	16,350	1,466
1926	35,000	18,970	1,725

B. THE GAS INDUSTRY

Enactment of the gas industry law in 1923 has had beneficial effect on the development of the industry, as it entitles a gas company to appeal to the Government whenever a public body unreasonably interferes with its plans for making reasonable expansion of business. For lighting purposes gas has been much encroached upon by electricity, but what has been lost is more than compensated for by steady increase of consumption for cooking and other household purposes. It is believed that by effecting proper improvement in generation and piping the business can be made far more profitable. The chief by-products, coke and tar, are still reduced to gas, but should be utilized to greater advantage. The average caloric quantity in larger cities is 400 B.T.U. on the average, and the charge per 1 cubic metre is between 7.9 sen (Tokyo) and 17.6 (Kuwana).

The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended Mar.	No. of installations			Motive h.p.
	Lighting	Heating	Motor	
1923	1,163,641	1,194,330	867	9,415
1924	518,624	1,087,472	559	6,616
1925	609,005	1,256,178	497	6,648
1926	2,043,829	429		6 638
1927	2,234,722	358		6,524

The situation of the industry in recent years is as follows:—

Year ended March	No. of works	Capital p.u. (Yen 1,000)	Production (1,000 cubic metres)	By-products	
				Coke (Fr. tons)	Coal-tar (1,000 ft.)
1925	73	552,652	408,419,059	517,636	38,127
1926	75	691,824	423,932,643	593,818	43,726
1927	74	606,377	486,611,220	706,475	42,951

Balance Sheet

Year	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Ratio to p.u. cap.	Dividend (Yen 1,000)	Per cent.
1926	5,888	15.3	3,795	9.9
1927	8,380	16.9	5,046	10.2
1928	10,521	16.3	6,873	10.7

III. MECHANICAL INDUSTRY

A brief survey of the situation of some of the important mechanical industries in Japan is given in this section, the information being based on the latest edition of the Kogyo Nenkan (Industrial Year Book) published by the Kosei-kai, Tokyo and other sources.

Motors

Water-wheels. — The Dengyo-sha, Hidachi Works, and Okumura Electric Co. are principal makers in this line, the machines now turned out by them being of high-grade quality and developing tens of thousand kilowatts.

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The growing activity of water-power exploitation at home and in neighboring countries gives a good promise for the future of this particular mechanical industry.

Steam Turbines.—For turbines of various types of excellent make the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipyards, Osaka Iron Works, etc. are noted. The Navy arsenals are no less active in this work so that the home manufacture is now sufficient to meet the requirements of warships. The native makers can now turn out turbines of over 10,000 kilowatt capacity for use other than marine.

Diesel Engines.—In petroleum semi-Diesel engines, especially those of 30 to 100 H.P. capacity made by the Niigata and Ikegai Iron Works are of wide repute as motors equipped to fishing vessels and have largely contributed to the recent development of the fishing industry. It is significant to note that the Niigata Iron Works has secured the patent right of Millies Vicker Co. of England and the Kobe Steel Works that of Sulzer Co. of Switzerland, and are manufacturing turbines of over 600 H.P. of these special types.

Smaller size petroleum engines for agricultural purpose are in great demand recently, the Kubota Iron Works and Tobata Co. being leading manufacturers in the line.

In air engines Japan has practically attained a stage of self-supply, and the Army arsenals and the Mitsubishi Air Craft Co. (formerly Internal Combustion Engines Works) are now turning out engines of Salmson, Ispano-Suiza and Nevia type of excellent make and high efficiency.

Electric Apparatuses, Machines, etc.

The leading concerns with paid-up capital of over one million yen in this industry are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric, Okumura Electric, Fuji Electric, Kawakita Electric, Yasukawa Electric Cos. etc. The number of workers employed by these and other smaller establishments reached 21,298 in 1926. The annual output for the three years ending 1927 is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	1927	1926	1925
Dynamos and electric dynamos	21,288	23,653	29,143
Motors	24,397	21,071	16,185
Transformers & other electric apparatuses ..	86,255	69,797	63,805

In the manufacture of electro-meters, indicators, other electric supplies and telegraphic machines the home industry has already reached the stage of self-sufficiency. The Shibaura Engineering Works and Tokyo Electric Co. are well known for their meters of the American General Electric Co. and the Ashida Works those of the American Sangamo Electric Co. The Yokokawa, Tokyo Keiki, Kyoritsu Denki, Nippon Denki, Kuwano Denki, Nisshin Denki and Shikishima Denki Cos. are leading makers of indicators, while telegraphic and wireless apparatuses are turned out at the Oki Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Annaka Denki, Nippon Musen, Tokyo Musen and Yoshimura Cos. The bulk of telephonic apparatuses is also supplied by home manufactures, only a small portion being imported. Leading makers in the line are the Nippon Denki, Oki Denki, Kyoritsu Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Kawakita Denki and To-A Denki Cos. Before the Japan-China war (1894-95) the production hardly exceeded 1,000 a year, whereas the annual output at present exceeds 95 million yen.

Batteries.—The investment in the business aggregates about ¥9 millions. The Nippon and Yuasa Battery Cos. specialize in storage batteries and turn out about 80 per cent. of the production, their manufactures going to China, India and Australia. The production of dry batteries is centred about Tokyo and amounts to ¥3½ millions a year, of which some 10 per cent. is exported to China, South Seas, etc.

Electric Wires and Cables.—The annual production is valued at over 100 million yen (¥107,286,000 in 1927). The factories identified with the business are Furukawa Electric, Sumitomo Electric, Fujikura Electric Wire Cos. etc.

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Spinning & Weaving Machines.—Noted makers are the Toyoda, Harada and Enshu Shokki Co., the first-named being especially known as the only factory capable to turn out the whole range of spinning machinery. Its working capacity is about 60,000 spindles a year. After all foreign-made machinery is still predominant in Japan, about 5 million spindles in operation being of foreign origin.

Bridge Materials.—These are made by the Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kisha Seizo Kaisha, Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo), Yokokawa Works (Tokyo & Osaka), Osaka Iron Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards (Kobe), Uraga Dockyards, etc., and their annual production is estimated at 200,000 tons.

Locomotive & Rolling Stocks.—The progress in this line has made marked strides and the Japan-made locomotives are now extensively used on Government railways and in China. The oldest and foremost in the line is the Kisha Seizo Kaisha of Osaka, followed by Japan Car Mfg. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards, and others, their total capacity reaching 450 cars (about 40,000 tons) a year. The Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards have recently started manufacture of electric locomotives, and several 1,200 H.P. locomotives made by the Hidachi Works are employed on the State rly. lines. In passenger and freight car building the Government Railways Works, Kisha Seizo Kaisha and Japan Car Mfg. Co. stand high, their combined manufacturing capacity reaching 2,500 passenger cars and 10,000 freight cars, each of 10 tons capacity, in a year. For motors and brakes for electric cars there are the Government Rly's O-f Factory, Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric Eng. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, etc. The Mitsubishi Electric Co. and Japan Air Brake Co. manufacture air brakes of American type, while the Sumitomo and Kobe Steel Works supply automatic couplers of excellent make.

Motor Cars & Cycles.—The Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kaishinsha, Hakuyosha and Tokyo Gas Denki Kogyo Co., stand in good repute for producing passenger and freight cars, while as makers of motor cycles the Katsu Factory, Risshosha and others are well known.

Optical Instruments.—The Nihon Kogaku Industrial Co. is credited for excellent optical implements, surveying machines and other scientific implements.

Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1927

(¥1,000)

Ships	65,926
Cars, etc.	85,311
Pumps, cranes, etc.	12,142
Machine-tools, finishing machines, etc.	115,027
Electric apparatuses	53,105
Metres, gauges, etc.	5,855
Clocks, watches, etc.	8,878
Arms, etc.	16,000

Dynamos.—The following figures show the output of principal products in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc. (in ¥1,000):—

	1927	1926	1925
Boilers, steam turbines	1,186	1,613	1,648
Steam engines	24,397	21,071	16,185
Pumps	7,852	7,488	6,811
Electro-motors	21,288	23,653	29,143
Gear-wheels	12,105	10,626	5,218

Import of Dynamos, etc. (¥1,000)

	1928	1927	1926	1925
Boilers, economizers	3,643	3,285	5,736	6,357
Steam turbines	245	1,242	2,562	1,452
Steam engines	—	20	32	60

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	1928	1927	1926	1925
Oil and gas heating engines	12,842	5,091	4,398	5.732
Water-wheels	559	517	2,209	773
Total	17,289	10,155	14,937	14,374

Mechanical Industry in Customs Returns

Exports

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

1925	¥ 29,655,821	1927	¥ 26,952.535
1926	25,184,675	1928	28,975,494

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

1924	¥378,562,709	1926	¥447,058,474
1925	421,350,121	1927	467,123,163

Principal items of exports are as follows:—

	1927	1928
Clocks	¥1,741,457	¥2,076,505
Musical instruments and parts	553,537	,480,344
Bicycles and parts	10,685,103	9,913,871
Ships and machinery	2,830,824	1,403,903
Electric machines	1,696,687	2,240,248
Telephone	453,713	296.143
Spinning and weaving machines ..	3,072,583	2,878,530
Miscellaneous articles, parts and fittings	74,885,129	71,898,646

Imports

Machines and parts:—

1925	¥88,996,489	1927	¥78.611.809
1926	90,470,234	1928	92,205.459

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines:—

1925	¥26,313,435	1927	¥27,550,166
1926	30,447,170	1928	48,786,000

Scientific instruments and guns:—

1925	¥31,757,663	1927	¥17,066,898
1926	20,930,903	1928	18,796,985

Principal items of imports are as follows:—

	1928	1927	1926
Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines	¥12,842,277	¥5,090,732	¥4,398,354
Water turbine and Pelton wheels ..	559,205	517,011	2,209,410
Boiler and fittings	3,349,590	2,818,471	4,875,281
Air and Gas compressors	1,979,660	1,637,075	1,970,851
Cranes	279,085	96,603	808,600
Electric generators and motors ..	6,416,372	5,741,506	10,690,293
Metal working and wood working machinery	4,381,878	4,985,827	3,042,575
Spinning machinery	10,431,087	10,204,753	8,166,775

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	1928	1927	1926
Paper making machinery	379,807	254,671	900,561
Sewing machinery	5,242,884	6,583,263	3,620,102
Railway cars and parts	2,091,839	1,443,916	1,553,252
Automobiles and parts	13,770,655	8,063,062	5,324,535
Watches and parts	8,531,219	7,836,016	10,079,019
Bicycles	1,684,196	1,728,301	2,782,211
„ parts	1,573,233	1,799,333	3,141,919
Locomotives and tenders	905,264	927,222	3,889,393
Scientific instruments	18,796,985	17,066,898	20,930,903

Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1927 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry and works employing 50 operatives or more are as follows:—

	No. of com.	Sub. Cap. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
Joint stock	558	683,266	135,539
Partnership	769	23,138	1,020
Total	1,327	706,403	136,560
Of which			
Electric machines and tools	258	236,234	35,929
Vessels and Rolling stocks	233	288,886	84,759
Manufacturing and finishing machines	298	73,339	4,397
Machines and tools for technical use	145	49,013	4,474
Others	393	58,931	7,000

In 1927 the operatives numbered 325,491 of which 245,963 were in private and 79,528 in Government works, the male workers claiming 310,416 or 95 per cent.

Working Result in Recent Years

The average working result of 7 leading companies engaged in this line is as follows:—

Working Year		Annual rate of profit per cent.	Dividend per cent.
1923	1st term	1.59	0.88
	2nd „	1.68	0.54
1924	1st „	1.55	0.68
	2nd „	1.21	0.63
1925	1st „	1.04	0.85
	2nd „	1.01	0.85
1926	1st „	1.00	0.78
	2nd „	0.98	0.65
1927	2nd „	0.37	0.21
	1st „	0.34	0.20

(For details on the shipbuilding indus'ry refer to the Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

The Automobile Industry.—Reflecting on the importance of the automobile industry the Government has decided to provide measures for the encouragement of this particular industry in this country, which is still in very infantile stage. The import of automobiles to this country in the past ten years has been increasing at the rate of 25 per cent. yearly on the average, the total imports amounting to over ¥32 millions in 1928, with prospect of the imports reaching ¥100 millions a year in near future. The only

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establishment engaged in the line worthy of mentioning is the Ishikawajima Shipyard which enjoys the State aid under the military motor car protection regulation and represents the automobile interests in this country. How to encourage the growth of this infantile industry has lately begun to draw the attention of Government. It may be stated that Ford established in 1924 its own factory in Japan.

IV. THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The bio-chemical industry has made a fairly good progress after the World war. Of over 800 brands of new medicines now on the market about 350 are of foreign origin and the rest Japanese.

Soda Ash

Until 1914 the bulk of soda ash consumed in Japan was supplied by England. Owing to the stoppage of imports consequent upon the War on one hand and the sudden growth of demand at home on the other, the Asahi Glass Co. took up in 1915 and carried into effect the Government project to establish a soda ash plant. As the Co., which is an enterprise of the Mitsubishi Firm, had to face the competition of the formidable foreign rivalry the business cost it dear, but at last it succeeded in turning out about 20 tons a day by 1922, to increase to 45 in 1925 and 55 in 1926, with prospect of 80 a day in near future. The Japan Soda Co. established in 1918 joined the Asahi, but soon experienced similar difficulty, and being less powerfully backed than the pioneer temporarily shut down its factory in 1924. It was reopened in January 1929 and is now turning out 40 tons a day, which it expects to increase to 80 tons in near future. The Government's decision to grant bounty for 5 years commencing with 1929 has had the desired effect of reviving the business of our hardpressed manufacturers who had to contend with Brunner Mond's product and the African natural salt.

Absence of cheap industrial salt is the primary drawback in the development of this industry in Japan which requires some 200,000 tons of cheap salt for making annually 100,000 tons of ash, the quantity which Japan wants. The supply of industrial salt now comes mainly from Shantung and Spain. The combined output of the two existing concerns can cover over 16 per cent. of the whole domestic consumption at present. The import of soda in 1927 amounted to 167,389,600 and 131,087,000 kin in 1928.

Caustic Soda and Bleaching Soda

The production of caustic soda in Japan was yearly on the increase from 1920 to 1925, the output in 1925 reaching 57,806,000 lbs. The output in 1926 fell off about 6,000,000 lbs. due to smaller demand for bleaching powder, the by-product of caustic soda, and the marked increase of soda imports. The production, however, increased to 55,147,000 lbs. in 1927 and 61,997,000 lbs. in 1928.

Import of caustic soda in 1928 totalled 135,820,000 lbs., a high record showing a gain of about 41,752,000 lbs. over 1925 and double the total of 1923. Partially due to the restricted output enforced since July '25, the consumption of both goods has gradually increased, bleaching powder from larger production of paper and establishment of new pulp factories, and caustic soda from the recent development of rayon and other fibre industries.

The following statistics show the volume of production, import and export of caustic soda for the five years ended 1928:—

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Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
1924	47,212,962	34,542,400	153,198	—
1925	55,591,401	49,230,909	480,401	78,271,000
1926	51,792,064	80,462,666	93,599	66,831,000
1927	55,147,000	90,993,000	120,000	79,471,000
1928	61,997,000	135,820,000	72,000	—

The maximum working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb. 58 millions against the demand that is steadily increasing since 1923, the figure for 1926 reaching lb. 198 millions against lb. 20 millions of 1920. The Dai-Nippon Fertilizer Co., Asahi Glass Co., Hokkaido Soda Co. and others are noted in this industry.

Bleaching-powder.—The output in 1928 was 93,504,000 lbs. of which 86,659,000 was consumed at home and 6,845,000 was exported.

CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi pref., where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first. Its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounts to about half of the total for the whole country which in 1927 reached over ¥74,363,000. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito, Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other producing centres are Gifu (which supplies 12% of the total value), Kyoto (noted for decorative wares), Saga (noted for Arita or Imari porcelain), Miye (Banko porcelain), Ishikawa (noted for Kutani porcelain), etc.

Bricks, Tiles, Clay-pipes and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. **Arts and Crafts**). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Bricks	Tiles	Clay pipes
1925	78,178	461	15,040	48,193	3,739
1926	73,971	168	14,738	38,704	3,553
1927	74,363	140	10,578	34,425	3,729

Glass and Glass Ware

The output of glass and glass ware which was about 7 million yen in value in the pre-war years increased to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1920, though it declined to ¥52,539,000 in 1924 and ¥50,542,000 in 1925. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, and the Asahi Glass Works has lately started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry, while the Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass wares in 1928 reached ¥12,941,819, the figure including window glass ¥200,607, bottles ¥4,516,329, glasses ¥2,365,034, beads ¥601,976, looking glasses ¥2,194,425, etc.

Cement

The industry which at one time suffered from overproduction recovered buoyancy after the earthquake disaster of 1923, owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric enterprises and reconstruction work, and the scarcity of stock in hand. At one time brisk business favored the industry despite the general depression. In 1926, however, the demand began to wane while the expansion work effected by the manufacturers resulted in oversupply, partially caused by the arrivals of foreign products. The keen competition among the manufacturers to dispose of their stocks in

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view of the tight money seriously affected the market prices, and they had to make arrangement for the reduction of output by 35% to 32% since July '27. This largely improved the situation, and with the increase of demand in 1929 and the gradual diminution of the stock the industry recovered activity, though exports continued very dull owing to the competition of German and English Porland cement in India and the South Seas, where the market is now practically closed for the Japanese goods. The home demand is increasing at the rate of 500,000 barrels a month. Production in 1927 and 1928 was 20,752,000 and 22,474,000 barrels respectively.

The statistical abstract of the industry, is as follows, according to the latest available inquiries:—

No. of companies, 17; no. of factories, 31; normal capacity, 20,652 thousand barrels; the companies credited with the output of over 1 million barrels are Asano (over 80 millions), Onoda (about 5 millions), Iwaki, Toyokuni, Oita, Nippon, and Chichibu (about 1 or over each). Annual production is between 20,000,000 and 23,000,000 barreis. Contemplated new or expansion projects represent over 9 million barrels of which the high grade plan contributes a larger half. The Asano is conspicuous for this innovation.

SUGAR (Refer also Chapter on Taiwan)

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, i.e. Okinawa or the Luchu (in Japan proper) and Taiwan (Formosa), but the latter is incomparatively important than the other, not only on account of its larger supply of crude sugar, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the Formosan sugar cos. The production of sugar has suddenly increased from about 1907, the yearly output in recent years amounting to over 9 million piculs. The consumption is also increasing i.e. 12,957 piculs in 1927 and 14,981,000 piculs in 1928. About 2,631,800 piculs were shipped abroad in 1927.

Sugar production in Taiwan for 1927-28 season totalled 9,667,618 piculs (966,754,795 kin), a record high amount since the occupation of the island by Japan. Because the prices remained low and owing to arrival of foreign product at lower figures the Formosan sugar manufacturers were in difficulty and some cos. had to cut down their dividends. The official estimate of the Formosan sugar production for the 1928-29 season is 11,853,211 piculs, which is a further record showing a gain of over 2,185,000 piculs on the previous season's figure. Demand and supply of sugar in Japan for 1926, 1927 and 1928 were as follows (in 1,000 piculs):—

Supply

	1928	1927	1926
Brought forward	1,560	1,459	655
Production (in Japan proper)	1,960	1,568	1,607
Import	6,350	7,021	7,568
Import from Taiwan	9,734	7,029	7,442
Total	19,667	17,078	17,274

Demand

Export	3,797	2,442	3,063
Export to Japan's territories	215	119	195
Consumption	14,981	12,957	12,557
Total	18,993	15,518	15,815
Carried forward	674	1,560	1,459

Raw Sugar.—The supply of crude sugar being insufficient in Japan proper the refineries use the raw material from either Taiwan or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below:—

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Refined Sugar (in 1,000 "kin")

Year	Production	Home consumption	Export	Import
1925	152,521	1,251,979	238,805	632,280
1926	164,993	1,332,923	306,213	758,537
1927	169,240	1,344,770	379,749	635,094

Amount of Raw Sugar Used

Year	(1,000 kin)	Year	(1,000 kin)
1924	724,239	1926	959,550
1925	693,814	1927	883,664

Beet-Root.—The beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up the failure principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms, i.e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have chosen their farms there, but so far the results are not encouraging. A similar Co. in South Manchuria is even threatened with liquidation, below the expectation.

The Tariff Question.—To shelter Japanese sugar refiners a protective tariff of ¥2.50-5.30 per 100 picul is levied on the import. At one time the home refiners could import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

Leading Sugar Companies

Name of Companies	No. of refineries	Cap. subscribed (Yen 1,000)	Cap. p.u. (Yen 1,000)
Taiwan Sugar Co	13	63,000	38,100
Ensuiko Sugar Co.	6	58,500	34,875
Dai Nippon Sugar Co.	6	51,417	34,749
Meiji Sugar Co.	7	48,000	34,800
Niitaka Sugar Co.	3	28,000	10,750
Teikoku Sugar Co.	5	18,000	13,500
Shinchiku Sugar Co.	1	7,500	1,926
Showa Sugar Co.	3	3,000	3,000
Saroku Sugar Co.	1	2,500	675
Taito Sugar Co.	2	1,750	1,750
Shinko Sugar Co.	1	1,200	1,200

The combined total of the paid-up capital, profit, the rate of profit and dividend, of the six leading concerns (Taiwan, Ensuiko, Dai Nippon, Meiji, Niitaka and Teikoku) for 1928 are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	1928	
	1st half	2nd half
Paid-up capital	166,774	166,774
Profit	5,159	4,976
Rate of profit	6.2%	——
Rate of dividend	9.3%	7.5%

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

The growing importance in Japan of the need of chemical fertilizers in preference to those of natural origin has stimulated the rise of enterprises for the fixation industry for producing sul-

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phate of ammonia and nitrogen compounds. At present there are 4 companies for turning out the latter with the output of about 75,000 tons, of which 45,000 tons come from the Electric-Chemical Co.'s works. The manufacture of sulphate of ammonia is more active and totals about 200,000 tons of which the Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. supplies over 100,000 tons. There are other projects in this line with prospective output of 200,000 tons. It may be noted that the acquisition of the Haber's patent during the World war has done much for the development of this branch of chemical industry in Japan.

As quick-acting fertilizer, sulphate of ammonia is judged to be better suited than bean cakes for Japanese soil, the frequency of rainfall in Japan seriously affecting the effective power of more enduring fertilizers. Moreover, beans as manure are more costly than the sulphate, so far as the nitrogenous value is concerned, and it seems that they will in future be better utilized as foodstuff instead of as manure. The sulphate that used to come mostly from England and America is now principally supplied by Germany which in 1927 sold to Japan over 59% out of the total arrival of 250,000 tons.

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of the price of raw materials and higher wages at home caused a setback especially as regards exports. Of about 100 factories at present existing the Toyo Match Co. is the biggest, contributing about ½ of the total output which amounted to 298 million doz. in 1924. The Nippon Match Co. and two other plants were purchased and absorbed by a Swedish concern (Diamond Co.) in 1924.

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slack export to China, India and other places and of competition offered by foreign matches on the American market.

Year	Production		Export	
	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000	Quantity 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1925	289,671	16,988	12,860	8,733
1926	289,048	14,863	12,195	6,897
1927	39,619	2,005	13,573	8,156

DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies in this line, such as the Japan Dye-stuff Co., Osaka Chemical Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the World war and began to produce dye-stuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary business and by 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes such as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc. mostly to China and India. Meanwhile foreign dyes re-appeared on the Japanese market, the imports reaching ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and ¥32,082,500 in 1921, apart from 488,973 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the import duty on the foreign manufactures was raised in 1920 to 35% ad val. the invasion of the foreign goods almost strangled the infant industry. As a measure to protect the home industry the duty on basic, direct, acid, mordant, acid mordant, sulphur and vat dyes and oil soluble dyes was increased in 1926 to ¥78-188 per 100 kin, and in the mean time measures were taken to restrict the import of over 40 specified dyes such as congo red, sulphur black, rhodamine B extra croceine scarlet, mordant yellow, etc. At present the Japanese industry can meet the domestic consumption as regards aniline salt and sulphur black dyes, also the entire demand for methyl violet, besides supplying about one half of the consumption of aniline and alizaline dyes, amounting to over 4,000,000 kin annually. The Japan Dye-stuff Co. and Miike Dye-stuff Factory have recently succeeded in effecting the manufacture of artificial indigo which Japan consumes to the extent of about

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2 million kin annually. The artificial indigo industry is now placed under the protection of the Dye-stuff Regulation revised in 1929 for this purpose, at the same time slightly increasing the amount of bounty funds, extending the period of the working of the Regulation till 1934.

Betanaphthol and oxynaphtoe acid and derivatives thereof, hitherto unenumerated in the tariff schedule, were included in dutiable list in 1929, the rates corresponding to about 30% ad val.

The new Japan-German Treaty concluded in 1928 has made a special arrangement as regards dyestuffs, but it is feared that it will not sufficiently protect our infant industry. German manufacturers are believed to adopt clever policy of dumping those articles which are produced in Japan and to sell dear others not yet self-supplied. Moreover it is practically impossible to expect effective control over suspicious cases of change of nomenclature, grading, and so forth made by shippers or importers to evade the restriction agreed upon. The outlook of this industry is deemed, therefore, to be highly gloomy.

BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises "saké," beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of "sake" and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Saké.—For "sake," the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada (Hyogo-ken)" situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada saké" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of tne "saké" industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, with the object of brewing the liquor all the year round. A further development made was more remarkable as it consists in manufacturing "saké" by synthetic process by dispensing with rice altogether, and this new liquor bears the brand known as "Rikyu". It was discovered by Dr. U. Suzuki, Gov. Physical and Chemical Institute. The process is believed to save 5 million "koku" heretofore required. "Shochu," a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Okayama, and Aichi.

Recent statistics are as below:—

Output at leading centres, Sept. 1928

Hygo (Nada), 746,000 koku; Fukuoka, 288,000 koku; Hiroshima, 237,000 koku; Kyoto, 277,000 koku; Okayama, 158,000 koku.

Total output (assessed) in Japan proper, Sept. 1928

Output, 5,158,662. Tax, ¥170,917,450. No. of Breweries, 10,654.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the recent situation of the industry:—

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Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in "Koku"

Year	Output	Consumption	Export	Import
1925	827,414	810,007	17,407	negligible
1926	817,137	794,621	22,516	"
1927	803,129	765,729	37,400	"

The output in 1928 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 490,005 "koku", Kirin 228,179, Nihon Beer and Mineral Water 85,786, etc. The marked decline of export in 1925 is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas. The Beer Law as amended in 1908 allows use of rice, maize or sugar, to produce beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and the Rebate Law on Liquors is now applicable on export beer. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks are imported.

Soy.—In the manufacture of soy Chiba prefecture heads all other places on the list as to output. Principal manufacturing centres are Noda and Choshi. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disadvantages several patented processes, have been tried, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufacturers at Noda combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p.u. with capacity of about 250,000 "koku" i.e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture. The Co. has now a capital of 30 million yen and produces 500,000 "koku" a year. The commodity is recently exported to European countries and China to the extent of about 18,000 koku (¥1 million) annually. The number of factories is about 12,600 throughout the country.

Statistics on Sake, Beer & Soy

Year ended March	Sake (1,000 koku)	Beer (1,000 koku)	Soy (1,000 koku)
1925	5,795	858	2,084
1926	5,796	768	2,826
1927	5,440	795	2,304

FLOUR

The productive capacity of the 33 machine mills is something like 42,478 barrels in 24 hours as in 1928. The two largest are Nisshin Flour (20,100 brls. a day) and Nippon Flour (17,600). In 1928 Japanese flour was shipped abroad to the extent of 6,433 barrels as against imports amounting to 374 barrels.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand of the mills, the annual yield in Japan averaging 5.6 million "koku" (6 "koku"=1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The shortage must be made good with the foreign produce, from Manchuria, Australia and America. (Vide Food Problem, 1928 Edition Supplement).

PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, "mitsumata," "kozo," etc. The manufacture of foreign style paper in this country dates from 1874 when a modest mill was established in Tokyo. At present there are several large mills of which the Oji, Fuji, Mitsubishi, Karafuto Kogyo, etc. are principal cos. Besides supplying the domestic demand a small quantity of the product is exported to China, Straits Settlements, U.S.A. and a few other countries. Certain kinds and superior quality paper are imported from Sweden, Germany, U.S.A., etc. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing cardboards, printing and packing papers, remarkable increase in the

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output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1927 and 1928 by the mills forming the Paper League which supplies over 90% of the total output, was 1,151,515 and 1,305,750 lbs. respectively, the detailed figures being as follows (in unit of 1,000):—

Year	Superior printing	Ordinary printing	Newsprint	Torinoko	Wrapper	Sundries	Total incl. others
1927	158,094	133,774	488,756	79,314	55,848	147,632	1,151,515
1928	190,253	150,491	515,161	104,736	83,323	157,545	1,305,750

It is noteworthy that despite the extreme depression in recent years the demand for foreign style paper continues to increase yearly, the rate of increase keeping pace with the growth of production. The situation of demand and supply in recent years is as follows:

Year	Production	Demand
1924	lbs.817,383,000	lbs. 804,807,000
1925	931,772,000	898,602,000
1926	1,074,647,000	1,039,408,000
1927	1,151,515,000	1,131,568,000
1928	1,305,755,000	1,292,597,000

The value of home production, import, export and consumption for the three years ending 1927 is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
1925	164,695	17,156	20,236	161,615
1926	179,629	20,415	18,998	181,046
1927	175,318	15,653	19,263	166,329

Japanese Papers.—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception. Tosa, Gifu and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1,000):—

	Hanshi		Mino		Renshi	
Year	Prod. (shime)	Value (yen)	Prod. (shime)	Value (yen)	Prod. (lbs.)	Value (yen)
1925	2,278	5,479	422	2,288	4,554	708
1926	970	3,527	269	1,561	5,479	723
1927	2,319	5,756	362	1,511	12,149	1,458

Financial Position.—The figures for the Oji Mill (nominal capital ¥65,916,650) and the Fuji Mill (n. cap. ¥77,700,000) will serve to show the position of the industry:—

	Oji			
	1st half 1928	2nd half 1928	1st half 1927	2nd half 1927
Paid-up capital (¥1,000)....	48,683	48,683	48,683	48,683
Profit (¥1,000)	5,781	5,772	6,302	6,298
Ratio of profit (%)	2.37	2.37	2.58	2.58
Dividend (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

	Fuji			
	1st half 1928	2nd half 1928	1st half 1927	2nd half 1927
Paid-up capital (¥1,000)....	58,925	58,925	49,537	54,231
Profit (¥1,000)	5,251	5,286	5,288	4,951
Ratio of profit (%)	1.78	1.79	2.13	1.82
Dividend (%)	1.20	1.20	1.50	1.50

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Wood Pulp.—The output of pulp, which in recent years has increased to over 600,000 tons a year (633,000 tons in 1927 and 718,997 tons in 1928), is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though with a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north, the leading producers being Karafuto Kogyo, Fuji and Oji Paper Mfg. Cos. The three companies have factories at Karafuto as also in Hokkaido and Chosen.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Kogyo Co. in Tokyo started the work. Exports in 1928 of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amounted to ¥2,878,726 against ¥3,313,964 in 1927, besides fans worth ¥494,299, mostly going to U.S.A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery in recent years of a new method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads of strings used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production once reaching about ¥5 millions, though it has now declined to about ¥3 millions.

CELLULOID

With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace in 1914, the output of the home industry which once reached 3,822,000 "kin" relapsed to 2,438,000 "kin" in 1918. The export also declined till the figure has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is at least advantageously placed in this particular branch of industry.

Year	Production (Yen 1,000)	Export of manufactures	
		Toys	Sundries
1924	15,702	2,718	585
1925	17,092	4,265	510
1926	15,809	4,546	796
1927	14,037	4,077	840
1928	——	4,230	1,015

LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Chosen. The increase of import duty in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 "kin" to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty hitherto imposed on ox hides have given a great stimulus to the leather industry. However, in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin article, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. The art has not yet advanced beyond producing sole and cox leather.

Year	Of cows and calves (Yen 1,000)	Of horses (Yen 1,000)	Others (Yen 1,000)	Total (Yen 1,000)	Export (Yen 1,000)
1925	17,266	1,370	2,342	20,978	1,300
1926	27,457	1,030	6,832	35,320	859
1927	34,426	2,203	15,939	52,568	1,005

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass (kanten) has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production and export in the past few years are as follows:—

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Year	Production		Export	
	Quantity (1,000 kan)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)
1926	365	4,919	1,806	3,742
1927	349	3,814	1,816	3,249
1928	369	4,129	2,150	4,142

RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now over 50 firms that turn out tyres, tubes, pipes, etc., their combined output in 1926 and 1927 being ¥58,600,248 and ¥66,056,267 respectively. The Tokyo, Yokohama and Nippon Rubber Cos., are leading establishments exclusive of those run by foreigners.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. At one time the vested interest reached about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres, the output being estimated at 4 million pounds or more. Later, sale to British planters is said to have much curtailed the scope of the Japanese rubber enterprises. In 1926 there existed 18 concerns with plantations covering the combined area of about 20,000 acres, and an investment of about 70 millions, the leading establishments being the Nana, Nettai Sangyo and Sumatra Cos. Besides, several wealthy capitalists as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura, etc. are interested in this business.

LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa pref., both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "tsuishu" or "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact that Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama pref.), Takaoka (Toyama pref.), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of juice and lacquered wares is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Juice	Ware
1924	*128,243	30,097
1925	1,132,337	30,939
1926	849,236	30,414
1927	1,458,143	34,524

*in kan.

OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw material, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. About 80% of the total production once found a market abroad to be used for soap-making in place of beef tallow, but the dwindled demand for this material with gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to the hardened oil market of Japan. Two or three leading concerns in this line have been dissolved or suspended operations.

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Fish and train (whale) oils, vegetable oils and waxes have also greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

Fish Oil and Train Oil (in 1,000)

Year	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Train oil		Others	Total value
	Kan	Yen	Kan	Yen	Kan	Yen	Yen	
1925	2,941	1,567	1,531	888	947	640	897	3,992
1926	3,234	1,373	1,229	675	871	432	945	3,406
1927	4,405	1,842	1,293	634	842	427	794	3,696

Vegetable Oils (in ¥1,000)

Year	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Bean	Peanut	Total incl. others
1925	13,511	2,760	2,146	2,041	13,923	137	45,413
1926	13,474	2,182	1,775	2,666	13,387	108	44,233
1927	15,228	2,444	896	1,914	11,151	230	39,927

Vegetable Wax (in 1,000)

Year	Production	
	Quantity (kan)	Value
1925	768	2,080
1926	578	1,195
1927	1,103	2,878

Oil Fats in Trade Returns (in ¥1,000)

Year	Export				Import		
	Bean	Rape	Whale	Camphor	Volatile	Cotton seed	Beef tallow
1926	3,045	6,038	4,486	821	3,012	301	6,324
1927	1,704	5,863	7,480	672	2,448	296	5,025
1928	1,625	2,105	8,162	1,003	2,537	375	5,407

SOAP

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo, the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi, Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka, and Lever Brothers in Kobe, etc. The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):-

Production

Year	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others
1925	20,526	1,964	7,628
1926	21,124	2,114	9,967
1927	23,095	1,810	10,953

Export

Year	Toilet		Laundry	
	(1,000 doz.)	(Yen 1,000)	(1,000 kin)	(Yen 1,000)
1926	1,464	1,653	482	145
1927	1,410	1,544	234	68
1928	1,954	1,709	783	180

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Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria and South Seas, the latter being a promising markets for our production.

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Hyogo prefecture, which supplies ¥4,360,773, being followed by the prefectures of Kanagawa and Yamagata. The production suddenly decreased in 1918 due to the encroachment of higher-price rice and other crops on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The production and export in recent years are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Production			Export of Peppermint oil
	Menthol crystal	Peppermint oil	Total	
1925	6,565	3,162	9,727	5,309
1926	4,141	8,218	12,363	4,425
1927	3,727	1,578	5,305	2,314
1928	—	—	—	2,076

V. THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

According to the investigation of a certain banking institution, there were 108,628 newly completed buildings during 1926 in the six premier cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya, and their suburbs, where the Law for Buildings in Urban Districts is in force. The figure excludes temporary buildings erected in the burnt zones of Tokyo and Yokohama. The amount expended approximated ¥450 millions against ¥501 millions of the previous year.

The combined floor space of the new buildings completed during that year in the six cities was 3,305,822 tsubo (tsubo=about 4 sq. yds.), subdivided as follows:—residences, 1,471,765 tsubo; business offices and shops, 1,133,244 tsubo; industrial plants, 596,183 tsubo, and other structures 104,630 tsubo.

Cost per tsubo is tabulated below:—

	Wooden frame	Stone	Steelframe
Residences	¥135	¥270	¥400-450
Offices	160-180	230-270	320
Industrial plants	100	180	160
Others	160-180	230-270	320

The total invested in new construction is estimated as follows for the six cities and suburbs:—

Residences	¥186,180,000
Offices	188,869,000
Ind. plants	57,436,000
Others	16,609,000
	449,104,000

The relative amount spent by the cities on new buildings is shown below:—

Cost of Buildings by Cities
(in ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka
Residences ...	57,176	24,074	52,481
Offices	60,004	15,254	76,574
Plants	19,042	2,005	28,124
Others	2,774	2,045	4,343
Total	138,999	43,381	161,523

	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya
Residences ...	18,315	8,820	25,314
Offices	7,540	13,173	16,324
Plants	3,211	1,705	3,348
Others	2,883	935	3,629
Total	31,951	24,635	48,615

Compared with the returns for the previous year when 109,585 houses with the combined floor space of 3,297,056 tsubo were newly completed in the six cities the amount invested for the purpose was less by about 10 per cent. as is shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):—

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Year	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya	Total
1925	174,723	43,653	168,740	38,860	28,754	46,574	501,386
1926	138,999	43,381	161,523	31,951	24,635	48,615	499,104

It is significant to note that the cost of construction recently is going down for all kinds of buildings, the rate in 1926 being about 10 per cent. lower than that in the previous year. In all the foregoing figures extensions were estimated to cost as much as the new building, remodelling 90% and thorough overhauling 60% of the new.

VI. SUNDRY INDUSTRIES

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. Tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important items of export. The centre of the packing industry is Hokkaido and Hiroshima-ken. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kuriles. The bulk is handled by the Nichiro Gyogyo (Fishery) Co.

Production (¥1,000)

Year	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruits	Vegetables	Total incl. others
1925	2,826	7,443	1,208	4,324	20,734
1926	2,630	9,409	1,157	3,361	20,905
1927	2,434	6,994	1,000	3,106	18,449

Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥8.30 per 100 "kin" is imposed upon desiccated milk and ¥13.40 upon other kinds imported from abroad, while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and overproduction have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in 1,000):—

	Production		Imports	
Year	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1926	17,720	6,325	7,231	3,643
1927	18,141	7,764	7,189	3,751
1928	—	—	7,698	3,826

Exports amounted to 33,267 dozens (¥128,845) in 1927 and 290,985 kin (¥129,088) in 1928.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the manufacture of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles are now produced at various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and

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Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China, India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. The statistics for the recent years are as follows:—

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Metallic	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Total incl. others
1925	988	778	3,438	246	332	7,470
1926	1,972	683	2,700	259	150	5,810
1927	1,539	797	3,065	298	321	6,110

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Rubber	Wood	Others	Total
1926	4,546	1,478	531	4,306	10,860
1927	4,077	1,533	579	4,331	10,520
1928	4,230	1,934	498	1,770	11,001

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates from about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, mostly in Aichi Prefecture though on insignificant scale. Watch manufacture as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. of Tokyo, the product for 1927 being 104,771 watches and 1,670,006 clocks.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the manufacture of hats with straw was started at Omori near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the products.

The manufacture of chip braid was first started at Omori and other places near Tokyo, which had lost the business of straw braid. The centre of the industry later shifted to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa and other prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Straw and chip mixed	Hemp	Total
1925	4,449	228	16	7,711	12,405
1926	2,785	190	26	5,878	8,879
1927	2,246	162	72	4,266	6,746

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Total incl. others
1926	3,453	26	6,852	10,330
1927	3,020	44	5,384	8,459
1928	2,192	60	2,459	4,717

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HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total production in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i.e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning & Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupies 80% of the total output. Japanese hosiery goods find good market in China, India, South Seas and Africa.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1925	22,990	7,054	1,396	38,267
1926	32,261	11,152	3,517	55,054
1927	40,075	12,651	3,472	67,603

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Socks and stockings	Gloves	Total incl. others
1926	23,076	2,324	505	25,905
1927	25,093	2,950	507	28,550
1928	27,379	4,818	468	33,302

MATS

It was after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving with patterns shown equally on both sides was invented that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama Prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common. The printing of design began to prevail from about 1921. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats come from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats for export, the inspection being carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, etc.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. The total output in 1927 was ¥5,102,330. Export to U.S.A. and Great Britain has declined much due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kind of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥3,164,165 in 1927, of which shell buttons amounted to ¥2,314,324. Buttons exported during 1925 reached ¥8,664,584, then dropped to ¥8,511,000 in 1926, to increase to ¥9,851,565 in 1927 and again dropped to ¥7,635,705 in 1928, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and U.S.A. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out about 50 per cent.

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MINOR MANUFACTURES

Enamelled Hard Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥11,131,553	1926	¥5,970,328
1926	9,028,755	1927	5,933,026
1927	7,097,221	1928	6,444,177

Wood Manufactures

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥179,873,132	1926	¥3,769,486
1926	189,297,609	1927	3,292,639
1927	199,732,678	1928	3,314,674

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

Bamboo Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥14,557,331	1926	¥1,754,461
1926	14,009,112	1927	1,486,304
1927	13,789,416	1928	1,355,381

The exports mainly consist of baskets, trunks and bags.

Fans and Folding Fans

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥5,176,238	1926	¥635,204
1926	938,000	1927	510,404
1927	816,577	1928	494,299

Leather Goods

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, etc.)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥28,568,976	1926	¥598,561
1926	29,844,533	1927	603,739
1927	32,076,425	1928	682,524

Toilet Articles

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥27,094,116	1926	¥2,095,857
1926	23,922,840	1927	2,950,995
1927	28,886,244	1928	4,060,496

Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

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Wicker Works

Year	Production	Year	Export
1925	¥4,496,440	1926	¥218,995
1926	5,200,138	1927	255,736
1927	4,626,945	1928	258,757

Insulated Electric Wire

Year	Production	Year	Export	
			Picul	Value
1925	¥49,628,679	1926	27,583	¥1,863,704
1926	78,025,372	1927	32,299	1,942,189
1927	77,611,760	1928	43,374	2,785,974

STATISTICS ON PATENTS, UTILITY MODELS, ETC.

The number of applications filed with the Patent Bureau for patents and for the registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the three years ending 1927 are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1925	10,842	1,836	12,680	3,590	1,498	5,088
1926	10,617	1,878	12,496	2,498	1,022	3,520
1927	10,284	2,323	12,607	3,160	1,211	4,371

Registration of Utility Models

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1925	27,613	86	27,699	11,664	37	11,701
1926	27,395	72	27,467	7,574	45	7,619
1927	27,575	100	27,675	9,336	51	9,387

Registration of Designs

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1925	5,200	32	5,232	3,042	7	3,049
1926	7,277	77	7,354	3,947	27	3,774
1927	9,162	19	9,181	4,670	21	4,691

Registration of Trade-Marks

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1925	19,716	1,225	20,941	10,426	1,299	11,725
1926	20,700	1,025	21,726	9,925	1,098	11,023
1927	18,469	1,227	19,696	7,275	765	8,040

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CHAPTER XXXVI

TRADE

THE RECENT TRADE SITUATION

Although there was noticeable progress in the financial and business reorganization and realignment after the severe financial disturbances of the preceding year, the situation in general in 1928 did not improve. Foreign exchange fluctuated rather violently, and foreign trade balance remained unfavorable. Money continued easy with further decline in the rates, but the shrinkage of credit hit small and middle class traders hard owing to difficulty in obtaining accommodation. The contraction of purchasing power was also reflected in business in rural communities. Thus, depression hanged over the whole field of trade and industry. The price of rice, in particular, kept on the downward course, as the market was weighed down by oversupply despite the Government purchase of stock and import restrictions. The supply of raw silk was more in harmony with the demand through curtailment of spring reeling, but the market displayed little activity. The market price of cotton yarns was maintained at rather high levels owing to the limited production and an advance in the price of raw materials, yet the export trade turned out even worse than in the previous year. Other staple commodities, such as textiles, wheat, sugar and coal, also suffered from depression, so that there followed further curtailment of production and restriction of new business enterprises, though industry may be said to have slightly recovered from the depression of the preceding years. The decline in industrial earnings, however, called for in many cases cutting down of invested capital, mergers, or winding up of companies, and this resolute treatment helped to no small extent reorganization and improvement in many industries.

The money market was noteworthy for an increase in the volume of the advances made by the central bank under the indemnity act and the accelerated tendency of concentration of funds in leading banks, a tendency that developed since the banking panic of 1927. Deposits kept on piling up in the vaults of those banks and trust companies and of the Government postal savings department. The general business depression, however, debarred employment of the accumulated funds, this accumulation being made heavier by the influx of funds raised abroad by such companies as the Nippon Electric Power and the Tokyo Electric Light Companies. The result was an endless fall in money rates, overnight loans during May and June often sinking to the level of 4 rin, with ordinary commercial bills quoted at from 1.7 sen to 1.8 sen, about 1 rin lower than at the beginning of the year. This difference in the money rates between home and foreign markets about that time resulted in the outflowing of large funds in search of employment, though larger amount found its way into the security market where, supported by bullish operation, the prices of bonds and debentures made sharp advance about July. This naturally affected the share market which also showed temporary activity. Reaction followed from about the middle of the month, and both the Government bonds and stocks suffered decline. As may be imagined the prevailing condition of money market favored the issue of bonds and debentures which reached the total of ¥2,720 millions for the year. The bulk of this issue represented refunding operations and replacing of high liabilities into those of lower interest. On the whole new debentures issued were comparatively

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few during the period under review and calls on shares did not reach a large volume while the demand for working funds was limited. This state of affairs lasted all through the latter half of the year and even well on into the following year.

BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1928

As investigated by the Bank of Japan new investment or expansion by companies in 1928 is as follows for the entire field of business enterprises (in ¥1,000):—

	New Promotion		Expansion	
	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.
Total investment in 1928.....	681	645,278	169	390,138
Comparison with 1927.....	‡ 110	‡ 69,190	* 20	* 13,764

N.B.—(*) increase, (‡) decrease.

Deflation in Recent Years

The following statistics compiled by the Japan Industrial Bank will serve to show the situation of deflation tendency in business enterprises during the nine years from 1921 when our economic circles entered the period of the reactionary depression that followed the period of post-war boom to the end of June 1929, the data giving the amount of capital invested, loans raised, reduced capitalization and capital of dissolved business, for joint stock companies only (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Year	New promotion	Expansion	Loans	Capital reduced	Dissolved business
1921	1,615,925	1,744,723	516,043	125,269	648,745
1922	1,092,596	742,634	347,905	372,913	681,175
1923	548,941	307,850	248,482	128,575	325,268
1924	737,747	743,942	793,591	418,651	927,729
1925	484,901	352,100	525,416	210,920	348,177
1926	591,633	287,105	515,353	144,749	345,884
1927	771,502	748,756	626,344	155,296	458,125
1928	679,915	670,936	1,584,411	208,774	619,061
1929*	295,689	196,498	363,747	65,854	144,532

* Figures for the 1st half.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Companies Classified by Organization

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Commerce and Industry as follows at the end of 1927 (amount of capital in ¥1,000):—

		1927	1926	1925
Total incl. others.	Number	758	714	724
	Authorized capital	178,248	187,745	191,352
Agriculture.....	Number	246	220	196
	Authorized capital	104,842	83,548	72,455
Fishery.....	Number	363	349	325
	Authorized capital	1,096,507	1,086,931	1,036,396
Mining.....	Number	19,586	18,318	17,302
	Authorized capital	7,931,065	7,697,552	7,309,347

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		1927	1926	1925
Trade.....	Number	3,181	2,756	2,565
	Authorized capital	1,980,627	1,851,776	1,680,696
Transportation....	Number	14,382	13,711	13,233
	Authorized capital	7,095,067	6,725,974	6,173,953
Industries.....	Number	38,516	36,068	34,345
	Authorized capital	18,386,355	17,633,526	16,464,209

The above figures for 1927 as classified according to the amount of paid-up capital and kinds of organizations are as follows (amount of capital in ¥1,000):—

(End of 1927)

Cos. classified by amount of paid-up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships		Total	
	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.
Under ¥ 50,000.....	4,139	60,667	12,325	116,298	4,075	54,865	20,555	254,800
,, ¥ 100,000.....	2,901	107,093	1,137	65,361	851	48,742	4,895	278,446
,, ¥ 500,000.....	6,311	683,653	910	140,113	834	139,855	8,061	1,383,886
,, ¥1,000,000.....	1,920	607,079	87	49,589	92	50,850	2,106	1,135,565
,, ¥5,000,000.....	2,064	2,152,919	62	99,547	85	139,290	2,212	3,599,014
Over ¥5,000,000.....	654	7,138,729	9	318,500	24	656,100	687	11,734,645

Business Results in Recent Years

The following data summarising the business results of about 150 companies of principal lines, only about 1/70 of the economic corporations existing in Japan, is based on the investigations of the Japan Hypothec Bank. The figures given in the table are for the past three years and for the 2nd half of each year, money being in ¥1,000:—

	P. u. cap. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
Spinning mills.				
1926	212,520	159,536	32,804	3.09
1927	217,520	166,055	39,129	3.59
1928*	312,188	200,278	45,185	2.89
* include woolen textiles.				
Paper mills.				
1926	137,551	31,769	14,250	2.07
1927	153,626	35,201	14,342	1.86
1928	153,959	31,133	13,998	1.82
Flour mills.				
1926	19,140	6,350	8,522	—
1927	19,013	3,350	539	0.56
1928	15,731	3,068	1,172	1.49
Mining.				
1926	226,725	65,994	12,487	1.10
1927	226,725	65,154	14,044	1.23
1928	262,774	69,462	16,204	1.23
Gas.				
1926	76,796	6,579	5,888	1.53
1927	87,275	7,292	6,981	1.59
1928	128,443	9,549	10,521	1.33
Beer breweries.				
1926	51,841	29,076	8,395	3.24
1927	47,800	31,342	8,000	3.34
1928	72,300	16,209	7,420	2.05
Electric power and light.				
1926	797,830	35,143	51,107	1.28
1927	864,152	42,018	51,712	1.17
1928	960,000	48,906	69,638	1.45

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	P. u. cap. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
Shipbuilding & mechanical engineering.				
1926	115,730	48,824	5,691	0.98
1927	139,333	51,250	−30,473	—
1928	140,114	33,036	−16,158	—
Exchanges.				
1926	81,750	8,185	6,128	1.50
1927	81,750	9,260	4,374	1.07
1928	88,044	10,293	4,982	1.13
Sugar.				
1926	150,379	55,239	10,812	1.44
1927	154,001	53,214	11,060	1.43
1928	166,774	46,662	−4,976	—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

In accordance with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Law that came into force in January 1928 and superceded the Chamber of Commerce Law enacted in 1890, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was created in Tokyo in April the same year. Meanwhile 77 Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo and forty other prefectures and Hokkaido established under the former regulations were reorganized as chambers of ocmmerce and industry under the new order, and became members of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In 1929, six new chambers were created at Kurashiki and five other cities. The data for the past two years are as follows:—

Year	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1928	81	3,430	2,519,587
1929	87	3,600	—

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are eight exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than that of England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The Tokyo Sugar Exchange, the first establishment in the line exclusively devoted to transactions in sugar, was established in October 1928 on the basis of bourse system. Transactions were commenced on December 1.

The Exchange Law

The revision of the Exchange Law put in force in 1922 is intended to reform exchanges on the model of the New York exchanges, to change the present joint stock company system into bourse system, to make the brokers members of the exchange jointly and severally responsible for transactions on the market, etc.

Time Transactions.—Transactions in time bargains as recognized on the floor under the revised law are of two kinds, viz., short (next day) and long time delivery. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter is divided into 3 terms of 20 days each. Then the limit is 3 months for rice and wheat, 5 months for bean cakes, 6 months for silk yarns,

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and 12 months for raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton cloth.

The time-limit for delivery of negotiable securities at the Tokyo Stock Exchange, hitherto fixed at two months, was extended to three months from May 1, 1929.

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p. u. (Yen 1,000)	No. of brokers	Receipts (Yen 1,000)	Expenses (Yen 1,000)	Net profit (Yen 1,000)	Dividend (Yen 1,000)
1925	35	90,174	1,098	19,962	7,475	12,486	10,490
1926	37	97,121	1,137	24,650	8,791	15,865	12,156
1927	38	97,120	1,089	18,664	7,399	11,294	9,136

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stock (1,000)	Rice (1,000 koku)	Cotton yarn (1,000 bales)	Silk (1,000 kin)
1926	166,965	181,511	13,146	36,104
1927	134,988	190,227	11,474	30,284
1928	108,353	180,582	10,929	26,437

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents exchanges of Tokyo, Osaka and 7 other cities, while cotton yarns show transactions on the three exchanges of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. The Yokohama silk exchange was the only one in this particular line until transactions in silk were newly opened by the silk department of the Kobe Exchange on Dec. 12, 1928.

Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Kobe	Kyoto	Total incl. others
1925	39,515	49,208	3,727	2,258	3,568	125,329
1926	82,669	48,400	3,374	2,295	4,925	166,965
1927	60,630	38,707	1,382	327	2,012	134,988
1928	49,262	31,666	—	—	—	108,353

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchange

Year	Amount (1,000 koku)	Of which Tokyo (1,000 koku)	Of which Osaka (1,000 koku)	Average quotation per koku (Yen)
1926	188,479	43,560	68,339	37.44
1927	181,511	37,283	60,032	34.60
1928	—	40,882	59,405	30.62

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with a paid-up capital of ¥33,500,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in transactions.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1927-8)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid-up per share Yen	Highest Yen	Lowest Yen	Rate of divid. 10 Percent 1st half 1928	2nd half 1928
At Tokyo:					
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	50.0	73.4	65.2	0.80	0.80
do. (new)	12½	27.3	21.5	,,	,,

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Shares (time delivery)	Paid-up per share Yen	Highest Yen	Lowest Yen	Rate of divid. 10 Percent 1st half 1928	2nd half 1928
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spin. Co...	50	282.0	247.9	3.50	3.50
do. (new) ...	12½	148.9	133.8	"	"
Toyo Spinning Co.....	50	208.9	186.5	2.50	2.50
Toyo Muslin Co.....	50	56.0	41.2	0.80	0.80
Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	88.4	59.7	1.20	1.00
do. (new)	37½	69.7	31.9	"	"
Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	88.4	70.2	1.20	1.20
Dai Nippon Art. Fertilizer.....	50	55.7	43.0	0.80	0.80
Dai Nippon Seihyo (Ice)	50	77.9	47.4	0.80	—
Nisshin Flour Milling Co.....	50	109.6	98.5	1.60	1.40
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.....	50	57.7	50.2	0.80	0.80
Asano Cement Co.....	50	90.3	63.2	1.00	1.00
Tokyo Gas Co.....	50	78.7	62.3	0.90	0.90
Tokyo Electric Light Co.....	50	57.9	48.5	0.80	0.80
Oji Paper Mill Co.....	50	123.2	109.1	1.50	1.50
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.....	50	68.9	53.3	0.80	0.80
Nippon Oil Co.....	50	69.4	55.1	0.90	0 90
Tokyo Stock Exchange.....	50	207.8	170.8	1.00	0.92
do. (new)	25	195.7	159.5	"	"
Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co....	50	149.2	119.1	1.80	1.60
do. (new) ...	25	57.8	4.40	"	"
South Manchuria Railway Co...	100	147.0	129.8	1.00	—
Nichiro Fishery Co.....	50	125.0	105.9	2.25	2.25
Hakusan Hydro-Electric Co.....	50	61.1	54.0	1.00	1.00
Katakura Filature	25	34.4	26.9	0.80	1.50
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	50	50.0	42.3	0.60	0.60
Hanshin Electric Railway Co....	50	93.1	87.6	1.30	1.30
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co.....	50	63.4	63.4	1.10	1.10
Daido Electric Power Co.....	50	62.5	55.1	1.00	1.00
Godo Spinning Co.....	50	52.0	42.5	0.80	0.70
Kanegafuchi Sp. Co.....	50	279.7	246.0	3.50	3.50
Dojima Rice Exchange.....	50	109.3	94.5	1.00	1.50
Osaka Stock Exchange	50	113.4	95.2	0.50	0.50
Osaka Sampin Exchange	50	156.4	133.8	1.40	1.40
Nippon Keori Co.....	50	133.1	105.0	1.50	1.50
Sembi Estate Co.....	20	40.8	31.3	1.10	1.00

Share Market

Due to the general business depression the tone of the share market continued inactive since last year. The feeling became extremely nervous with the spread of the rumour heralding the advent of the removal of gold embargo in immediate future and precipitated a debacle about the beginning of May. The slump affected stocks of all lines, the average index figure of their prices ruling below the level of the bottom figure reached at the time of the banking panic in the spring of 1927 and almost paralleled with the index figure registered immediately after the seismic disaster of 1923. A large number of shares offered for sale on the market because of the apprehension about the baneful effect of the removal of gold embargo was chiefly responsible for the abnormal phenomenon, which, however, disappeared after some time subsequent to the statement of the Finance Minister denying the alleged removal of embargo in near future. Nevertheless, the tone of the market hardly emerged from the gloomy groove when it was overtaken about the middle of July by another sharp slump precipitated by the declaration of the new Ministry to carry out the long talked of lifting of the embargo in distant future. It again threw the economic circles into something like a consternation and

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filled them in dismay, as may be judged from the fact that in August the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares (new) were precipitated below ¥100 mark, all other principal lines following the suit. At the month-end delivery of the Tokyo Stock Exchange the average price per share for the current delivery fell below ¥50.00 mark, i.e. ¥49.27, the lowest figure quoted since July 1924. This shows how nervous the public were as to the direct effect of the removal of embargo. They seem to believe that it will seriously affect the profit of various industrial and other concerns together, will occasion curtailment of scope of business and the advance of money rates. On the other hand, the rates of interest of principal stocks generally advanced from the beginning of May, the average rate at the beginning of September reaching 7.7%, the highest figure since August '25. The situation slightly improved after the middle of September, when quotations resumed an upward movement.

Monthly Movement of Quotations for Forward Delivery in 1929

(1st half; in yen)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June
Tokyo Exchange							
Old	High	172.8	178.4	171.4	167.6	151.4	140.9
	Low	163.0	162.4	163.8	146.0	129.4	130.1
New	High	162.6	168.7	162.4	157.6	141.4	129.7
	Low	151.7	155.1	154.6	135.1	116.4	117.5
Kanegafuchi Spinning							
Old	High	271.2	277.4	271.7	270.7	254.0	261.0
	Low	258.1	267.1	268.7	255.7	241.7	253.0
New	High	135.0	146.0	144.2	142.6	130.9	132.2
	Low	123.9	134.9	139.6	127.1	121.3	127.3
Dai Nippon Beer							
	High	127.4	131.2	126.9	126.4	116.0	115.5
	Low	120.5	125.2	125.4	117.9	105.6	111.6
Dai Nippon Sugar							
	High	73.0	72.9	73.1	71.8	69.9	72.0
	Low	67.3	69.9	70.1	62.4	62.9	68.1
Asano Cement							
	High	79.5	82.5	80.9	80.2	77.2	78.6
	Low	78.8	78.0	78.8	75.5	70.2	74.3
Nihon Sangyo							
	High	57.3	60.5	63.5	61.0	52.5	50.8
	Low	50.5	56.7	58.7	49.7	46.7	45.1

WAREHOUSING

Warehousing business has attained a marked development recently, the average volume of merchandise stored in 99 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other commercial centres being returned as ¥507,069 in 1925; ¥475,948 in 1926; ¥518,036 in 1927; ¥471,490 in 1928. The value of principal items of warehoused goods in last three years is tabulated below (figures in ¥1,000):—

Items	1929 (June)	1928 (Dec.)	1927 (Dec.)
Rice	72,776	66,686	38,015
Rice (imported)	16,595	17,165	25,636
Flour	2,494	2,014	4,967
Sugar (crude)	1,225	455	834
Sugar (refined)	15,465	12,379	10,588
Silk fabrics	1,510	897	415
Cotton goods	31,706	31,939	29,461

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Items	1929 (June)	1928 (Dec.)	1927 (Dec.)
Woolen fabrics	22,934	17,326	18,680
American cotton	36,028	24,920	38,528
Indian cotton	22,344	15,427	15,901
Silk yarn	14,403	49,511	70,957
Cotton yarn	4,125	6,308	17,425
Woolen yarn	8,784	10,300	11,638
Wool	41,714	23,213	21,995
Hemp & hemp goods	2,433	2,504	1,867
Leather & leather goods	1,193	1,434	1,370
Foreign paper	30,318	29,428	28,226
Artificial fertilizers	12,940	5,191	3,096
Iron materials	8,016	9,215	6,815
Hard ware	7,476	6,502	10,833
Drugs & dyes	3,771	3,684	8,708
Total incl. others	533,403	471,490	518,036

PRICE OF COMMODITIES

The average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo in the earlier period of 1929 was higher than in the same period of 1928, January figure standing at 181 against 178 of the previous year, taking the average at the end of 1913 as 100. The situation has, however, been reversed since May when the prices began to assume downward tendency as shown below:—

Index Figures in Recent Years Compared

Year	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.
1927	182	184	185	179	179	177
1928	178	178	180	178	183	183
1929	181	180	177	175	—	—

Wholesale Quotations of Staple Commodities

(Average in Dec. 1927 & '28)

	1928	1927
Kyushu Coal (per 10,000 "kin," 1st class)	¥19,80	¥20.00
Petroleum (per case)	6.90	7.00
Muslin (per yard)	15.78	15.00
Cotton (2nd class)	0.64	0.56
Sugar (Refined) B. H. per 100 "kin"	23.00	23.85
Wheat	7.30	7.85
Flour (one bag)	3.68	3.92
Iron (per 1 ton)	51.00	51.00
Cement (per 380 lb.)	6.20	5.30
Cryptomeria timber	13.20	13.20
Rice (staple per 1 "koku")	28.70	31.20

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Produce Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,-923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds decreased to 874 and 867 in 1927 and 1928 respectively with a corresponding decrease in the number of members and amounts of production. The principal production

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guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of year 1928: Rice & cereals, 59; Fertilizer, 27; Paper & paper ware, 31; Porcelain, 22; Medicine, 23; Dyeing & Weaving, 151; Timber, 46; Coal, Cokes, Charcoal & Firewood, 40; Soy & "miso", 41; Metal manufactures, 28; Matting, 23; Total incl. others, 867.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum in Tokyo, the Osaka Com. Museum, and Nagoya Com. Museum.

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum has large collection of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. The Museum undertakes intermediary service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confreres in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work, which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. Location: Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER XXXVII

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The publication of Japan's customs reports in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetable, leaf tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868-1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into "habutae" and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95), for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the World war.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty doubled or trebled the tariff to what it was before, and consequently affected the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres, rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5) occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All these facts help to account for the fact that for 19 years from 1896 to 1914 (excepting two of them) the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The World war had, on the whole, a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was that Japan was left the only producer to supply the shortage of goods

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in Far Eastern market, even to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the 4 years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only 1/18 of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000. With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports continuing to exceed exports every year, and this one-sided trade was aggravated by the calamity of 1923.

Heavy Excess of Imports.—From 1915 till 1918 the trade balance was in Japan's favor, but from 1919 the relation was reversed. The adverse balance for the 10 years (1919-28) has reached the enormous figure of over 3,359 million yen, while for Chosen and Taiwan similar excess amounted to over 700 million yen. The figures for last ten years are as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
1919	2,180	2,225	4,406	45
1920	2,040	2,379	4,419	339
1921	1,309	1,677	2,986	368
1922	1,683	1,954	3,637	271
1923	1,448	1,982	3,430	534
1924	1,807	2,453	2,260	646
1925	2,306	2,573	4,879	267
1926	2,045	2,377	4,422	333
1927	1,992	2,179	4,171	332
1928	1,972	2,196	4,168	224
Total excess of imports.....				3,359

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PERTAINING TO CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Tariff Law Revision in 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1-29, 1920) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law which was originally enacted in 1910. These amendments were made effective on August 1, '20.

Principal features of the revision are:—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping, and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed.

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been

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raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

Tariff Revision Since 1926

The customs tariff practically left in the shape as revised in 1910, only partial alteration being made now and then, received thorough remodelling in 1926, in view of the marked economic change both at home and abroad after the World war, and especially of the prevailing practice of other countries to raise protective barrier. Slight amendments were also made to the clauses of the tariff law at the same time.

The new tariff has affected the rates of import duties on a majority of 647 articles enumerated in the former tariff schedule. The principle followed in the revision was the adoption of specific duty instead of ad valorem duty in most of the dutiable goods; the lifting or lessening of duty on articles of daily necessity and on raw materials whereby to protect and nurture further development of important domestic industries, attention being also paid to the equalization between specific and ad valorem duty. By the revision the Government expected an increase of approximately ¥7,500,000 in the customs revenue for 1926 and an annual increase of about ¥19 million for the ensuing years. A partial revision in the tariff affecting a few articles enumerated therein was made in Mar '27. Among other changes the duty on sugar of over No. 11 Dutch standard was raised to ¥3.95-5.30 per 100 kin to keep pace with the revision in the sugar excise. Another partial revision in the general tariff passed in the 1929 session of the Diet and enforced in April '29 provided for more or less increase in the rates of duties on 26 articles, with the single exception of "gold in liquid" which was made duty-free.

At the same time, 15 articles subjected to the Luxury tariff of 100 per cent ad valorem since 1924 were excluded from the Luxury tariff list and restored to the former statutory tariff, but the rates of the statutory duties on some of these articles were in the mean time raised to the same level as the Luxury tariff rate. Again the exceptions in the import duties in Chosen according to which measures several articles imported to Chosen were subject to duties different from those imposed on similar articles imported to Japan proper were lifted and all articles imported to the peninsula are now subject to the same duties as those imported to Japan proper except salt and wood (timber).

The text of the tariff law as last revised in 1926 is given hereunder with an extract of the tariff schedule revised in 1926 and 1927.

Customs Tariff Law

(Revised in 1920 and 1926)

Art. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

Art. II—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value on arrival at the time of importation

Art. III.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured in the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may, if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. IV.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured or exported from, or coming through a country which discriminates against Japanese vessels, produce, manufactures or exports, or articles coming through Japan, the customs duties not exceeding the value of such articles can be imposed, in addition to the rates specified in the appended tariff, the kinds of articles to be so treated being designated by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

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Art. V-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committee, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of a dumping seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent.

The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

Art. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty "sen" per hundred "kin" for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

Art. VII.—The following articles are exempted form import duties:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;

4-2. Mineral oils for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships;
6. Articles for private use by the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar status accredited to Japan, and articles for official use belonging to the Embassies and Legations in Japan. As regards the countries which enforce discriminating treatment against Japan in this connection reciprocal conditions shall be attached.
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations, and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the Japanese Consulates;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, documents, and other papers;
10. Samples for exhibition at Government or private schools, or public institutions such as museums and exhibition halls, or private schools officially designated, for which the permission of the Minister of Finance has been obtained.
11. Articles donated for charity or relief purposes or articles contributed to orphanages, homes for the aged, and charity hospitals for use for bona fide charitable purposes.

11-2. Utensils for ritual and purposes of worship, which are donated to shrines, temples, churches and chapels.

12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent home by troops, warships or government offices abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;
17. Exported articles which are reimported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alco-

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hol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;

18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for delivery to warships and steamers abroad for use on board. Articles specified in Article X are, however, excepted;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Articles brought back because of shipwreck of the vessels on which they were shipped from Japanese ports, excluding those articles which have been exempted from the import duty or for which the duty has been refunded in accordance with Article VIII or Article IX;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local government, or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

Art. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; provided, however, that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;

2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;

3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;

6-2. Articles imported as samples of manufactures;

7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

Art. IX.—Import duties on materials for manufacturing export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

For "tea lead" and zinc sheets of a thickness of not exceeding 0.17 millimetre, which are imported as raw materials, or articles officially designated, which are used for the manufacture of oil or rape-seed cake, the whole or part of the import duty can either be remitted or refunded according to the rules to be laid down by order.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipment, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

Art. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;

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3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

Import Tariff (Extract)

Showing only important articles subject to import duties under the import tariff law amended in 1926 and the general duty levied upon each article. The items marked with asterisks are subject to the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty or "Luxury Tariff" in the place of the general or statutory tariff in accordance with Law No. 24 promulgated July 31, '24, which still remains in force.

Group I. Plants and Animals (living)

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"	ad val.	20%
Horses	"	5%
Bulls, Oxen and Cows	"	10%
Swines	"	20%
Poultry		free

Group II. Grains, Flours, Starches and Seeds

Rice and Paddy	100 kin	¥1.00
Barley	"	0.60
Wheat	"	1.50
Buckwheat	"	0.50
Soya beans	"	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	"	0.55
Peas (Pisum sativum)	"	0.65
Wheat flour	"	2.90
Oatmeal	"	9.55
Corn starch	"	2.30
Sesame seed	"	0.50
Rape-seed and Mustard-seed	"	0.85
Paulownia seed	ad val.	10%
Seeds of clover and other pasture grasses		free

Group III. Beverages, Comestibles and Tobacco

*Vegetables, Fruits and Nuts	100 kin	¥12.70- 1.95
Cocoa nuts	"	2.10
Black tea	"	88.10
Coffee	"	25.10-15.10
Cocoa (not sugared)	"	26.00- 6.00
Sugar	"	5.30- 2.50
Rock candy sugar, Cube sugar, Loaf sugar, and similar sugar	"	7.40
*Confectioneries and Cakes	"	32.00
Meats, Poultry, Game (preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	25%
Fish, Shell-fish and Mollusca (preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	100 kin	28.20
	ad val.	20%
Butter, Artificial butter and Ghee	100 kin	36.90
Condensed milk	"	13.40- 8.30
Eggs, fresh	"	6.00
Egg-albumen and Egg-powder	100 kin	5.65- 3.55
	ad val.	10%

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Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
*Saké, and Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	28.10-24.20
*Beer, ale, porter and stout	"	16.40
Wines, including Port, Sherry, Vermouth, Madeira, Marsala, St. Raphael, etc	"	81.90-26.70
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	170.00
Cigars, Cigarettes and Cut tobacco	ad val.	355%

Group IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, and Manufactures thereof

Sole leather	100 kin	27.10-15.20
*Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	"	74.40
*Leather of alligators and crocodiles	"	207.00-113.00
Manufactures of elephant ivory	ad val.	50%
*Pearls	"	5%

Group V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Manufactures thereof

Castor oil (in can, barrel, or jar)	100 kin	₹2.20
Cod-liver oil	ad val.	20%
Lard	100 kin	9.00
Mineral oils	100 American gallons	3.45- 1.70
Carnauba wax		free
*Soaps	100 kin	28.60- 5.70
*Oils, Fats and Waxes, perfumed, and preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	"	78.00
*Perfumed waters	"	90.00

Group VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or Preparations thereof, and Explosives

Chaulmoogra seeds (Hydnocarpae), Cardamoms (Elettaria cardamomum white et matton), Nutmegs, Macis, Cubebs, Colocynth, Colchicum seeds, Tonka beans, Vanila beans, Anise seeds, Staranise seeds, Strophantus seeds and Ajowan seeds		free
Chinese senega		"
Iris root, Columba root, Squill, Jalap root and Vetiver		"
Condurango bark, Cascara sagrada, Linaloe, Rose-wood, and Sassafras wood		"
Benzoin, asafoetida, Aloe and Myrrh		"
Gelatin	100 kin	16.30
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 kin	15.70
Gallic acid	ad val.	30%
Ammonia anhydride		free
Caustic soda and Caustic potash	100 kin	12.80- 1.50
Bicarbonate of soda	"	0.95
Nitrate of soda (Refined)	ad val.	20%
Chlorate of soda	100 kin	5.80
Iodide of potash	"	122.00
Chloride of barium	"	3.35

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Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Subgallate of bismuth	"	135.00
Sulphate of nickel and Sulphuric nickel ammonium	"	5.35
Rhodium salts		free
Formalin	"	5.10
Urotropin	"	35.20
Glycerin	"	18.00
Rhongalite, brankite, dechrolin and similar reducing agents	"	23.70
Saccharin and similar sweet substances	1 kin	60.00
Salol	100 kin	23.40
Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Solvent naphtha, Anthracene, Carbazol, Creosote oil and other coal-tar distillates, not otherwise provided for		free
Pyramidon	"	161.00
Phenacetine	"	61.80
Salvarsan and the like	1 gram.	0.75
Ethylcarbonate of quinine	ad val.	20%
Hydrochlorate of and sulphate of morphine	1 kin	13.50
Phosphate of codein	"	21.40
Ecgonine	ad val.	5%
Caseine		free
*Tooth powders, Tooth washes, Toilet powders and other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for	"	50%
Gunpowder	100 kin	29.50
Dynamite	"	11.00
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	30%

Group VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings and Filling Matters

Artificial indigo	100 kin	40.00
Sulphate of barium	"	0.80
Lythopone	"	2.35
Oxide of titanium	ad val.	10%
Vermillion or cinnabar	100 kin	26.80
Varnishes	"	19.40
Shoe polishes	"	13.60
Pencils	ad val.	25-20%
	1 gross	1.45
Inks for copying or writing	100 kin	8.35
Inks for printing	"	111.00- 3.45
	ad val.	25%

Group VIII Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, and Materials thereof

Cotton yarns	100 kin	41.20-5.80
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Woolen or worsted yarns	100 kin	33.10-22.50
Floss silk and peignee		free
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 kin	125.00

Group IX. Tissues and Manufactures thereof

Tissues of cotton	100 kin	83.10-11.00
	ad val.	20%

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Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Tissues of flax, China grass, Ramie, Hemp, or Jute, pure or mixed with one another, incl. these mixed with cotton	100 kin ad val	80.00-2.50 20-10%
Tissues of wool, and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, of wool and silk, or of wool, cotton and silk	100 kin ad val.	188.00-32.60 40%
*Silk tissues and Silk mixed tissues	100 kin ad val.	520.00-90.00 15%
*Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 kin ad val.	133.00-55.70 45%
Felts	100 kin ad val.	90.50 25%
Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	34.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	25%
*Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with India-rubber	100 kin ad val.	58.20 40%
*Elastic webbing and elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 kin ad val.	148.00-118.00 40-25%
*Handkerchiefs, single	100 doz. ad val.	83.70-48.70 50-25%
Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20
*Travelling rugs, single	100 kin	232.00-139.00
*Carpets and Carpetings	100 kin ad val.	44.50-17.10 30-25%
*Table cloths, single	100 kin ad val.	192.00-80.00 50-35%
*Curtains and Window blinds	100 kin ad val.	39.50 50-35%
Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%

Group X. Clothing and Accessories thereof

*Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%
Rain coats, others	100 kin	312.00
*Shirts, fronts, collars, and cuffs	"	134.00
*Undershirts and Drawers	100 kin ad val.	166.00 50-25%
*Gloves	100 kin ad val.	949.00-179.00 40-25%
*Shawls, Comforters and Mufflers	100 kin ad val.	853.00-159.00 50-40%
*Hats and Hat bodies, caps, bonnets and hoods	ad val.	50%
*Silk hats and Opera hats	1 doz.	28.80
*Felt hats	1 doz. ad val.	15.80-0.95 20%
*Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 doz.	6.25
*Hats of panama straw or similar vegetable fibres	"	35.60
Helmet hats	"	20.90
*Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and the like	100 kin ad val.	135.00-57.80 50-35%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, etc	100 kin ad val.	137.00-54.50 35%

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Group XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Papers, Paper Manufactures, Books and Pictures

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Pulp for paper making	100 kin	¥0.27-0.23
Printing paper	"	6.60-100
Writing paper	"	4.55
Drawing paper	"	7.50
Blotting paper	"	4.90
Pasteboard or cardboard	"	1.75
Glass paper for window panes	"	107.00
Note paper in box	"	30.30
Envelopes in box	"	31.60
Blank books	"	53.60-19.70
*Albums	"	48.90-15.30
	ad val.	50-40%
Baryta paper, Albuminized paper and Sensitized papers for photograph	100 kin	134.00-8.55
	ad val.	40%
Wall board	ad val.	30%
*Playing cards	100 kin	113.00
*Picture post-cards	"	52.40

Group XII. Minerals and Manufactures thereof

*Precious stones	ad val.	5%
*Semi-precious stones, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for	"	60-5%
Cement manufactures	"	35-30%

Group XIII. Potteries, Glass and Glass Manufactures

Bricks excluding cement bricks	100 kin	0.45
	ad val.	20-15%
Alundum tiles and the like	ad val.	20%
Glass rods and Glass tubes	100 kin	18.00
	ad val.	15%
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	220.00-11.80
	ad val.	20%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	55.20
Spectacle glass, cast or cut	ad val.	30%
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped	100 kin	33.00
*Spectacles and Eye-glasses, Looking glasses or Mirrors	ad val.	50-35%

Group XIV. Ores and Metals

Gold and silver, tubes and wires	ad val.	20%
Gold and silver foils	"	25%
Pig iron	100 kin	0.10
Iron, bars or rods, including those having such a shape as T, angle, etc	"	1.10
Wire rods, in coils	ad val.	18%
Tinned iron sheets and steel sheets	100 kin	0.70
Iron wire	ad val.	18%
Iron pipes and tubes	100 kin	1.00
	ad val.	20-15%
Special steel	ad val.	18%

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Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Aluminium	100 kin	18.50-3.20
	ad val.	20-5%
Copper	100 kin	21.20-7.00
	ad val.	30%
Lead, ingots and slabs	100 kin	0.40
Tin, ingots and slabs	100 kin	3.75
Zinc, ingots, slabs and grains	100 kin	3.00
Brass and bronze, ingots and slabs	100 kin	7.00
Group XV. Metal Manufactures		
Iron nails	100 kin	3.80-2.40
Iron rivets	"	3.65
Wood screws (of brass or bronze)	"	31.80
Bearing balls	"	20.00
Metal nets and Nettings	100 kin	74.90-5.85
	ad val.	25%
Materials for railway construction	100 kin	2.15
	ad val.	25%
Posts and other materials for suspending electric lines	100 kin	29.20-12.40
	ad val.	18%
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc., not otherwise provided for	100 kin	3.60
	ad val.	25%
Metal plates and sheets for ceiling, walls, etc. (enamelled, or coated with enamel paints, varnish, lacquer, etc.)	ad val.	30%
*Chains for watches, spectacles, eye-glasses or other personal adornments	1 kin	18.00
	ad val.	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes	1 kin	208.00
Mechanics' tools, Agricultural implements and parts thereof	100 kin	44.30-4.65
	ad val.	20%
*Cutlery	100 pieces	47.40-15.10
	ad val.	50-35%
*Table forks and Spoons	100 kin	158.00
	100 pieces	12.90
	ad val.	50%
Electric stoves, Electric irons and similar electric heaters	ad val.	35%
Safes and Cash boxes	ad val.	35%
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	127.00
	ad val.	35%
Iron manufactures, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	45.10-7.80
	ad val.	35%
Group XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels and Machinery		
*Watches	1 piece	15.90-1.05
*Standing or Hanging clocks	ad val.	40%
*Binoculars and Monoculars	1 kin	15.00-3.00
Telescopes	1 kin	3.10
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weight or not	ad val.	20-15%
Thermometers	1 kin	6.60-2.30
	ad val.	20%
Barometers	100 kin	107.00
	ad val.	20%

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Articles	General Tariff: Unit	Rate of Duty
Magic lanterns, Cinematographs or Kinetoscopes and parts thereof	ad val.	40%
*Phonographs, Gramophones and other talking machines	"	50%
Musical instruments	100 kin	60.90-57.40
	100 pieces	25.00
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	93.60-25.80
Vessels (not exceeding 20 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	15.00
Vessels (others)	1 gross ton	20.00
	ad val.	15%
Steam boilers	100 kin	8.00-5.00
Locomotives and Tenders, running on rails	100 kin	15.90-12.00
	ad val.	20%
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 kin	23.10-8.20
	ad val.	15%
Gas engines and Petroleum engines	100 kin	30.00-13.70
	ad val.	20%
Dynamos, Electric rotors, Rotary converters, Frequency changers, Rotary phase converters and Armatures	100 kin	42.40-15.80
Transformers	"	26.00-7.00
Sewing machines	"	16.30-11.10
Spinning machines, Preparatory machines for spinning or weaving, and yarn finishing or twisting machines, incl. ginning machines, scouring machines, bundling machines, etc.	100 kin	6.90
Weaving looms	100 kin	5.85
	ad val.	15%
Knitting machines	100 kin	43.80-25.60
Printing machines	100 kin	16.50
	ad val.	20%

Group XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

"Tagayasan" (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), red or rose wood, red sandal wood and ebony wood (excluding ebony wood with white streaks)	100 kin	0.50
Mahogany	ad val.	5%
Oak	"	5%
Boards fitted into packing cases, casks, etc.	ad val.	25-15%
Fire-Wood		free
Charcoal	100 kin	0.55
	ad val.	20%
Straw plaits	100 kin	21.70-10.90
	ad val.	30-25%
*Umbrellas and Parasols, Umbrella sticks, Walking sticks, Whips and their handles	100 pieces	12.20
	ad val.	50-35%
Celluloid ad manufactures thereof	100 kin	355.00-56.00
	ad val.	35%
*Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 kin	1.00
*Films for photograph (Developed)	"	8.25
Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess and other games, and accessories thereof	ad val.	50-25%
*Toys	ad val.	50%

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Conventional Tariff

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with France and Italy. But other treaty countries are also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentina, Austria, Belgium (including Belgian Congo), Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France (incl. Algeria and other territories), Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands (incl. colonies), Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Siam, Serbs, Croats and Slovans, Spain (incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands), Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (incl. colonies and protectorates), United States of America (incl. territories).

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japon et la France

Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
2. A.			
Sardines à l'huile	100 kin	50.0%	¥14.10
Beurre natural	"	91.2%	27.00
Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin, ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litrés	37.5%	30.71
B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.....	"	33.3%	8.59
Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	50.0%	40.95
B. En fûts ou barriques.....	100 litres	33.3%	13.88
Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.			
Champagne et autres vins mousseux.....	"	37.5%	63.75
Huile d'olive:			
2. Autre qu'en récipients de ferblanc ou barils (y compris les récipients).....	100 kin	63.2%	9.22
Savons:			
1. Parfumés (y compris l'emballage intérieur)	100 kin	62.9%	18.00
2. Autres	"	50.9%	2.90
Huiles, graisses et cires, parfumées, ainsi que préparations d'huils, de graisses ou de cires, parfumées (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	"	44.9%	35.00

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Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après lequel sont calculés les droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
Eaux de senteur:			
1. Vinaigres parfumés (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	"	38.8%	30.00
2. Autres (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	"	55.6%	50.00
Poudres à dents, dentifrices, poudres de toilette et autres parfumeries préparées non autrement dénommees	ad val.	50.0%	25%
Fils de laine cardée ou peignée:			
1. Ni teints, ni imprimés:			
C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits "loop yarns":			
C-1. De laine peigée:			
a) Ne dépassant pas le N° 32 métriqu....	"	100.0%	27.70
b) Autres	"	75.4%	24.42
Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et soie ou de laine, coton et soie:			
2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non:			
A. De laine:			
a) Ne pesant pas plus de 100 grammes par métre carré:	100 kin	75.0%	43.10
Jumelles et lorgnettes:			
2. Autres:			
1. Avec prismes	1 kin	66.7%	10.00
2. Autres	"	83.3%	{ 2.50 / 4.41
Automobiles	ad val.	70.0%	35%
Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices	"	83.3%	25%
Machines à tricoter:			
2. Ne pesant pas plus de 500 kilogr. pièce....	100 kin	50.0%	21.90

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japan et L'Italie

Marchandises	Unités	Droits
2-A-1) Légumes conservés enboîtes de ferblanc, y compris la conserve de tomates	100 kin	¥6.00
ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boîtes de ferblanc	"	5.50
ex 2-B-4-a) Citrons	"	2.50
Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires	"	6.00
Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
A) En bouteilles	100 litres	20.00
B) En fûts ou barriques	"	10.00

Note:—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.

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Marchandises	Unités	Droits
ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° Co.:		
En fût ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.....	100 litres	5.00
ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre "citrus" (essences d'orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.)		exemptes
1) Huile d'olive en récipients de fer-blanc ou barils..	100 kin	¥1.70
ex-9-C-3) Tissus de coton pour parapluies et satins non-façonnés, teints:		
Pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg. par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaîne et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de côte:		
De 28 à 35 fils	100 kin	18.30
De 36 à 43 fils	"	22.00
2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre	la douzaine	5.60
2-B-2-a) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées	"	5.60
ex-2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal	100 kin	70.00
ex-2-E) Boutons en os ou corne	"	70.00
Mercure		exemptes

The "Luxury" Tariff

The uniform ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. popularly known as "Luxury" Tariff, passed in the 49th session of the Diet (1924) and in force since July 31, the same year, was created as a provisionary measure to check the growth of luxurious habit and the importation of articles calculated as aiding the growth of luxurious habit. The measure, originally intended for a temporary legislation to remain in force pending a thorough revision of the import tariff, shall continue effective for the time being in view of still uneven balance between exports and imports. At first, 123 articles were covered under the measure, but the number was reduced to 106 by the revision twice made to the law in 1927 and 1929, the articles specified in the law being subject to an ad valorem duty at the uniform rate of 100 percent instead of the specific duty provided for each article in the statutory tariff schedule, the imposition of the "Luxury" tariff virtually meaning an increase of 3 to 5 times the statutory tariff for those goods placed under the system. A comparison of the statutory tariff and "Luxury Tariff" and the ratio of increase only for principal items is given hereunder:—

Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Fur manufactures	50	100	200
Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for; also those combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, peares, coral, elephant's ivory or tortoise shell:			
(A)	50	100	200
(B)	40	100	250
Feathers and downs for ornament	40	100	250
Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Corals	40	100	250

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Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for.....	50	100	200
Pearls	5	100	2,000
Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc. except hide powder for chemical experimental use, not otherwise provided for	40	100	250
Volatile oils, vegetable, aromatic.....	—	100	—
Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals not otherwise provided for	10	100	1,000
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for...	50	100	200
Joss sticks	40	100	250
Artificial perfumes, excluding linalyl acetate, benzyl acetate, amylsalicilate, ionone, turbinol, and benzyl-alcohol	20	100	500
Yarns, not otherwise provided for, partly of silk, artificial silk, or metal	30	100	330
Stockinet and similar knitted tissues, raised or not, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Lace tissues and netted tissues:			
1. Curtainings and other	30	100	330
2. Mosquito nettings and other	30	100	330
3. Veilings and other	30	100	330
4. Others, wholly or partly of silk.....	45	100	220
Embroidered tissues	40	100	250
Waterproof tissues, coated or inserted with india rubber, wholly or partly of silk	40	100	250
Elastic webbings and elastic cords, elastic braids and the like,			
1. Woven, partly of silk	40	100	250
2. Woven, others	40	100	250
Handkerchiefs, single, wholly or partly of silk.....	50	100	200
Curtains and window blinds,			
1. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered	50	100	200
2. Others	35	100	350
Trimmings	30-50	100	200-330
Bed quilts and cushions, wholly or partly of silk.....	50	100	200
Manufactures of tissues not otherwise provided for, wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, elephant's ivory or tortoise shell, or embroidered	50	100	200

Amendment to Luxury Tariff Law

By an amendment made to the Luxury Tariff Law in 1927 a part of import duties is to be waived in respect of uncut or unpolished precious and semi-precious stones or unworked amber, for use in the manufacture of articles used in machinery or manufacturing industries, the deposit of a security equivalent to the duty to be waived being required at the time of import. The amount of duty to be waived in accordance with the said provisions has been fixed as follows:—

Precious stones: 95 percent of the duty thereon.

Semi-precious stones: 80 per cent of the duty thereon.

Amber: 80 per cent of the duty thereon.

Preferential Tariff for Kwantung Products

In July, '25, a law was gazetted for removing import duties on some of the staples produced in the leased ter-

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ritory of Kwantung. The goods enumerated on the exemption list which was revised twice, in '27 and '29 are as follows:

Fresh fruits; Sheep and Goat skins, enameiled skins excepted; Extract of Liquorice; Glue; Gelatine; Bromine; Soda Ash; Sulphate of Soda (refined); Sulphate of magnesium; Antiseptics derived from Coal-tar; Twines and Threads of China grass; Jute yarns, twines and threads; Woollen or worsted yarn; Wool and Cotton yarn; Wild silk threads; Twines and Ropes of China grass; Tissues of Jute produced in Kwantung territory; Woollen fabribs and Woollen-cotton fabrics produced in Kwantung territory, excluding velvet, plush and pile; Oil cloth produced in Kwantung territory; Portland cement; Minerals and manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for; Fire-proof bricks; Fire-proof clay manufacture, not otherwise provided for; Glass in lump; Glass powder; Sheet glass; Special steel; Anti-electricity materials containing nickel and chromium produced in Kwantung territory; Animal charcoal (that passing through a sieve of meshes 1.25 millimetres in diameter excepted).

Hardened bean oil is subject to a duty of ¥1.20 and Tissues (not otherwise provided for) ¥2.85 per 100 kin.

Export Guilds Laws

The enactment is dual, that is the establishment of exporters guilds and staple exports manufactures guilds. Both are to be juridical persons. The former are to attend to the exploitation and development of markets abroad for the merchandise handled by the members, their sale, selection, inspection, etc. The function of the latter chiefly consists in inspecting the goods manufactured by the members, controlling the process of manufacture, touching up manufactured goods, supplying raw materials and finding markets for the manufactured goods. One thing that is of special importance is that the two Guilds are allowed certain credit facilities by the Government.

Staple export goods coming under the law are as follows:

Cotton textile fabrics (including cotton mixed goods); Silk textile fabrics (including silk mixed goods); Woollen fabrics (including woollen mixed goods); Manufactures of cloth; Stockinet and manufactures thereof; Clocks and Watches; Metal manufactures; Porcelain and Earthenware; Enamelled iron ware; Glass manufactures; Celluloid manufactures; Matches; Rubber manufactures; Lacquer wares; Toys; Braids and Plaits; Tsurihimo; Brushes; Caps, hats and other headgears; Pencils; Artificial pearls; Fancy mattings and wild grass mattings.

Anglo-Japanese Commercial Relations

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, concluded in 1911, was to expire on July 16, '23, but remains in force pending the conclusion of a new pact to replace it. Meanwhile a supplementary agreement to the treaty in force was concluded between the two governments, it taking effect on August 3, '27.

The Conventional tariff arranged between Japan and Great Britain was abrogated in March '25 and as the result thereof, all specified merchandise imported from Great Britain and the British colonies to Japan are now subject to the statutory tariff and taxed about three times the amount of the former conventional rate. Some of the Japanese exports formerly admitted free to Britain and the British colonies are also affected by the change, these consisting of silk (gray), habutai, copper (ingots and slabs), and 8 other articles. To mitigate the undesirable effect arising from the sudden change in the customs duty, namely, the imposition of heavy tariff on the imports from Great Britain and the British colonies, the Japanese Government provided a special tariff for iron plates and sheets imported to this country from Britain and her colonies as a provisionary measure after the termination of the former conventional tariff. The rates specified in the temporary arrangement was adopted in the new tariff revised in 1926 and made permanent duties applicable to similar imports from all foreign countries.

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MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

Exports:	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
1. Semi-finished provision	20,965	40,129	45,606
2. Manufactured provision	73,596	116,151	90,795
3. Raw material	42,190	88,548	78,078
4. Finished raw material	396,675	823,714	849,807
5. Finished goods	458,325	812,949	824,133
6. Miscellaneous	17,155	30,273	25,718
7. Total	987,941	1,971,953	1,992,316

Imports:	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
1. Semi-finished provision	133,921	208,894	222,597
2. Manufactured provision	160,178	89,649	100,743
3. Raw material	755,856	1,165,198	1,202,479
4. Finished raw material	198,013	382,843	347,887
5. Finished goods	175,983	332,544	288,862
6. Miscellaneous	8,035	14,566	14,237
7. Total	1,298,065	2,196,313	2,179,183

Trade between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Taiwan and Chosen shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

	Taiwan			Chosen		
	*1929	1928	1927	*1929	1928	1927
Exports	162,165	214,521	202,098	153,044	333,829	330,791
Imports	66,796	132,378	121,198	154,117	295,839	269,474
Total	328,961	346,899	323,186	307,161	629,668	609,265

*For 1st half.

Exports and Imports of Commodities (¥1,000)

	Exports			Imports		
	*1929	1928	1927	*1929	1928	1927
Home origin	987,940	1,911,766	1,914,137	1,298,066	2,620	2,337
Foreign origin	29,012	60,189	78,180	1,290	2,193,694	2,176,772
Total	1,016,952	1,971,955	1,992,317	1,299,357	2,196,315	2,179,154

*For 1st half.

	*1929	1928	1927
Grand total of exports and imports	2,316,309	4,168,266	4,171,499
Excess of imports over exports	282,403	224,360	186,867
Excess of exports over imports	—	—	—

*Figures for 1st half.

Exports and Imports of Specie and Bullion (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	*1929	1928	*1929	1928
Gold	—	—	302	409
Silver	1,437	3,435	82	2,287
Total	1,437	3,435	384	2,696

*Figures for 1st half.

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	*1929	1928	1927
Grand total of exports and imports	1,821	6,131	58,194
Excess of exports over imports	1,053	739	41,166
Excess of imports over exports	—	—	—

*Figures for 1st half.

Trade Returns at Leading Ports (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Yokohama	742,296	749,006	614,343	74,820
Kobe	631,411	705,730	878,736	66,192
Osaka	409,894	363,350	297,418	264,924
Nagasaki	11,738	10,461	23,902	25,482
Moji	43,717	36,873	80,887	82,466
Hakodate	6,114	6,612	9,160	7,813
Niigata	8	30	10,022	8,671
Shimizu	13,878	12,412	19,790	17,422
Taketoyo	—	80	12,572	12,565
Nagoya	50,023	51,892	85,084	77,389
Yokkaichi	12,558	6,211	32,089	36,931
Shimonóseki	2,635	1,782	787	984
Onomichi-Itosaki	226	321	8,374	4,137
Tokuyama	107	210	20,627	9,417
Wakamatsu	10,579	11,600	40,333	30,895
Hakata	164	52	5,192	4,938
Karatsu	1,856	2,611	451	953
Miike	9,669	9,949	4,134	4,298
Tsuruga	2,956	2,234	5,710	6,004
Aomori	413	1,090	8,067	7,396
Muroran	2,076	1,389	1,755	1,194
Kushiro	986	1,550	7	1
Nemuro	530	936	—	3
Otaru	16,270	15,066	6,709	8,129
Total incl. others	1,971,955	1,992,317	2,196,315	979,154

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice and paddy	479	1,276	7
Beans and pease	7,470	10,401	6
Aquatic products	8,460	17,375	3
Starch	—	—	0
Tea	3,062	11,848	7
Refined sugar	13,606	38,415	8
Beer	2,250	4,412	6
Comestibles in tin and bottle...	7,968	23,030	08
Raw materials:			
Waste and floss silk	5,598	12,548	8
Coal	11,311	24,513	9
Wood	9,288	17,963	08
Worked materials:			
Vegetable fatty oil	3,749	6,022	8
Camphor	3,870	5,446	7
Menthol crystal	2,265	3,913	05

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	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
Raw silk	349,613	732,697	741,227
Cotton yarns	13,965	25,892	38,793
Iron	2,928	4,845	3,456
Plaits	2,329	4,716	8,458
Finished articles:			
Soap	1,098	2,089	1,610
Matches	1,625	5,116	8,155
Silk fabrics	73,210	134,058	139,614
Cotton fabrics	198,738	352,217	383,600
Woolen fabrics	1,888	3,608	2,638
Cotton blankets	1,304	2,787	3,224
Silk handkerchiefs	2,056	5,205	5,914
Mats and Mattings for floor	—	—	1,744
Hosiery goods	16,740	32,194	29,057
Hats, etc.	8,007	12,192	9,368
Buttons	3,665	7,653	9,850
Paper	12,731	25,673	19,263
Cement	4,130	6,884	7,120
Potteries	18,361	34,637	30,490
Glass and glass manufactures	6,723	12,943	16,631
Insulated wires	—	—	1,944
Iron manufactures	7,757	13,680	12,058
Rubber tyres	2,952	5,722	4,940
Machines and parts thereof	6,911	10,605	11,311
Umbrellas	1,201	2,516	2,343
Brushes	3,004	5,119	5,629
Lamps and parts thereof	4,814	8,368	6,879
Toys	6,326	10,997	10,529

Imports (¥1,000)

Food: (a) Raw	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
Rice and paddy	12,995	33,672	78,905
Wheat	48,570	67,785	53,930
Beans and pease	48,714	67,830	52,908
Bird's eggs	2,529	6,958	9,981
(b) Manufactured			
Sugar	14,600	64,956	75,802
Salts	—	—	3,573
Raw materials:			
Oil materials	14,379	21,821	18,853
India-rubber	15,576	27,893	34,400
Nitrate of soda, crude	8,875	6,108	6,754
Sulphate of ammonium	32,341	36,304	32,751
Phosphorite	6,300	11,975	10,762
Oil cake	58,946	86,927	98,979
Cotton, raw	366,771	549,938	624,629
Flax, hemp, etc.	15,396	27,821	25,650
Wool	76,197	111,857	101,675
Coal	20,954	36,976	35,487
Ores	11,142	20,822	12,929
Wood	51,564	110,884	103,804
Starch	5,869	14,233	11,881
Worked materials:			
Skin, hide, etc.	6,902	10,474	9,467
Leather	4,015	7,713	7,668

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	1929 (1st half)	1928	1927
Caustic soda and soda ash	4,940	13,363	12,243
Artificial indigo and other synthetic dyes	4,990	9,923	7,709
Woolen or worsted yarns	11,376	32,105	43,552
Pulp for paper making	7,652	11,455	11,930
Iron, lump, ingots, slabs, bars, rods, etc.	69,754	120,393	106,890
Leads, ingots and slabs	7,885	14,722	15,227
Zinc, lump, slabs and grains	5,183	9,559	11,041
Construction materials	—	—	9,175
Finished articles:			
Volatile oil	2,730	6,580	11,007
Kerosene oil	17,533	30,686	24,238
Cotton fabrics	4,983	7,435	7,236
Woolen fabrics	9,432	31,113	34,660
Printing paper	1,809	5,520	5,699
Iron nails	—	—	171
Watches and parts	—	—	7,275
Automobiles and parts	18,324	32,244	18,281
Machines and parts	62,528	92,206	78,612

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	1928	1927
Rice and Paddy		
Asiatic Russia	232	104
United States	160	151
Canada	516	597
Hawaii	118	202
Others	252	373
Total	1,278	1,428
Beans and Pease		
Great Britain	4,889	6,609
United States	3,011	2,646
Canada	329	229
Hawaii	271	266
Others	1,901	644
Total	10,401	10,466
Aquatic products		
China	5,168	7,478
Kwantung	2,225	1,675
Hongkong	5,481	6,019
Straits Settlements	804	1,983
Hawaii	1,026	1,046
United States	1,675	759
Others	998	2,223
Total	17,376	20,146
Tea		
Kwantung	126	127
United States	9,288	8,640
Canada	1,468	1,335
Others	967	794
Total	11,848	10,897

	1928	1927
Sugar, refined		
China	31,620	24,619
Kwantung	3,710	2,495
Asiatic Russia	2,237	1,611
Others	847	228
Total	38,415	28,918
Beer		
Kwantung	1,079	628
China	1,600	2,039
Hongkong	264	314
British India	566	497
Straits Settlements	175	257
Dutch India	591	429
Others	136	82
Total	4,412	4,246
Comestibles in tin and bottle		
China	587	570
Kwantung	880	762
Hongkong	166	287
Asiatic Russia	42	40
Great Britain	6,562	6,200
United States	11,285	8,824
Hawaii	591	537
Others	2,920	2,289
Total	23,031	19,509
Waste silk and Floss silk		
Great Britain	274	291
France	6,111	4,105

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	1928	1927
Italy	1,838	1,268
United States	3,559	5,523
Others	669	643
Total	12,644	11,830

Coal

China	15,213	14,755
Hongkong	3,859	4,791
Straits Settlements	1,994	2,783
Dutch India	310	352
French Indo-China	413	420
Philippine Is.	2,261	1,982
Others	464	406
Total	24,514	25,508

Wood

China	4,498	3,791
Kwantung	1,929	1,365
Hongkong	956	679
British India	3,073	2,767
Straits Settlements	914	1,225
Dutch India	1,177	1,230
Great Britain	1,755	1,333
United States	340	335
Australia	1,742	2,042
Others	1,579	1,103
Total	17,964	15,899

Vegetable fatty oils

Kwantung	139	117
Great Britain	950	3,520
France	313	216
Germany	193	573
United States	2,502	4,262
Australia	354	385
Others	1,502	967
Total	6,090	10,128

Camphor

British India	1,449	1,168
Great Britain	28	407
France	453	221
Germany	238	391
United States	2,414	2,274
Australia	263	183
Others	499	994
Total	5,448	5,637

Menthol crystal

British India	343	303
Great Britain	271	676
France	751	414
Germany	446	483
United States	1,838	2,469
Others	225	552
Total	3,915	4,898

Silk, raw

Great Britain	3,218	3,218
France	34,983	34,618
Switzerlands	590	798
United States	687,464	698,883
Canada	3,112	2,336
Australia	2,035	1,934
Others	795	1,220
Total	732,697	742,266

Cotton yarns

China	8,110	9,205
Kwantung	771	867
Hongkong	4,195	3,648
British India	9,181	20,040
Dutch India	829	1,359
Philippine Is.	470	673
Others	2,339	3,003
Total	25,895	38,794

Iron

China	1,203	906
Kwantung	2,663	1,973
Hongkong	66	37
British India	6	3
Straits Settlements	25	25
Asiatic Russia	737	405
Others	145	108
Total	4,847	3,457

Plaits for hat making

Great Britain	971	2,443
France	909	1,038
Germany	799	1,141
Italy	345	409
United States	1,162	2,878
Australia	79	88
Others	461	463
Total	4,717	8,460

Soaps

China	906	605
Kwantung	928	798
Hongkong	123	66
British India	41	31
Dutch India	28	28
Others	62	84
Total	2,089	1,112

Matches

China	328	910
Kwantung	80	85
Hongkong	3,050	3,772
British India	91	375
Straits Settlements	465	1,263
Dutch India	277	462
Philippine Is.	516	768
African Countries	47	78
Others	263	437
Total	5,118	8,156

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	1928	1927
Silk tissues		
China	3,529	1,447
Kwantung	2,241	668
Hongkong	2,252	964
British India	17,074	15,846
Straits Settlements	3,392	2,091
Dutch India	3,901	2,486
Philippine Is.	9,730	2,433
Great Britain	10,041	16,912
France	466	8,296
Italy	15,407	462
United States	12,589	18,189
Canada	2,138	15,037
Argentina	7,750	1,601
Egypt & Cape Colony	7,609	7,612
Australia	28,314	32,578
New Zealand	1,773	1,930
Others	13,462	10,016
Total	134,059	139,615
Cotton tissues		
China	158,498	123,492
Kwantung	15,074	13,119
Hongkong	17,464	29,583
British India	70,185	86,127
Straits Settlements	3,520	10,042
Dutch India	39,275	49,247
Turky	2,202	2,971
Philippine Is.	6,797	11,342
Siam	1,359	4,088
United States	249	429
Argentina	2,174	4,738
Egypt and Cape Colony	19,904	25,939
Australia	2,392	4,818
New Zealand	275	487
Hawaii	215	252
Others	12,034	12,299
Total	352,218	383,837
Woollen tissues		
China	1,556	308
Kwantung	1,409	731
British India	154	1,199
Hawaii	107	37
Others	184	242
Total	3,341	2,663
Cotton blankets		
China	602	400
Hongkong	451	661
Straits Settlements	241	399
Dutch India	274	295
Philippine Is.	107	144
Siam	167	391
Others	945	887
Total	2,788	3,226

	1928	1927
Silk handkerchiefs		
British India	889	620
Great Britain	185	243
United States	1,519	2,139
Canada	366	556
Argentina	385	619
Egypt and Cape Colony	127	358
Australia	68	74
Others	1,666	1,285
Total	5,205	5,915
Knitted goods		
China	1,573	1,225
Kwantung	911	679
Hongkong	406	270
British India	10,642	8,449
Straits Settlements	321	619
Dutch India	1,737	2,204
Philippine Is.	3,582	4,576
Great Britain	6,425	4,660
Egypt and Cape Colony	3,455	2,499
Australia	70	211
Others	4,177	2,688
Total	33,301	29,057
Hats, Caps and Bonnets		
China	1,535	1,489
Kwantung	716	607
Hongkong	363	531
British India	635	628
Dutch India	701	531
Argentina	155	186
Great Britain	2,640	1,180
United States	1,809	2,553
Australia	377	344
Others	3,273	1,460
Total	12,194	9,469
Buttons		
China	1,242	1,043
Kwantung	334	289
British India	611	713
Dutch India	212	295
Great Britain	1,248	2,377
France	221	211
United States	170	180
Canada	270	340
Argentina	450	752
Egypt	86	162
Australia	274	352
Others	1,493	3,096
Total	7,654	9,852
Paper		
China	16,891	10,730
Kwantung	3,841	3,743
Hongkong	1,774	1,169
British India	584	614
Straits Settlements	171	343

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	1928	1927
Dutch India	82	85
Asiatic Russia	419	248
Philippine Is.	340	298
Great Britain	528	465
United States	1,321	1,041
Germany	213	171
Others	509	357
Total	25,672	19,263

Cement, Portland

China	308	231
Hongkong	460	891
Kwantung	243	504
British India	356	264
Straits Settlements .	1,919	1,274
Dutch India	2,367	2,541
Philippine Is.	1,075	835
Others	370	368
Total	6,886	7,122

Potteries

China	2,068	1,596
Kwantung	1,476	1,189
Hongkong	626	617
British India	2,456	2,526
Straits Settlements .	588	937
Dutch India	4,823	4,254
Philippine Is.	794	851
Great Britain	469	417
France	521	292
Holland	775	517
United States	13,793	12,244
Canada	1,420	1,225
Argentina	314	237
Brazil	442	218
Australia	1,172	272
Others	669	2,280
Total	34,643	30,491

Glass and Glass manufactures

China	2,690	2,638
Kwantung	599	605
Hongkong	866	847
British India	3,834	3,607
Straits Settlements .	448	977
Dutch India	1,697	1,876
Philippine Is.	1,155	1,019
Great Britain	39	675
United States	187	2,461
Cape Colony	152	149
Australia	771	625
Others	983	649
Total	16,631	12,942

Iron manufactures

China	2,720	2,427
Kwantung	3,219	2,646
Hongkong	794	892
British India	2,498	2,232
Straits Settlements .	338	739
Dutch India	1,505	1,032
Asiatic Russia	877	301
Philippine Is.	796	662
Egypt	113	137
Australia	111	79
Others	712	859
Total	13,683	12,060

Rubber tyres

China	2,341	1,657
Kwantung	473	331
Straits Settlements .	934	1,130
Dutch India	1,582	1,600
Others	395	223
Total	5,725	4,942

Umbrellas and Parasols, European

China	1,255	849
British India	28	142
Dutch India	908	936
Others	325	418
Total	2,517	2,344

Brushes

China	334	245
Dutch India	61	83
Great Britain	823	1,064
United States	2,985	3,261
Canada	158	207
Australia	125	201
Others	633	571
Total	5,118	5,631

Lamps and Parts thereof

China	1,407	1,152
Kwantung	905	709
Hongkong	568	514
British India	517	365
Straits Settlements .	184	448
Dutch India	902	752
Philippine Is.	267	312
United States	2,616	1,765
Canada	174	325
Australia	120	84
Others	712	463
Total	8,371	6,881

Toys

China	461	422
Hongkong	189	240
British India	1,277	998
Straits Settlements .	170	362
Dutch India	569	507
Great Britain	935	1,412
United States	3,671	3,417
Canada	282	237
Argentina	317	385
Australia	460	493

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	1928	1927
Others	1,047	2,139
Total	11,001	10,521
Machinery and Parts thereof		
China	3,924	5,180
Kwantung	4,496	4,721
Hongkong	191	209
British India	485	350
Dutch India	57	61
Asiatic Russia	596	386
Australia	28	45
Others	359	370
Total	10,605	11,324

Imports (in ₹1,000)

	1928	1927
Rice and paddy		
China	202	2,635
British India	2,046	20,367
French Indo-China	11,558	25,159
Siam	16,241	20,487
United States	3,361	8,675
Others	264	1,583
Total	33,673	78,907
Wheat		
China	5,474	1,828
Kwantung	4,858	432
United States	15,904	18,366
Canada	31,740	19,273
Australia	9,711	13,982
Others	100	48
Total	67,787	53,929
Beans and Pease		
China	17,303	16,903
Kwantung	46,572	27,115
British India	3,530	2,085
Asiatic Russia	2	6,728
Others	451	79
Total	67,858	52,910
Oil yielding material		
China	13,172	14,404
Kwantung	4,989	2,585
British India	3,209	960
Straits Settlements	44	79
Dutch India	266	560
Others	142	268
Total	21,822	18,853
Sugar		
Hongkong	14	294
Dutch India	63,702	63,307
Philippine Is.	200	1,319
Cuba	943	10,310
Others	99	603
Total	64,959	75,804
Beef, fresh		
China	5,789	6,716
Kwantung	276	479
Canada	41	357
Australia	843	358
Others	23	53
Total	6,972	7,962
Eggs, fresh		
China	6,960	9,981
Others	——	1
Total	6,960	9,982
Hides and Skins		
China	5,989	5,302
Kwantung	396	412
British India	77	54
Great Britain	264	376
United States	3,184	3,133
Australia	165	128
Others	401	229
Total	10,477	9,635
Leather		
British India	2,282	2,334
Great Britain	1,118	755
Germany	493	313
United States	3,392	4,082
Others	429	184
Total	7,713	7,669
Gasoline oil		
Dutch India	6,134	5,490
United States	449	5,516
Others	——	1
Total	6,582	11,006
Kerosene oil		
Dutch India	13,489	11,221
United States	14,965	11,448
Others	2,232	1,572
Total	30,686	24,240
Beef tallow		
China	583	334
Australia	4,808	4,637
Others	16	54
Total	5,407	5,025
India-rubber and Gutta-percha, crude		
British India	6,578	11,601
Straits Settlements	19,565	21,888

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	1928	1927
Dutch India	1,220	594
Great Britain	210	153
Others	322	163
Total	27,896	34,399

Caustic soda and Soda-ash

China	552	369
Great Britain	5,506	7,249
United States	3,630	2,088
African countries ..	3,158	2,263
Others	519	272
Total	13,364	12,242

Nitrate of soda, crude

Chili	5,817	6,720
Others	261	34
Total	6,078	6,754

Sulphate of ammonium

Kwantung	170	314
Great Britain	12,800	8,157
Germany	18,844	17,823
United States	3,478	5,190
Australia	101	458
Others	912	809
Total	36,304	32,750

Coal-tar dyes

Great Britain	260	72
France	387	550
Germany	6,810	5,054
Switzerland	1,500	864
United States	932	1,158
Others	36	13
Total	9,924	7,711

Cotton, raw

China	49,599	49,259
British India	232,267	202,282
Straits Settlements .	57	99
Dutch India	193	278
French Indo-China ..	94	908
United States	245,926	343,563
Egypt	17,722	21,798
Others	4,083	6,444
Total	549,942	624,631

Other vegetable fibres

China	9,311	7,238
British India	3,889	3,207
Philippine Is.	14,049	14,639
Others	572	563
Total	27,822	25,649

Wool

China	1,276	463
Kwantung	63	17
Great Britain	1,447	4,488
Chili	373	1,130
Argentina	2,832	492
Cape Colony	25	244
Australia	105,239	94,601
Others	602	242
Total	111,856	101,677

Woollen and Worsted yarns

Great Britain	6,102	8,421
France	4,243	9,663
Germany	11,901	13,674
Belgium	24	64
Italy	150	181
Australia	696	1,641
Czecko Slovakia	609	2,269
Poland	8,228	7,560
Others	153	79
Total	32,107	43,552

Cotton tissues

Great Britain	5,687	6,241
France	294	395
Germany	184	133
Switzerland	1,086	258
United States	112	126
Others	70	84
Total	7,434	7,237

Woollen tissues

Great Britain	24,859	28,210
France	907	917
Germany	4,878	5,243
Italy	69	112
United States	11	9
Others	498	170
Total	31,213	34,661

Pulp for paper making

Great Britain	282	565
Germany	288	665
Sweden	1,157	1,761
Norway	1,518	1,805
United States	1,290	593
Canada	6,251	6,080
Others	670	521
Total	11,455	11,930

Printing paper

Great Britain	2,276	1,899
Germany	1,039	1,087
Switzerland	37	32
Holland	307	270
Sweden	1,103	1,483
Norway	371	506
United States	268	223
Others	122	200
Total	5,523	5,700

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	1928	1927
Phosphorite		
United States	2,256	3,458
Egypt	2,044	2,197
Others	6,679	5,109
Total	11,978	10,764
Coal		
China	6,518	6,822
Kwantung	23,288	22,705
French-Indo-China	5,665	5,236
Asiatic Russia	1,392	539
Others	113	185
Total	36,976	35,486
Ores		
China	9,977	5,641
British India	57	458
Straits Settlements	9,153	6,088
Dutch India	102	124
French-Indo-China	469	325
Others	1,053	294
Total	20,812	12,930
Pig iron		
China	1,463	270
Kwantung	8,546	8,928
British India	12,930	11,040
Great Britain	450	341
Germany	508	166
Belgium	39	88
Sweden	111	131
United States	1,169	9
Others	39	3
Total	25,254	20,975
Rail and Fish-plate		
Great Britain	32	489
France	665	1,293
Germany	2,163	3,120
Belgium	37	291
Holland	33	323
United States	1,096	1,533
Others	8	224
Total	4,034	7,273
Iron (other)		
Great Britain	32,181	24,399
Germany	27,073	27,689
Belgium	7,718	8,190
Australia	706	873
Sweden	2,144	2,053
United States	36,973	35,203
Others	13,299	8,485
Total	120,095	106,893
Aluminium (ingots, slabs and grains)		
Great Britain	938	798
France	1,022	709
Germany	1,027	317
Belgium	177	382
Switzerland	1,514	1,435
United States	3,524	1,500
Others	1,028	863
Total	9,230	6,004
Lead (ingots and slabs)		
China	2	94
British India	546	992
Great Britain	35	8
United States	6,108	5,361
Canada	7,106	7,529
Australia	844	1,173
Others	82	54
Total	14,723	15,211
Copper (ingots and slabs)		
United States	8,786	5,779
Canada	——	315
Others	1,172	88
Total	9,958	6,182
Tin (ingots and slabs)		
China	3,156	4,121
Hongkong	62	650
British India	525	573
Straits Settlements	5,333	4,805
Dutch India	260	763
United States	6	1
Others	219	76
Total	9,561	10,990
Zinc (ingots, slabs and grains)		
United States	2,815	2,559
Canada	3,725	3,188
Australia	3,654	3,212
Others	744	376
Total	10,937	9,335
Watches and Parts thereof		
Switzerland	7,005	6,627
United States	772	563
Others	127	85
Total	7,903	7,275
Automobiles and Parts thereof		
Great Britain	465	454
France	420	599
Germany	59	216
Italy	259	340
United States	29,353	16,023
Canada	1,568	612
Others	120	37
Total	32,245	18,282
Dynamos, Transformers, etc.		
Great Britain	1,011	1,282
France	44	107
Germany	1,599	1,090

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	1928	1927
Switzerland	388	520
United States	4,274	3,956
Others	117	75
Total	7,432	7,030
Machinery and Parts thereof		
Great Britain	25,104	19,465
France	1,985	2,080
Germany	13,147	16,513
Belgium	53	50
Switzerland	4,090	4,028
Sweden	1,528	696
United States	30,046	27,156
Canada	212	124
Others	8,607	1,470
Total	84,773	71,582
Wood		
China	876	1,399
Kwantung	226	253
Dutch India	850	744
Asiatic Russia	12,810	15,007
Siam	2,561	1,553
United States	84,927	71,289
Canada	6,884	12,136
Others	1,865	1,423
Total	111,008	103,805
Wheat bran		
China	10,040	8,703
Kwantung	4,175	3,160
Others	21	18
Total	14,237	11,881
Oil cake		
China	44,076	42,534
Kwantung	38,611	52,147
British India	3,988	2,452
Asiatic Russia	69	1,717
Others	85	130
Total	86,829	98,979

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U.S.A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 83.3 and 64.0 percent of the total exports in 1926 and 1927 respectively going to those markets. Imports from them in 1926 and 1927 occupied 73.0 and 44.1 percent. respectively of the total imports. Japan gets her supply of raw materials such as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from those countries while the bulk of raw silk and cotton yarns and piece goods, which are the foremost items of her export trade, find their market in the U.S.A. and China respectively.

	Exports (In Yen 1,000)		Imports (In Yen 1,000)	
Asia:	*1929	1928	*1929	1928
China	166,398	373,142	109,809	234,547
Kwantung	96,224	110,190	103,968	150,439
Hongkong	29,112	56,204	504	1,124
British India	93,288	146,007	178,878	285,471
Straits Settlements	12,124	20,449	19,765	37,405
Dutch India	45,547	73,414	38,049	112,039
French Indo-China	1,401	4,112	4,223	20,355
Asiatic Russia	10,091	11,197	2,832	21,917
Philippine Islands	15,379	29,055	10,724	16,342
Siam	5,150	5,763	11,414	19,067
Total incl. others	453,430	834,935	481,287	903,144
Europe:				
Great Britain	28,836	58,904	78,245	164,840
France	17,993	63,409	13,377	24,006
Germany	6,494	12,582	93,986	133,534
Belgium	980	1,869	8,957	14,497
Italy	2,785	6,190	4,318	9,335
Switzerland	191	1,279	9,922	19,640
Holland	3,306	6,914	3,158	4,773
Sweden	403	813	5,308	10,767

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	Exports (in Yen 1,000)		Imports (in Yen 1,000)	
	*1929	1928	*1929	1928
Spain	520	869	455	1,313
Denmark	457	1,580	3,974	1,775
Turkey	1,626	3,430	81	248
Total incl. others	63,292	160,346	231,887	403,703
North America:				
United States	417,626	826,141	394,065	625,503
Canada	13,957	27,047	46,593	66,498
Mexico	479	1,313	286	234
Total incl. others	434,227	858,598	443,442	693,621
South America:				
Peru	1,541	1,786	41	935
Chili	1,302	1,884	8,874	6,267
Argentina	3,649	6,971	1,700	4,674
Brazil	797	1,982	184	239
Total incl. others	11,100	21,130	10,893	12,199
Africa:				
Egypt	15,950	23,714	15,325	20,340
Cape Town and Natal	5,833	11,695	1,394	1,341
Total incl. others	29,767	43,924	23,785	32,209
Other States:				
Australia	20,311	43,001	95,625	130,495
New Zealand	1,900	3,098	381	796
Hawaii	2,747	6,467	51	175
Total incl. others	25,136	53,022	98,774	136,596
Grand total	1,016,952	1,971,955	1,299,357	2,196,315

*Figures for 1st half.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Classified according to countries the volume of principal exports and imports for 1927 and 1928 was as follows:—

Exports (in ¥1,000)

ASIA

	1928	1927
China:		
Aquatic products	5,168	7,478
Sugar, refined	31,620	24,619
Coal	15,213	14,775
Cotton yarns	8,110	9,205
Paper	15,891	10,730
Total incl. others	373,142	334,184
Kwantung:		
Cotton yarns	771	867
Iron	2,663	1,973
Cotton tissues	15,074	13,119
Paper	3,841	3,743
Machinery and parts thereof	4,964	4,509
Total incl. others	110,190	91,271

	1928	1927
Hongkong:		
Aquatic products	5,480	6,019
Coal	3,859	4,791
Cotton yarns	4,195	3,648
Matches	3,050	3,772
Cotton tissues	17,464	29,583
Total incl. others	56,204	66,529
British India:		
Cotton yarns	5,178	20,040
Silk tissues	17,074	15,846
Cotton tissues	70,185	86,127
Knitted goods	10,642	8,449
Potteries	2,456	2,526
Total incl. others	146,007	167,580

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	1928	1927
Straits Settlements:		
Coal	1,994	2,783
Wood	914	1,254
Silk tissues	2,506	2,091
Cotton tissues	3,520	10,042
Potteries	588	937
Total incl. others..	20,449	36,958
Dutch India:		
Cotton yarns	829	1,359
Silk tissues	3,392	2,486
Cotton tissues	39,275	49,247
Knitted goods	1,737	2,204
Potteries	4,823	4,254
Total incl. others..	73,414	82,581
Asiatic Russia:		
Rice and paddy	232	104
Paper	419	248
Iron	737	405
Sugar, refined	2,237	1,511
Total incl. others..	11,197	7,776
French-Indo-China:		
Coal	420	413
Total incl. others..	5,874	4,112
Philippine Is.:		
Coal	2,261	1,982
Cotton yarns	470	672
Silk tissues	3,901	2,433
Knitted goods	3,582	4,576
Glass and glass manufactures	1,155	1,019
Total incl. others..	29,055	32,843
Siam:		
Cotton tissues	1,359	4,088
Cotton blankets	167	391
Total incl. others..	5,762	11,146
Grand total including other countries	843,935	844,534

EUROPE

	1928	1927
Great Britain:		
Beans and pease	4,889	6,609
Comestibles in tin and bottle	6,562	6,200
Plaits for hat making	971	2,443
Silk tissues	9,730	16,912
Knitted goods	6,425	4,660
Buttons	1,248	2,377
Total incl. others..	58,904	64,930
France:		
Waste silk and floss silk	6,111	4,105
Silk, raw	34,983	34,618
Menthol crystal	750	414
Plaits for hat making	900	1,038
Silk tissues	10,041	8,290
Camphor	453	221
Vegetable fatty oil...	313	216
Total incl. others..	63,409	54,045
Germany:		
Vegetable fatty oil..	193	573
Camphor	238	391
Menthol crystal	446	483
Plaits for hat making	399	1,141
Total incl. others..	12,582	10,612
Italy:		
Waste silk and floss silk	1,338	1,268
Plaits for hat making	344	409
Silk tissues	466	462
Total incl. others..	6,190	3,866
Holland:		
Potteries	775	517
Total incl. others..	6,914	3,387
Grand total including other countries	160,346	147,892

NORTH AMERICA

	1928	1927
United States:		
Beans and pease	3,011	2,646
Tea	9,288	8,640
Comestibles in tin and bottle	11,285	8,824
Waste silk and floss silk	3,559	5,523
Menthol crystal	1,837	2,469
Silk, raw	687,464	698,883
Silk tissues	15,407	18,189
Potteries	13,793	12,244
Total incl. others..	826,141	833,864
Canada:		
Rice and paddy	516	597
Tea	1,468	1,355

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	1928	1927
Silk, raw	3,112	2,336
Silk tissues	12,589	15,037
Potteries	1,420	1,225
Total incl. others..	27,047	27,402
Grand total including other countries	858,598	866,749

SOUTH AMERICA

	1928	1927
Argentina:		
Silk tissues	2,138	1,601
Cotton tissues	2,174	4,738
Silk handkerchiefs ..	385	619
Buttons	450	752
Toys	317	385
Total incl. others..	6,971	9,529
Grand total including other countries	21,130	20,886

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

	1928	1927
Cape Colony:		
Silk tissues	6,302	6,167
Cotton tissues	2,096	2,643
Knitted goods	1,343	1,001
Wood	335	323
Total incl. others..	11,604	11,640

	1928	1927
Egypt:		
Silk tissues	1,449	1,442
Cotton tissues	17,638	23,297
Cotton yarns	619	1,210
Knitted goods	2,112	1,498
Total incl. others..	23,714	29,007
Grand total including other countries	43,924	51,235

OTHER STATES

	1928	1927
Australia:		
Wood	1,742	2,042
Silk, raw	2,035	1,924
Silk tissues	28,314	32,578
Cotton tissues	2,392	33,235
Potteries	1,172	337
Total incl. others..	43,000	50,566
New Zealand:		
Silk tissues	1,773	1,930
Cotton tissues	2,392	487
Total incl. others..	3,098	3,347
Hawaii:		
Rice and paddy	118	202
Beans and pease	271	266
Comestibles in tin and bottle	591	537
Cotton tissues	215	252
Total incl. others..	467	6,894
Grand total including other countries	53,022	111,257

Imports (in ¥1,000)

ASIA

	1928	1927
China:		
Beans and pease	17,303	16,903
Eggs, fresh	6,960	9,981
Oil yielding materials	13,172	14,404
Cotton, raw	49,599	49,259
Oil cake	44,076	42,534
Wheat bran	10,040	8,704
Total incl. others..	234,547	226,034
Kwantung:		
Beans and pease	46,572	27,115
Wheat bran	4,175	3,160
Pig iron	8,546	8,928
Oil cake	38,611	52,147
Coal	23,288	22,707
Total incl. others..	150,439	132,448
Hongkong:		
Sugar	14	294
Total incl. others..	1,124	1,599
British India:		
Rice and paddy	2,046	20,367
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	6,578	11,601
Oil cake	3,988	2,452

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	1928	1927
Cotton, raw	232,267	202,282
Vegetable fibres	3,889	3,207
Pig iron	12,930	11,040
Lead, ingots & slabs	546	992
Total incl. others..	285,471	270,592
Straits Settlements:		
Oil yielding materials	14	78
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	19,565	21,888
Ores	9,153	6,088
Cotton, raw	57	99
Total incl. others..	37,405	35,873
Dutch India:		
Sugar	63,702	63,307
Cotton, raw	194	278
Wood	859	744
Gasoline oil	6,134	5,490
Kerosene oil	13,489	11,262
India-rubber and gutta-percha, crude	1,220	594
Total incl. others..	112,039	103,775
French-Indo-China:		
Rice and paddy	11,558	25,159
Cotton, raw	94	908
Coal	5,665	5,236
Ores	470	325
Total incl. others..	20,355	33,180
Asiatic Russia:		
Oil cake	69	1,717
Wood	12,810	15,007
Total incl. others..	21,917	24,526
Philippine Is.:		
Sugar	200	1,319
Vegetable fibres	14,049	14,639
Total incl. others..	16,342	17,841
Siam:		
Rice and paddy	16,241	20,087
Wood	2,561	1,553
Total incl. others..	19,067	22,260
Grand total including other countries	903,144	872,917

EUROPE

	1928	1927
Great Britain:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	12,800	8,157
Wool	—	4,488
Caustic soda and soda-ash	—	7,248
Woollen or worsted yarns	6,102	8,921
Pig iron	450	341
Rail and fish-plate...	32	489
Iron, other	32,181	24,399
Cotton tissues	5,687	6,241
Woollen tissues	24,859	28,208
Machinery and parts thereof	25,104	19,465
Total incl. others..	164,840	153,272
France:		
Coal-tar dyes	387	249
Woollen or worsted yarns	4,243	9,633
Automobiles and parts thereof	420	599
Machinery and parts thereof	1,985	2,187
Total incl. others..	24,006	27,310
Germany:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	18,844	17,823
Woollen or worsted yarns	11,901	13,674
Coal-tar dyes	6,810	3,766
Pig iron	508	166
Rail and fish-plate ..	2,163	3,120
Iron, other	27,073	27,689
Woollen tissues	4,878	5,235
Printing paper	1,039	1,087
Machinery and parts thereof	13,147	17,603
Total incl. others..	133,537	131,391
Belgium:		
Woollen or worsted yarns	24	64
Iron, other	7,718	8,190
Rail and fish-plate..	37	291
Total incl. others..	14,497	14,319
Italy:		
Woollen or worsted yarns	150	181
Automobiles and parts thereof	259	340
Total incl others..	9,335	6,327
Switzerland:		
Coal-tar dyes	1,500	684
Watches and parts..	7,005	6,627
Machinery and parts thereof	4,090	4,028
Total incl. others..	19,946	18,096

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	1928	1927
Holland:		
Printing paper	307	270
Rail and fish-plate..	33	323
Total incl. others..	4,773	3,981
Sweden:		
Pulp for paper making	1,157	1,761
Pig iron	111	131
Iron, other	2,058	2,144
Printing paper	1,103	1,483
Machinery and parts thereof	1,528	726
Total incl. others..	10,767	10,889
Norway:		
Pulp for paper making	1,517	1,805
Paper	371	506
Total incl. others..	4,538	4,215
Grand total including other countries 403,703		387,740

NORTH AMERICA

	1928	1927
United States:		
Wheat	15,904	18,366
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	3,478	5,190
Cotton, raw 245,926		343,563
Wood	84,927	71,289
Leather	3,392	3,083
Pig iron	1,169	9
Rail and fish-plate...	1,096	1,533
Iron, other	36,973	35,203
Gasoline oil	448	5,516
Kerosen oil	14,965	14,895
Automobiles and parts thereof	29,354	16,023
Machinery and parts thereof	30,046	27,156
Total incl. others..625,503		673,686
Canada:		
Wheat	31,740	19,273
Wood	6,884	12,136
Pulp for paper making	6,251	6,080
Lead (ingot and slab)	7,106	7,529
Zinc (ingot, slab, grains)	3,725	3,188
Total incl. others..	66,498	55,670
Cuba:		
Sugar	943	10,310
Total incl. others..	955	10,310
Grand total including other countries 693,621		739,973

SOUTH AMERICA

	1928	1927
Chili:		
Nitrate of soda, crude	5,817	6,720
Wool	373	1,130
Total incl. others..	6,266	7,868
Argentina:		
Cotton tissues	2,175	4,737
Silk tissues	2,138	1,601
Silk handkerchiefs ..	385	619
Total incl. others..	4,674	2,003
Grand total including other countries	12,199	10,478

AFRICAN COUNTRIES

	1928	1927
Egypt:		
Cotton, raw	17,722	21,798
Phosphorite	2,044	2,197
Total incl. others..	20,340	24,634
Cape Colony and Natal		
Wool	25	244
Total incl. others..	1,341	1,082
Grand total including other countries	32,209	36,402

OTHER STATES

	1928	1927
Australia:		
Wheat	9,711	13,982
Wool 105,239		94,601
Zinc (ingot, slab, grains)	3,654	3,212
Grand total including other countries 136,596		127,225

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CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 with the average rate rising to about 13% despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. Again the marked increase of the revenue and consequent rise of the average rate in 1926 and later years is accounted for by the levying of luxury tariff since 1924 and the general increase of the statutory tariff in 1926.

Year	Total imports Yen 1,000	Dutiable goods Yen 1,000	Customs revenue Yen 1,000	Average percentage
1924	2,453,402	827,780	113,904	13.76
1925	2,572,658	863,254	108,687	12.59
1926	2,377,484	937,172	147,969	15.78
1927	2,179,154	827,956	144,776	17.48
1928	2,196,314	876,691	155,148	17.67

JAPAN'S INVISIBLE TRADE

Though anything like exact figures of the balance of international account outside ordinary trade can hardly be obtained, the approximate estimate prepared by the responsible authorities showing the balance of receipts and payments of the invisible trade gives the figures for 1928 as ¥738 millions of the former and ¥597 millions of the latter, leaving balance of ¥141 millions due to this country. Figures for the past years are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Receipts	Payments	Balance o Receipts
1925	803,000	585,000	218,000
1926	721,000	542,000	179,000
1927	723,539	662,083	61,456
1928	737,549	596,604	140,945

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Entered

Nationality	1927 No. of ships	1927 Tonnage 1,000 tons	1928 No. of ships	1928 Tonnag 1,000 ton
Japanese steamers*	13,277	32,690	13,422	34,723
Chinese "	38	46	13	19,158
British "	1,904	8,830	1,954	9,107
French "	103	639	106	707
German "	251	984	292	1,202
Italian "	38	205	29	160
Dutch "	297	1,358	285	1,213
Swedish "	57	196	62	202
Norwegian "	202	523	330	930
Russian "	44	68	80	112
Danish "	63	295	86	338
American "	622	3,457	631	3,539
Total incl. others.....	16,899	49,294	17,292	52,260

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Cleared

Nationality			1927 No. of ships	1927 Tonnage 1,000 tons	1928 No. of ships	1928 Tonnage 1,000 tons
Japanese steamers*		.....	13,305	33,288	13,481	34,513
Chinese	"	.....	37	47	13	19
British	"	.....	1,905	8,833	1,944	9,015
French	"	.....	103	633	107	720
German	"	.....	249	974	290	1,189
Italian	"	.....	38	205	29	160
Dutch	"	.....	296	1,350	285	1,203
Swedish	"	.....	56	191	62	202
Norwegian	"	.....	197	511	327	916
Russian	"	.....	43	63	82	117
Danish	"	.....	61	287	88	344
American	"	.....	610	3,410	621	3,400
Total incl others.....			16,902	49,793	17,381	51,808

*Those engaged in foreign trade.

Foreign Trade Situation

The volume of foreign trade in 1928 amounted to ¥4,168 millions (exports ¥1,972 mil. and imports ¥2,961 mil.) against ¥4,171 millions (exports ¥1,972 mil. and imports ¥2,179 mil.) of the previous year. Compared with the previous figures the exports show a decrease of ¥23 millions (1.2%) and imports an increase of 8 millions (0.04%), the trade balance showing an excess of ¥207 millions in favor of imports, or about ¥21 millions (18.3%) over the previous year's record.

Reviewing the trend of the tradal situation, during the first half year both exports and imports were on the increase, this being especially the case with exports. After May this tendency experienced relapse, especially in imports, excess of which at the end of the half year was about ¥234 millions or some 62 millions less than that for the same period of the previous year. The general situation in the second half year was even worse than in the preceding period, for exports markedly fell off against steady gain of imports which recorded an excess of over ¥10 millions at the end of November.

This inactive trade during the year under review is accounted for first by the fluctuations of exchange rates which ruled at comparatively very low level throughout the period. Rumor about the lifting of gold embargo subjected the value of Yen to rather violent fluctuations, between $48 and 44¼ on U.S.A. and 1s. 11-⅝d. and 1s. 10-1/16d. on England. The unstable exchange situation more than counteracted the normal result which low exchange rates usually offer to export trade. Then there was the Chinese boycott agitation against Japanese goods and the slump in rubber market which seriously crippled the purchasing capacity in the South Sea region and largely affected our export trade.

Of principal exports, those which increased over the previous year were wheat flour, refined sugar, tinned comestibles, hosiery, paper and pottery. Wheat flour increased about ¥24 millions, a conspicuous increase of 83.3% against ¥211,000 of the previous year; paper also improved about 33% with a total of over ¥25 millions. Raw silk, the foremost item of exports, though quantitatively increased by over 26,800 bales (5.2%) in volume, declined by about ¥10 millions (1.5%) in value, this being a marked instance of the baneful effect of low exchange rates and consequent depreciation of the staple. Next to raw silk, cotton yarns and cotton tissues also decreased by ¥13 and 29 millions respectively,

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the decline of the two items reflecting the inactive demand in China, India and South Sea region which are their great customers. Silk tissue was also among the falling items.

On the import side, raw and ginned cotton, oil cake, sugar, woolen yarn, etc. showed more or less decrease. Cotton was imported to the extent of ¥534 millions, a decrease of about ¥66 millions or 11% below the previous year. Next to cotton, oil cake decreased by over ¥12 millions. Principal imports with upward record were wheat, beans, timber wood, petroleum, wool, etc.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

SIX PREMIER CITIES

THE CITY PLANNING LAW

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years has been such that their complete reconstruction is judged necessary as they hardly meet the radically changed requirements of modern traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law, first adopted in 1919, provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committee to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting, in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Government or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Government, may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 40% of prefectural taxes, etc. The law came into force in January 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law being extended later to over forty smaller cities throughout the country including Sapporo, Otaru, Hakodate, Sakai, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Research Board presided over by the then Mayor Viscount Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Mayor a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The City Building Law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc.

Area and Population

Of the six premier cities, Osaka now occupies the foremost place as to area and population in consequence of the expansion of the municipal district effected on April 1, 1925, as preparatory step to the execution of the Greater Osaka plan mentioned elsewhere in the present chapter. The following comparative table is based on the latest census taken at the end of 1927:—

Cities	Area Sq. km.	Population	Population per 1 Sq. km.
Osaka	178.1	2,259,900	11,950
Tokyo	81.2	2,143,200	23,353
Kyoto	33.2	717,100	11,330

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Cities	Area (Sq. km.)	Population	Population per 1 sq. km.
Yokohama	39.3	535,332	14,761
Kobe	38.4	659,100	11,842
Nagoya	152.8	884,594	4,529

For reference sake, below is given comparative statistics as to area and population of Tokyo, Osaka, London and five other large cities of the world:

	Area (Sq. km.)	Population	Density of population per 1 Sq. km.
Osaka	181.0	2,259,900	30,168
Tokyo	81.2	2,143,200	23,353
Greater London	1,794.6	7,461,168	10,768
Berlin	878.0	3,804,048	11,215
Paris	80.0	2,906,472	36,331
New York	742.8	5,620,048	19,596
Chicago	498.3	2,701,705	14,043
Washington	155.4	437,571	2,816

The comparative growth of population in the six premier cities is shown in the latest census taken at the end of 1927:—

City	No. of households	Population			Comparison with 1920 figures	Comparison with 1925 figures
		Men	Women	Total		
Osaka	483,990	1,205,700	1,054,200	2,259,900	+861,826	+145,091
Tokyo	467,700	1,179,300	963,900	2,143,200	−177,898	+147,897
Nagoya	190,576	458,077	426,517	884,594	+338,563	+116,034
Kyoto	157,418	372,200	344,900	717,100	+ 88,653	+ 37,124
Kobe	162,583	340,700	318,400	659,100	+ 35,568	+ 14,888
Yokohama	120,427	277,193	258,139	535,332	− 17,050	+129,444

(+ increase. − decrease.)

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Tax Burdens

The tax burdens in the six premier cities for the fiscal year 1928-29 stood as follows:

City	National tax (Yen 1,000)	Prefectural tax (Yen 1,000)	Municipal tax (Yen 1,000)	Total (Yen 1,000)	Per household	Per capita
Tokyo	37,036	10,642	19,794	71,097	¥152.0	¥33.2
Kyoto	5,662	2,551	4,860	14,786	93.9	20.6
Osaka	23,214	9,898	22,073	61,568	117.5	27.2
Yokohama	5,243	4,454	3,800	13,496	112.1	25.2
Kobe	5,852	3,709	4,360	14,033	86.3	21.2
Nagoya	5,403	4,466	6,956	17,735	93.1	21.2

Municipal Assets and Liabilities

The assets of the six premier cities at the end of 1925 were as follows:

City	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita of Pop. (Yen)
Tokyo	383,295	891	192
Kyoto	42,146	283	62
Osaka	472,631	976	223
Yokohama	33,039	346	81
Kobe	43,244	285	67
Nagoya	69,647	424	90

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The amount of outstanding liabilities at the end of 1927 and 1928 is as follows:—

City	Total amount Yen 1,000		Per household Yen)		Per capita of pop. (Yen)	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
Tokyo	445,075	485,753	951.62	997.23	207.66	218.96
Kyoto	34,356	36,782	218.24	227.09	47.91	49.97
Osaka	348,196	351,903	673.31	645.10	154.07	150.78
Yokohama*	106,394	119,061	883.47	939.35	198.74	210.61
Kobe	95,395	98,572	586.04	588.73	137.14	137.33
Nagoya*	55,598	57,370	291.73	382.07	62.85	60.39

* Figures for Yokohama and Nagoya are those for 1927 and 1928.

Municipal Budgets

As shown in the municipal budgets for the fiscal year 1928-29, the revenue and expenditure of the six premier cities are as follows:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000):

City	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Revenue from taxes.....	21,838	22,281	5,935	3,799	4,307	6,956
Water rates & fees.....	6,844	5,329	1,245	1,974	1,910	1,330
Car fare & electric supply	41,000	41,556	10,877	3,846	13,350	5,501
Loans & borrowings.....	127,150	25,048	3,994	7,537	8,926	6,520
Income from properties..	2,931	2,326	269	732	205	90
Subsidies	49,362	6,562	1,346	4,413	1,163	998
Total incl. others....	285,107	131,522	32,978	31,543	35,118	29,133

Expenditure (in ¥1,000):

Ordinary	70,646	58,656	13,418	13,466	17,184	14,691
Extraordinary	216,522	94,779	23,618	24,836	20,597	15,025
Grand total	287,168	153,435	37,037	38,302	37,782	29,716

Main items of the expenditure are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Offices	6,085	2,779	1,115	758	1,214	1,446
Public works	82,495	25,718	8,686	8,214	1,299	6,624
Public health	6,468	2,713	1,658	1,264	1,119	2,019
Water works	17,282	5,260	967	2,413	3,447	2,718
Social works	3,201	1,942	101	623	434	270
Electric works	64,337	50,150	9,704	5,478	13,438	4,683
Loans & borrowings.....	68,130	33,551	5,481	7,777	8,994	5,195
Education	19,716	11,466	4,503	4,630	4,663	5,241
Total incl. others....	287,168	153,435	37,037	38,302	37,782	29,716

Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets

With the growing importance of social problems in general, the municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activities in this direction. The following table is taken from the report of the Home Office for the 1928-'29 fiscal year:

City	Total expenditure	Social work fund
Tokyo	¥287,168,674	¥3,201,378
Osaka	153,435,842	1,942,507
Kyoto	37,037,440	101,795
Yokohama	38,302,370	623,859
Kobe	37,782,460	434,386
Nagoya	29,716,911	270,408

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Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief mention, as they have been taken up in recent years by various municipal authorities especially in the six premier cities. These are (1) the "public market" and (2) the "common dining halls."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "Rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people of middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them free to bring articles at their option. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but many have since been rebuilt in permanent style. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, but at present in most places the stall-keepers are charged a certain rate. Rates in Tokyo range from ¥10 to ¥2 per tsubo per month according to the location.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, most of them run by religious and other charity bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 10 sen for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12 sen.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA

Thanks to the indefatigable efforts made by both the authorities and citizens, this stupendous work of reconstructing the devastated area of Tokyo and Yokohama, covering no less than 8,783.33 acres and requiring an estimated fund of about ¥700 millions, is nearing completion. By the end of July, '29, the whole program of reconstruction for Yokohama had been successfully carried out, except some minor items taken over by the Reconstruction Section of the Municipality. Meanwhile, the reconstruction of Tokyo has been in rapid progress and its completion is expected before the end of the same year, or, at least, by the end of the fiscal year 1929-30, when some items of minor importance will be taken over by the Reconstruction Section of the Municipal Office, as in the case of Yokohama.

In the following pages is given a brief survey of some of the important items of the complicated Reconstruction planning and its progress.

Street Adjustment

The main idea underlying this principal work of city planning in Tokyo is to increase the percentage of roads to the total area of the urban districts from only 12% before the disaster to 25%, nearly equal to the figure in Paris and Berlin. To enter into some details, the present street system consists of two principal main thoroughfares traversing the city, one running from south to north with a breadth of

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33 to 44 metres and the other east to west with the breadth of 33 to 36 metres, these being crossed by 52 lines of secondary main thoroughfares, each with a breadth of 22 metres or over, and 112 lines of auxiliary roads, each 11 to 22 metres wide. The spaces thus divided are again crossed by a number of small streets, each 6 to 11 metres wide. In the uptown sections outside the burnt area and the suburban districts, the cob-web pattern consisting of mixed radiating and circular lines has been adopted for re-modelling the street lines according to the main road net plan mapped out in the summer of 1927. By the end of Aug., '29, 51 lines out of the total number of 52 secondary main thoroughfares had been completed or in course of construction, the rest to be finished before the end of the same year. The rate of progress is 68%. The auxiliary roads will be completed by the end of June, '30, and their rate of progress at Aug. 31, '29, was 95%.

Bridges

Most of the wooden bridges in Tokyo and Yokohama having been destroyed or badly damaged by the September disaster over 500 bridges (over 400 in Tokyo and about 100 in Yokohama) in important places were reconstructed quake-proof and fire-proof. Among the newly built bridges in the city of Tokyo, special attention is drawn to the six large bridges on the Sumida River which were completed by February 1928 with the total cost of ¥13,000,000. As to the other bridges, those undertaken by the State have been in rapid progress, the rate of completion at the end of Aug. '29, being 95% and those undertaken by the City will be completed before the end of March, '30, the ratio of progress at the end of Aug., '29 being 68%.

Parks

The reconstruction program for Tokyo provides for the establishment of 3 large parks with an aggregate area of over 67,000 tsubo and 51 smaller parks with a total area of over 47,000 tsubo, the aggregate area thus coming to over 114,000 tsubo. The per capita area of parks has thus been increased from 37/100 tsubo before the disaster to 54/100. At the end of Aug., '29, the rate of progress of large parks and smaller ones was 90% and 79% respectively.

Adjustment of Building Lots

What complicated the work of Reconstruction is that a new comprehensive city planning according to the approved principle of modern time is to be carried out without affecting the private interest of the citizens concerned. The long established system of purchasing or expropriating land necessary for the improvement of roads or canals or the erection of public schools, parks, etc. does not answer the purpose for the present reconstruction work which requires a vast area of land, approximately 700,000 tsubo (571.82 acres) being required for effecting the projected city planning. If steps were taken to purchase or expropriate such extensive area of lots and drive out the dwellers from the land thus purchased or expropriated some 200,000 citizens would be rendered homeless. The method adopted for carrying out the dual work was in this wise:

The burnt area has been cut up into 65 replotting divisions, and in each a re-plotting committee of 16 to 25 members has been elected by the landowners and tenants of the division with full authority to decide upon all matters regarding the auxiliary streets, the cutting up of blocks within its division into lots and distributing the new lots among the old owners. All the land taken for streets, parks and other public purposes in excess of 10 percent is to be paid for by the city or by the State, according to the location and uses of the land condemned.

As witnessed at those quarters where the re-plotting process has been completed, i.e. at Surugadai, Hibiya, Hamacho, Minowa, Mikawashima, etc., the advantages of town planning by means of re-plotting are obvious. The work, besides highly improving the traffic facilities and beautifying the aspects of the streets, has also increased the value of dwelling land. However, it taxed the ingenuity of the Committees and others concerned to determine the compensation for the excess of 10 percent of the expropriated area, and the knotty problem was

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at last solved by adopting a peculiar method modelled after the valuation system followed by the Municipality of Cleveland (U.S.A.).

Needless to say an absolutely fair re-distribution of lots was out of question, so that special devices had to be adopted for adjusting the differences between those who receive less and those who get more than they had before the disaster. Small lot owners whose plots are absorbed in the new plan are compensated for their losses. Lot holders who suffer material damage from the process and tenants and lease-holders possessing various rights attached to the land are also similarly treated.

Of the 65 re-plotting divisions or sections into which the burnt area has been divided, the work in 15 divisions is State undertaking and that in the remaining 50 divisions municipal undertaking. The re-plotting in 48 divisions was completed by the end of Aug., '29, the rest to be finished in the course of 1929. The number of buildings to be removed in the re-plotting zone totals 203,461, and removal orders for the entire number of buildings had been issued by the end of May, '28. By the end of Aug., '29, 203,439 buildings had finished removal, the figure corresponding to 99.0 per cent. of the total number.

The Fire Zones

The zones specified in 1922 for the two cities of Tokyo and Yokohama had to undergo more or less modification in consequence of the disaster that befell them in the following year. One of the most important legislations newly adopted since then as regards the fire zones was the enactment in 1924 of the Building Aid Regulation. The Treasury set apart in the Reconstruction Budget ¥20,000,000 with the object of allowing aid at the rate of ¥20-50 per tsubo to those who construct approved permanent buildings in the fire zones, this aid spread over five years ending 1928-29. The fund has so far been left practically untouched, only about 13% being disbursed. The explanation is that the period of overhauling the temporary buildings in the fire zones has been prolonged till 1933 and also chiefly because, as is generally thought, the calamity has too seriously crippled the citizens financially to enable them start the construction of costly fire-proof houses. It should be remembered that the building area in the fire zone of Tokyo and Yokohama as converted to one-storey level area total 1,352,000 tsubo (1104.33 acres), but the permanent buildings sanctioned covered only 190,844 tsubo in both cities. In other words, the permanent construction sanctioned did not exceed 14% of the total building area.

Ratio of the Progress of the Reconstruction Works

(As at the end of August, 1929)

I.

1. Readjustment of Land-lots.

A. Removal of Buildings.

	No. of bldgs. ordered removal	No. of bldgs. removed	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	203,461	203,439	99.9%
Yokohama	19,642	19,042	100%

B. Exchange of Land-lots.

	Sections	Sections where exchange lots had been decided upon	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	65	48	69%
Yokohama	13	13	100%

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2. Progress of Road Construction.

Main Thoroughfares (as State Undertaking)

	No. of Roads	Total Length (metres)	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	52	117,000	68%
Yokohama	13	30,373	100%

Auxiliary Roads (as Municipal Undertaking)

	No. of Roads	Total Length (metres)	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	121	127,000	95%
Yokohama	10	12,295	100%

3. Progress of the Construction of Bridges.

A. Undertaken by the State.

	Total number	Completed	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	112	81	95%
Yokohama	34	34	100%

B. Undertaken by the Cities.

	Total number	Completed	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	134	65	68%
Yokohama	64	64	100%

4. Progress of the Excavation of Canals.

	Number of Canals to be excavated	Total Length (metres)	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	13	15,000	78%
Yokohama	2	4,800	100%

5. Progress of the Laying Out of Parks.

	No. of Parks to be laid out	No. of Parks completed	Rate of Progress
Tokyo			
Large Parks	3	2	90%
Small Parks	51	9	79%
Yokohama			
Large Parks	3	3	100%

6. Progress of the Readjustment of Underground Installations and Others.

	Rate of Progress
Tokyo	
Undertaken by the State.....	88%
Undertaken by the City.....	85%
Yokohama	
Undertaken by the State.....	100%
Undertaken by the City.....	100%

II.

Works Carried out by the Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures and by the Cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

1. Works Carried Out by the Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefectures.

	Tokyo Rate of Progress	Yokohama Rate of Progress
A. Roads and Bridges.....	99%	100%
B. Educational provisions	100%	100%

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2. Works Carried Out by the Cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.

	Tokyo Rate of Completion	Yokohama Rate of Completion
A. Roads and Bridges	70%	100%
B. Waterworks	100%	100%
C. Sewage-works	89%	100%
D. Sanitary provisions	80%	100%
E. Equipment for the disposition of garbage	47%	100%
F. Establishment of Central wholesale market	51%	100%
G. Educational provisions	88%	100%
H. Social institutions	49%	100%
I. Electric undertakings	74%	100%

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE BY STATE (in ¥1,000)

		1923		1924	
Reconstruction	Total estimate	Estimate	Actual disbursement	Estimate	Actual disbursement
Expenditure	342,193	6,292	3,431	87,607	5,465
Reconstruction of Tokyo	306,678	5,706	3,380	77,955	44,470
Roads & streets	257,458	4,447	3,148	63,790	38,122
Canals	28,500	370	—	6,040	1,523
Parks	11,900	282	—	3,853	4,122
Land adjustment	9,750	600	232	4,272	706
Reconstruction of Yokohama	35,514	586	51	9,650	991
Roads & streets	25,175	325	29	7,255	707
Canals	5,612	58	—	966	166
Parks	2,163	9	—	162	1
Land adjustment	2,561	2,561	154	1,269	117

(Continued)	1925		1926	
Reconstruction	Estimate	Actual disbursement	Estimate	Actual disbursement
Expenditure	68,855	66,380	58,690	47,847
Reconstruction of Tokyo	61,463	60,241	53,519	38,517
Roads & streets	50,581	50,251	47,193	28,403
Canals	4,861	2,829	4,680	1,969
Parks	2,968	2,057	1,183	1,373
Land adjustment	3,053	5,103	463	6,771
Reconstruction of Yokohama	7,392	6,139	5,171	9,330
Roads & streets	5,464	4,488	3,779	6,988
Canals	797	858	1,002	971
Parks	344	504	139	180
Land adjustment	787	279	251	3,191

(Continued)	1927		1928	
Reconstruction	Estimate	Actual disbursement	Estimate	Actual disbursement
Expenditure	53,236	63,199	24,046	64,827
Reconstruction of Tokyo	46,293	51,011	14,726	57,006
Roads & streets	40,514	38,531	11,367	47,892
Canals	3,849	2,394	1,303	3,423
Parks	1,603	2,086	2,011	1,093
Land adjustment	277	8,000	45	4,598

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	1927		1928	
Reconstruction	Estimate	Actual disbursement	Estimate	Actual disbursement
of Yokohama	6,993	12,188	6,993	7,821
Roads & streets.....	4,841	8,042	5,475	5,966
Canals	1,547	550	1,242	575
Parks	512	687	997	423
Land adjustment	93	2,909	1,606	857

(Continued)

	Expenditure 1923 to 1928 (Total)	Remainder
Reconstruction		
Expenditure	291,149	55,353
Reconstruction		
of Tokyo	254,629	52,050
Roads & streets.....	206,285	51,173
Canals	12,139	16,741
Parks	10,794	1,106
Land adjustment	25,411	16,661
Reconstruction		
of Yokohama	36,521	2,994
Roads & streets.....	26,220	1,563
Canals	3,121	2,491
Parks	1,805	154
Land Adjustment	5,375	1,214

THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

Finance.—The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown:

Year ended March	Revenue Yen 1,000	Expenditure Yen 1,000
1927 (estimate).....	261,635	257,578
1928 „	247,800	245,562
1929 „	261,282	261,736

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ₹1,000):—

Year	Additional	Special	Special for street improvement	Total
1926	15,006	2,091	2,449	19,546
1927 (estimate)...	17,118	3,559	—	20,681
1928 „ ...	16,034	3,756	—	19,790

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 14 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1928-29 and 1929-'30 (in ₹1,000):

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	1929–'30		1928–'29	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	84,519	84,519	126,151	126,151
Waterworks	19,854	19,303	22,047	22,023
Sinking fund for public loans	45,893	45,893	33,025	33,025
Mutual relief against fires..	1,160	1,160	1,017	1,017
Public dining halls.....	996	968	502	477
Workhouse	—	—	6,966	6,963
Electric tramway	47,441	47,441	47,940	47,940
Electric power supply.....	13,081	13,081	12,256	12,256
Elec. undertaking sinking fund	39,659	34,583	41,345	37,072
City poor house.....	685	685	710	710
Total including others..	315,977	308,679	331,194	325,880

Sewage System.—The comprehensive sewage system first adopted in 1908 and revised in 1924 is based on this datum; population to be served 3,000,000; one half of the daily wasted matter to be discharged in 8 hours, supposing the per capita per diem waste to be 6 cubic shaku; maximum rainfall per hour estimated at 50 mm. The whole city is subdivided into three drainage sections and the sewer-conduits measure 712,000 "ken" in all. The area to be drained totals 20,768,000 tsubo." Started in 1911 the work was partially completed before the disaster of September 1923, which has very much dislocated the prescribed arrangement. At present the work is included partly in the Government rehabilitation and partly in the municipal improvement program. The former has set apart ¥43,580,000 for the purpose, the work to extend from the 1923 fiscal year to the '28. For completing the remaining sewage work and repairing the earthquake damage something like ¥76,000,000 will be necessary, a sum which the city can ill afford to meet at present. The municipal authorities have therefore decided to change it to the 1919-36 period work. Meanwhile for 20 places mostly situated in the saved area of the city, which from their natural formation have frequently been flooded on occasion of heavy rain, the same authorities have begun improvement work at the estimate of ¥4,580,000, spread over from 1925 to 1929. With the commencement of the municipal sewage work the suburban towns have, at the instance of the city, also started or are about to start their own sewage improvement.

Road-making and Improvement.—The road-making and improvement program of the prefecture and city of Tokyo has undergone radical change since the September disaster. There are, however, several items for which the design remains unaltered, except for the extension of the period of completion. One of them is to construct around the city a "circular" 12-"ken" road extending 19 m. 26 ch. 6 yd., besides the urban terminals of a little under 3 m. The whole is estimated to demand ¥25,000,000 approximately. The other is called the "radial" road, comprising the four national highways existing from olden time. The total length is 19 m. 16 ch. 5 yd. besides about half a mile terminals in the city. The effective width will be 48 to 72 feet and the expense is estimated at ¥18,750,000 The two road-makings were originally designed for completion in nine years beginning 1921, but the period has been extended five years.

Pavement Work.—The pavement work was started by the city in the 1921 fiscal year as a six-year program for principal thorough-fares of 36 feet or over in width, but it has been transferred to the control of the Rehabilitation Bureau in greater part. At the same time the city took up on its own account the paving of part of the saved area as a four year work for completion in the spring of 1926. The area to be treated totals 348,000 "tsubo" with the cost estimated coming to ¥3 millions. The area of pavement work completed by the spring of 1926 was, however, only about 190,000 "tsubo" or 239,000 metres in length the average cost being ¥15 per "tsubo." The materials used are wood-blocks, asphalt concrete, and cut stones. Some parts

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will be macadamized.

Bridges.—The bridges now number more than they were before the disaster, as those burnt have been either reconstructed or repaired while several have been newly constructed. The river Sumida is now spanned by ten large bridges of which four are new. Two more were constructed in other parts of the city. Taught by the tragic experience of 1923 they have been constructed quake-proof and fire-proof.

Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the Meiji era. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥9,189,000 met by means of foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic "shaku" per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7-year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The seismic disaster of 1923 retarded the expansion work intended to supply 17,280,000 cubic "shaku" a day on an average for 3,000,000 people. In 1924, the construction of part of the second period work requiring speedy execution was started with an outlay of ¥4,700,000 as a work spread over 3 years, and in 1926 the construction of two new additional reservoirs for completion by 1936 at an estimate cost of ¥22,360,000 was taken up. To meet the further growth of demand, the municipal authorities contemplate a third period extension work to be completed by 1934 with an outlay of about ¥2,000,000. The condition of water supply in 1927 was as follows:—

No. of water faucets—263,205; No. of houses supplied—350,201; No. of population supplied—2,095,860; Total quantity supplied—4,566,359,000 cubic ft.; Average supply per diem—12,511,000 cubic ft.; Average supply per person per diem—6.22 cubic ft.

Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911. The purchase of the three tramways was effected at the cost of ¥63,915,000. The data of the service in the recent years are tabulated below:—

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	Average working mileage per day	No. of passenger carried per day	Passenger receipts per day Yen
1925	194.424	186,940	1,291,149	85,601
1926	195.779	179,133	1,200,625	79,571
1927	197.324	178,763	1,183,131	78,312

Subways.—The first subway line in Japan extending 1.27 mile (between Asakusa and Ueno) was constructed by the Tokyo Subway Co. and opened to traffic in Dec. 1927. The second period work of the line is now under progress. The Municipality also contemplates constructing a subway system at an estimate cost of ¥60,000,000, only its financial condition obstructs any speedy realization of the scheme.

Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps totalled 2,308,995 in the city alone at the end of Nov. 1927, the figure representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the city.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below (¥1,000):—

General: End of December	1926	1927	1928
Public bonds, shares, and other securities	1,003	1,179	181
Deposits, loans and cash	13,852	11,942	1,500

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	1928	1927	1926
Land	241,117	235,630	33,845
Buildings	20,506	14,865	12,817
Other properties	108,668	112,759	2,434
Total	395,140	376,385	50,776
Electricity Dept.:—			
Land	20,127	20,205	9,577
Buildings	11,867	10,418	6,577
Tracks	32,732	28,997	23,155
Vehicles	32,752	4,870	24,226
Cash & deposits	13,878	—	—
Electric wires	34,707	31,207	26,256
Total incl. others	561,663	526,627	108,727

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of Mar. 1928, amounted to ¥485,753,000 or ¥219 per capita of population. In October 1926 a ¥60 million loan was floated in London to supplement the reconstruction fund.

2. Osaka

The "Greater Osaka" Program

By the absorption of the outlying district the industrial city of Osaka has outstripped Tokyo in area and population and has become the largest city of Japan, the ambitious program for realizing the Greater Osaka plan having been effected by 1928 with a fund of ¥200 millions. To mention the principal features of improvement the main thoroughfares will be widened; all wooden bridges be replaced by new structures of fire and earthquake-proof materials, and subways and elevated street car lines, besides the surface electric railways, will be operated. The plan also provides for the establishment of a central city market with a site of about 30 acres by 1928, and water supply capacity will shortly be increased to 128,000,000 gallons a day from 84,000,000 as at present. On the completion of the consolidation of the two adjacent counties with the city, it must be added, the industrial capacity of Osaka has been augmented by about 150 per cent.

The estimate accounts (both general and special) of the city for 1928, 1929 and 1930 stood as follows (¥1,000):—

Year ended March	Revenue	Expenditure	Per capita
1927-28	¥212,718,060	¥212,718,060	¥ 94.17
1928-29	228,987,000	228,295,000	101.02
1929-30	257,554,000	257,170,000	110.19

Details of the 1928-29 and 1929-30 estimates are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	1928–29	1929–30
Revenue:		
Taxes	¥22,072,000	¥22,123,000
Loans & borrowings	25,048,000	27,589,000
Subsidies & contributions	12,953,000	18,211,000
Municipal undertakings	47,928,000	48,901,000
Fees, etc.	3,578,000	5,731,000
Other receipts	30,943,000	40,229,000
Total	142,525,000	162,787,000
Expenditure:		
Public works	31,153,000	29,710,000
Education	12,849,000	16,213,000
Sanitation & public health	23,211,000	13,960,000
Loans	33,551,000	35,764,000
Municipal undertakings	54,346,000	67,368,000
Other	28,973,000	27,558,000
Total	164,069,000	182,055,000

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Principal Municipal Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7-year program and finished in 1925. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,230,000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is now under contemplation.

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Street Electric Tramway within the city limits was a municipal undertaking, and at present 112.10 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service for the three years ending 1926 are as follows (1,000):—

Year	No. of Passengers	No. of Passengers per day	Passenger receipts (Yen 1,000)	Passenger receipts per day (Yen)
1925	304,643	835	17,270	47.0
1926	309,137	847	17,530	47.4
1927	303,819	832	17,183	—

The Municipality obtained charter in June '27 for the construction within the city limits of both underground and overhead high speed electric railway lines extending 33.65 miles, as an 8-year program commencing 1929. The expenditure amounting to ¥163 millions is to be raised by loans. The service in the suburban districts is maintained by over ten private lines, all connecting with the city lines at important points.

3. Harbor works.—The harbor works first started in 1897 on an 8-year program at the estimate cost of ¥22,570,400, of which ¥4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury was followed by an extension work involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10-year program in 1906. The whole work was completed in April 1929 after a period extending 33 years from the start, the total cost involved aggregating ¥45 millions. The harbor covering 1,980,000 tsubo waterfront embraced by two breakwaters (54 cho and 28 cho in length respectively) and a reclamation covering 1,300,000 tsubo is capable of taking in 41 steamers of 5,000 ton capacity or 6 steamers of 10,000 ton capacity at one time. The port has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the World war.

4. Sewage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 the city undertook the improvement of sewage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10-year program at an estimated outlay of ¥4,500,000, one-third of which was supplied from the State treasury. The work was started in 1909 and completed already, and today Osaka presents even better health record than Tokyo.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of March, '29, totalled ¥351,903,000 including 2 water works loans for ¥36,628,000; 3 harbor loans, ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans, ¥39,423,600; 2 sewage loans, ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥150.78 per capita of population.

3. Kyoto

Municipal Finance

The ordinary finance (general account) of the city is as shown below:—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1926-27	¥14,144,609	¥11,171,921
1927-28	10,578,965	10,578,965
1928-29	12,699,128	12,699,128
1929-30	12,470,000	12,470,000

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The special account for 1928-29 stood as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works.....	¥ 5,137,775	¥ 5,137,775
Waterworks	1,746,841	1,746,841
Electric tramway	10,021,423	10,021,423
Other	21,549,347	21,314,683
Total	51,154,514	40,919,850

Municipal Undertakings

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal, completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317, was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of waterpower, while the second canal, completed lately at the cost of ¥4,477,805, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in 1908, were completed in March, 1912, at the cost of ¥3,000,000 of which ¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and the second work for 200,000 people. The supply in 1927 was 24,902,064 cubic metres to 115,984 households, the average rate per diem being 67,038 cubic metres.

3. Electric Tramways.—The municipal street tramway service commenced in 1908 now extends for 30.50 miles. Besides, there are four private tramways run in the city and suburbs with the combined mileage of over 50 miles. The results of working in 1927 are tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
Municipal	97,382,199	¥5,597,221
Keihan Electric	35,592,118	5,355,338
Keishin Electric	4,807,330	668,157
Ranzan (Arashiyama) Electric.....	6,370,089	436,415
Eizan Electric	3,160,429	553,967

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of Mar. 1929 totalled ¥36,782,000 or ¥49.97 per capita of population, of which the amount of foreign loan outstanding at the same period came to ¥11,120,000.

4. Yokohama

The Greater Yokohama

In April '27 the Greater Yokohama plan was put into effect by absorbing the outlying districts comprising two towns of Tsurumi and Hodogaya and seven villages, all these embracing 22,922 households with 109,193 inhabitants. By the absorption the city has had its area trebled and its population increased by over 100,000 as shown below:—

	Area (sq. miles)	No. households	Population
New Yokohama	51.69	82,229	515,081
Old Yokohama	14.53	59,377	405,888

Tsurumi being a promising thriving industrial town lying between Yokohama and Tokyo, its annexation is judged as an important addition to the prosperity of the city, which being hilly in the rear and rather narrow in extent is unfit for industrial activity. Tsurumi and adjacent district, while

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facing the water front of the harbor have sufficient level space in the rear to enable the new Yokohama to grow as an industrial city. Following this absorption the new city was divided into the following five sections on October 1, '27:

	Population	No. households	Area (sq. miles)
Tsurumi-ku	58,003	12,735	7.62
Kanagawa-ku	111,716	24,213	17.03
Naka-ku	296,492	66,813	12.92
Hodogaya-ku	27,641	7,512	7.33
Isogo-ku	29,745	6,579	6.79
Total	523,597	117,852	51.69

N.B.—Figures based on the census at the end of Dec. 1926.

Municipal Finance

The annual revenue and expenditure, both general and special, of Yokohama amounted to (in ¥1,000):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure	Per capita
1927-28 (estimate).....	28,739	37,450	¥ 70.89
1928-29 „	61,132	61,132	114.19
1929-30 „	42,063	41,813	73.96

Special account of the Municipality consists of 13 items including Reconstruction work, Waterworks, Electric business, Gas works, Hospital, former Concession account. Cemetery and Crematory, etc.

Municipal Undertakings

Electric Tramways.—The municipal electric tramways traversing important sections of the city now extend 33.5 miles. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1927-28 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,569,874. The pipes laid measure about 317.24 miles and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The Yokohama waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan and the estimate account for 1927-28 is ¥3,488,589 both for revenue and expenditure.

Harbor Works.—The harbor work, originally started in 1900, and practically finished in 1917, sustained an extensive damage in the earthquake disaster of '23. The 3rd period work which was being carried on since 1921 was temporarily suspended. The repair of the work damaged in the disaster was in greater part finished in Feb. '25, the remaining work to be completed by 1931 at the estimate cost of ¥22 millions.

The Municipality obtained approval in June '28 for raising a loan of ¥16,477,000 to be appropriated for the re-filling-in work of the water fronts of 641,438 tsubo at Tsurumi and Koyasu in order to establish an industrial belt there on a grand scale.

Municipal Liabilities

The municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March '29 totalled ¥119,061,000 or ¥210.61 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities. In November 1926 a municipal loan totalling $19,740,000 was floated in New York.

5. Kobe

Finance

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked decrease as follows (incl. special accounts):—

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Fiscal year		Revenue	Expenditure
1927-28 (estimate)	.....	¥52,121,982	¥52,121,982
1928-29	„	43,548,857	43,548,857
1929-30	„	52,748,907	52,748,907

The municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of March '29 totalled ¥98,572,000 or ¥137.33 per capita of population.

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprise, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe, is, however, free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but the plan was later altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work extended till 1923 and required the expense of ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants amounted to ¥3,403,000. In 1926 the Municipality carried out an expansion work of the water supply for the city by laying pipes in the eastern suburbs to draw more water from the Chikari pond behind Mt. Rokko, and the work has been already finished, supplying 2,760,278 c.f. per day to 124,231 households at the end of March '27.

Electric Tramways.—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, the total open mileage being 18 miles. There are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz., the Ujikawa Electric Tramway (Hyogo-Himeji), Hanshin Electric Rly. (Kobe-Osaka), Hanshin Express Electric Rly. (Kobe-Osaka) and the Shin-yu Electric Railway (Kobe-Arima). A new electric tramway was laid along the national road between Osaka and Kobe in 1927, forming a parallel line to the State railway. The results of working of these tramways for 1928-29 are as follows:—

	No. of passengers per day	Passenger receipts per day
Municipal line	303,440	¥5,446
Hanshin Electric line	155,648	6,696
Ditto (Kokudo-sen)	16,772	542
Hanshin Express line.....	46,787	3,492
Ujikawa Elec. line.....	35,460	1,045

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years, started in 1907 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality, was completed in 1922. The harbor now has four quays (1,592 ken long) with berth for 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons (about 400,000 tons) at the same time. The second term work which was taken in hand in 1919 as a 15-year program with a view to reclaim a water-front of about 91,600 "tsubo" at the estimate cost of ¥39,650,000, is now in progress. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

6. Nagoya

Finance.—The municipal finance of Nagoya, according to the estimates for 1929-30, amounts to ¥21,558,215 in revenue and ¥21,558,215 in expenditure, the figure covering both general and special accounts.

Municipal Undertakings.—Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewage, street tramways, slaughter-houses, public cemetery, and the disposal of garbage, etc., none of which is of a nature to embarrass the

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municipal finances as in the cases of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, first completed in 1914 at the cost of ¥5,270,000, provided for supplying 4 cubic ft. per day per capita to a million people, but owing to the fast increasing consumption and the expansion of the city limits in 1921 an extension work was taken in hand in 1926 to supply 3,880,000 cubic ft. a day to 970,000 more people at the cost of over ¥8,130,000 spread over 6 years. The work was partially finished in 1928 and is now supplying 47,021 cubic ft. a day to 83,837 households as at the end of Sept. '29. The sewage system, commenced in 1923, was finished in 1923 at the cost of ¥4,453,763 of which ¥1.202,000 was financed with the State subsidy. The necessary sum was defrayed by floating municipal loans.

Street Tramways.—The street tramways formerly conducted by a private concern was municipalized in 1922 at the cost of ¥11,927,364. The line now extends 32 miles. The working result in the 1928-29 business year was 93,-551,178 passengers carried (256,305 per day) and passenger receipts ¥5,192,-000. The Municipality is laying down 33 miles new lines at the estimate cost of ¥24,607,200 as an 8-year undertaking commencing 1927.

Municipal Liabilities.—The indebtedness of the city as outstanding at the end of March '29 totalled ¥57,370,-000 or ¥60.39 per capita of population, the figure including £440,000 foreign loan.

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CHAPTER XXXIX

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Position—33°6'40" — 43°00'36" N. L. 124°11'—130°56'23" E. L.
Area—85,228. 68 sq. m. Coastline 9,324 nau. m.

Northern Chosen is mountainous and rich in timber and Southern Chosen fertile and well-cultivated; Rivers Tumen and Yalu separate Chosen from Manchuria.

Principal rivers flowing about 400 km. are Oryokko (Yalu), 790 km.; Daido-ko (Tadong), 397 km.; Kanko (Han) 470 km.; Tomanko (Tumen) 521 km.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

	Temperature				
	Fusan C.	Jinsen C.	Gensan C.	Keijo C.	Heijo C.
Highest	32.9	33.1	36.5	35.0	35.1
Lowest .....(—)	9.7	(—)16.4	(—)17.6	(—)23.1	(—)25.5

Weather Condition in the Year

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Keijo	Heijo
Clear or cloudy days.....	202	187	212	195	204
Rainy or snowy days.....	107	105	119	113	104

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Keijo	Heijo
Early frost .....Nov.	10	Nov. 7	Oct. 23	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Late frost .....Mar.	25	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 23
Early snow .....Dec.	25	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Late snow .....Mar.	7	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Mar. 27	Mar. 28

Population

The first decennary census taken on Oct. 1, '25, (the figures including natives, Japanese and foreigners combined):—

Households	Male	Female	Total
3,720,937	10,020,943	9,502,002	19,522,945

Compared with the population for 1920, the above figure shows an increase of 13.1% or 2,258,720 and an increase of 947,410 as against 18,068,-116 at the end of 1924. The density of population is 1,364 per square "ri" (15 kilometres).

Natives

Dec. 31	Households	Male	Female	Total
1925	3,483,481	9,466,994	9,076,332	18,543,326
1926	3,483,779	9,509,323	9,105,710	18,615,033
1927	3,484,461	9,512,491	9,119,003	18,631,494

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Dec. 31	Birth: Male	Birth: Female	Birth: Total	Still-birth: Male	Still-birth: Female	Still-birth: Total
1925	376,620	335,658	712,278	1,579	1,217	2,796
1926	355,530	310,074	665,604	1,770	1,428	3,198
1927	365,918	321,224	687,142	1,702	1,291	2,993

Dec. 31	Death: Male	Death: Female	Death: Total	Marriage & Divorce: Marriage	Marriage & Divorce: Divorce
1925	205,448	179,225	384,673	169,964	7,607
1926	202,162	178,199	380,361	167,409	6,988
1927	214,399	188,441	402,840	174,653	6,991

Dec. 31	Ratio per 1000 population: Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1925	38.68	0.15	20.75	9.17	0.41
1926	35.76	0.17	20.43	8.99	0.38
1927	36.88	0.16	21.62	9.37	0.38

Japanese in Chosen and Koreans in Japan Proper

The number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, and at present they form 2.25% of the total population.

Year	Households	Male	Female	Total
1925	113,254	221,163	203,577	424,740
1926	117,001	230,228	212,098	442,226
1927	119,219	236,394	218,487	454,881

Though no exact data are available as to the number of Koreans, mostly laborers, in Japan proper, the latest police returns put the figure at 238,000 and say that some 6,600 are newly arriving yearly. About 1914 these laborers did not exceed 3,630. This large presence of Korean laborers is considered problematical in view of the intensified unemployment question in Japan proper.

Population in Principal Cities (at end of 1927)

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Keijo (Seoul)	84,176	225,833	315,006
Jinsen (Chemulpo)	11,671	40,085	53,865
Gunsan	7,858	15,403	23,769
Taiku	24,837	57,125	82,549
Fusan	41,144	71,343	113,092
Heijo (Pyongyang)	24,426	94,439	119,729
Chin-nan-po	5,266	24,193	30,521
Gensan (Wonsan)	9,861	26,892	37,605
Mokpo	7,809	21,178	29,242
Shingishu (New Wiju).....	6,206	14,293	24,653

Foreigners in Chosen

Year	Male	Female	Total
1925	41,147	6,313	47,460
1926	40,452	6,089	46,541
1927	43,829	7,494	51,323

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Classified according to nationality the respective numbers for 1927 stand as follows:—Chinese, 50,056; Americans, 743; English, 228; French, 79; Germans, 71; Russians, 120, etc.

ADMINISTRATION

The Government-General

Chosen is under the rule of the Governor-General who is appointed by the Emperor. By the revision effected in 1919 in the organization of the administrative machinery of the Peninsula, the former military government was replaced with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-Generalship is now open to either a civilian or a military man though formerly it was restricted to a General or an Admiral.

For the Government-General Office is appointed an Inspector-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Governor-General and to inspect the official business of the local government and various other affiliated offices. The Government-General is divided into the Governor-General's Secretariat and the Bureaux of Internal Affairs, Finance, Justice, Industry, Education, Police, Communications, Railway and Monopoly.

The Central Council:—This is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of one President, one Vice-president, five Advisers, and 65 Councillors, all Koreans.

Local Administration

The entire territory is divided into thirteen "do" or provinces which are ruled over by Governors.

Province	Seat of office
Keiko-do (Kyongki)	Keijo
Chusei Hoku-do (N. Choongchon)	Chongju
Chusei Nan-do (S. Choongchong)	Kongju
Zenra Hoku-do (N. Chonla)	Chonju
Zenra Nan-do (S. Chonla)	Kwanju
Keisho Hoku-do (N. Kyongsang	Taiku
Keisho Nan-do (S. Kyongsang)	Fusan
Kokai-do (Whanghai)	Haiju
Heian Nan-do (N. Pyong-an)	Shin-gishu
Heian Hoku-do (S. Pyong-an)	Heijo
Kogen-do (Kwan-won)	Choonchon
Kankyo Hoku-do (N. Hamkyong)	Ranan
Kankyo Nan-do (S. Hamkyong)	Hamheung

There are, besides, twelve "fu" corresponding to the city in Japan proper. The names of the principal cities are mentioned elsewhere in this chapter.

Local Councils.—As a preliminary step towards self-government, local advisory bodies were created in October 1920. They are essentially consultative bodies and are of three kinds: (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

FINANCE

With the annexation a Special Account was established for the Government-General, the expenditure to be met with the revenue of Chosen and the deficit filled up with aids from the home Government. All public utility items as road-making, harbors, railways, etc. are defrayed with proceeds from public loans or borrowed money chargeable to the Special Account, while military and naval outlays are payable out of the General Account of the Imperial Government. The latter totalled ¥125,626,000 from 1910 to 1923. In 1919 the Government-General could for the first time dispense with financial help from the Imperial Government, but the reforms in the police system and other administrative organs carried out that year required help again from the Imperial Treasury. At present it amounts to about ¥15 millions every year.

The budget has increased apace in recent years and what stood at the ¥158 million level in 1922-23, itself an increase of 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1911-12, has now reached over 200 millions.

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Budget (in ¥1,000)

Revenue

Ordinary	1927–28	1928–29
Taxes	40,804	43,629
Stamp receipts	10,646	11,455
Yok-tun-to receipts	1,033	727
Gov't undertakings and property	112,112	122,614
Other receipts	2,210	2,146
Total	165,773	179,844
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	3,523	3,119
National treasury grants	15,473	15,474
From general accounts	800	800
Loans	19,000	19,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	5,915	3,919
Total with others	45,136	42,830
Total revenue	210,910	222,674

Expenditure

Ordinary	1927–28	1928–29
Prince Yi's Household	1,800	1,800
Gov. General's Office	4,461	4,769
Justice and Prisons	7,639	7,805
Local administration	30,043	30,261
Education	2,302	3,287
Customs-house	1,000	1,040
Model farms	483	477
Central experimental station	194	194
Afforestation	4,566	4,643
Communication	11,937	12,605
Railway working	43,006	49,913
Monopoly Bureau	21,301	22,781
Sundry expenses	1,017	1,019
Transferred to special account	16,817	17,616
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-in	688	114
Reserves	2,500	2,500
Total with others	150,879	161,873
Extraordinary		
Garrison	275	267
Investigation	535	550
Subsidies	15,500	15,500
Repairs and construction	4,527	3,479
Public works	7,694	8,870
Railways	19,000	19,000
Arable land adjustment	5,992	6,105
Sand arresting	700	800
Total with others	60,030	60,801
Total Expenditure	210,910	222,674

Continuing Expenditure (¥1,000)

	Total	Up to 1926	1927
Gov't offices	6,751	6,471	280
Telephone & telegraph	4,154	3,154	500
Roads	43,330	23,230	1,500
Harbor construction	34,871	24,221	1,900

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	Total	Up to 1926	1927
Railways	530,030	210,030	19,000
Sand arrester	9,276	1,676	700
Keijo Imp. Univ.	1,668	1,193	474
Riparian work	48,440	3,300	2,600

Debts (March 1928)

	Amount Yen 1,000	Interest %	When floated	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking fund loan	12,964	6.59	1908	1933
Various undertaking loans	34,471	5.5	1924-29	1928-34
Drought relief loan	8,750	5.5	1925-26	1928-30
4% Public loan (1st issue)	1,052	4.0	1913	1970
5% Exchequer bonds	235,670	5.9	1921-27	1928-47
5% Public loans	33,059	5.0	1923-28	1976-82
Total	325,966	—	—	—

EDUCATION

Under the new educational ordinance and regulations of 1922, the ordinary and higher common schools for Korean boys and girls are placed on the same status as elementary and secondary (i.e. middle and girls' high) schools, while according to circumstances Korean children may be admitted to the latter schools and Japanese to the former. The schools of secondary and higher grade for vocational training are controlled in practice by the regulations covering the corresponding institutions in Japan proper. Both Japanese and Korean students are co-educated in those schools. The statistics as in the year ending March 1928 are as follows:—

		No. of schools	Teaching staff	Enrolment Boys	Enrolment Girls
Elementary schools	Gov't	1	17	298	203
	Public	459	1,894	29 714	26,957
Common schools	Gov't	2	18	478	282
	Public	1,395	8,270	342 494	59,498
	Private	81	360	13 053	6,407
Middle schools	(Public)	11	263	5 220	
High. common schools	Public	15	314	5 823	
	Private	9	194	4 294	
Girls' high schools	(Public)	22	299	6 779	
Girls' high. com. sch.	Public	6	66	1 103	
	Private	9	121	1 923	
Agricultural schools	(Public)	23	212	3 771	
Commercial schools	Public	15	207	3 798	
	Private	5	77	1 007	
Technical schools	(Gov't)	1	36	132	
Fishery schools	(Public)	4	31	214	
Continuation schools	(Public)	60	290	2 240	
Normal schools	Gov't	1	62	780	
	Public	13	161	1 731	

Gov't schools of higher grade:

Keijo Law School	14	175
Keijo Medical School	74	310
Keijo Technical School	58	164
Suigen Agr. and Forestry Sch.	55	168
Keijo High. Commercial Sch.	44	224
Keijo Imperial University	257	597

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Besides there were five private special schools managed by Koreans or foreign missionaries and 550 private schools (enrolment 47,742) of lower status including 223 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of old system mostly teaching only writing and reading number 15,069 and take in about 190,000 children.

The Keijo Imperial University was established in May 1923 as the highest seat of learning in Chosen. It consists of two departments, medicine, and law and literature, with two year preparatory course attached.

Korean students studying in Japan proper are increasing year after year in number. In December 1927 they numbered 3,861, of whom 75 were studying at official expenses.

RELIGION

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Chosen. The Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes.

There are also some adherents of such Shinto sects as Tenrikyo, Konkokyo, etc. In December 1927 Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples established by Japanese numbered 43 and 80 respectively. Besides there existed 1,452 Buddhist temples under Korean management with 7,590 priests and nuns. Other figures for the same period are as follows:—

	Missions	Missionaries	Adherents
Shinto	178	324	78,488
Buddhists	378	591	370,673
Christians	3,069	3,447	265,011

JUDICATURE

The Law Courts in Chosen comprise 11 District Courts with 51 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

Latest statistics on new cases of civil and criminal preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

Year	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Pro'tions visits
1925	64,244	27,532	1,057	91,222
1926	67,075	31,905	1,075	96,198
1927	69,532	34,774	1,168	103,901

There are 16 prisons with 10 branches, their inmates at the year end being classified as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1925	Japanese	577	11	588
	Koreans	11,970	402	12,372
	Foreigners	153	6	159
1926	Japanese	679	9	688
	Koreans	12,642	493	13,135
	Foreigners	151	7	158
1927	Japanese	501	9	510
	Koreans	12,657	426	13,083
	Foreigners	163	6	169

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Heijo and the other at Ryusan near Keijo, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion established in 1921-22. Prior to the "Independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. The police force proper comprised at the end of December 1927 7,363 native policemen, and 11,348 Japanese policemen, these with others

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making the total of 18,711. The police stations numbered 250, with about 2,500 sub-stations under them. The gendarmes are now on their own proper duty only.

PUBLIC WORKS

Roads. — The Government-General laid out a complete system of roads consisting of 515 lines of various classes with a total length of 24,000 kilometres. The construction or improvement of these roads has been carried out since 1911 as continuing work of 6 or 7 year period. Altogether 9,600 kms. of 1st and 2nd class roads have been completed at State expenses and 7,700 kms. of 3rd class roads by the local governments. In connection with road-making, a number of bridges has been constructed. The total outlays on roads amount to ¥43,300,000, including the estimates for the works to be finished by 1935.

Rivers.—Almost all the rivers were in neglected condition before the annexation, the damage due to floods reaching over 10 million yen in some years. In 1915 the Government-General started investigations into the Rakuto-ko and 13 other rivers with a view to systematic control. As a result of the investigations riparian work is now under way on the Bankei-ko and Sainei-ko, taken in hand in 1925 as a six year work at an estimated cost of ¥9,300,000, and also on the Rakuto-ko, Daido-ko, etc. started in the following year as a ten year work, for which ¥39,100,000 is to be appropriated.

Harbor works were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. At Jinsen a spacious lock-gate dock has been constructed to accommodate 2 ships of 4,500 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (22-23 ft.) of the locality. The work of improvement is now going on at Gensan, Gunsan, Mokpo and two other harbours.

BANKS AND BANKING

The central banking organ is the Bank of Chosen which, besides carrying on ordinary banking business, enjoys the note-issuing and other privileges. (Vid. Chapter on Banks and Banking.) Another special bank is the Chosen Industrial Bank. Established in 1911, it is authorized to issue debentures to an amount of not exceeding 15 times the paid up capital, and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. Altogether there are 14 ordinary banks with 66 branches, while the branches of home banks numbered 16, including those of the Dai-ichi, the 18th and Yasuda. Some of those ordinary banks are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprise and others joint establishments. There are also banking associations, or petty banking organs for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. In September 1928 they totalled 574 backed by ¥7,410,320 p.u. capital and ¥3,552,000 granted by the Government.

The banking statistics are as follows at the end of Sept. 1928 (in ¥1,000):—

	No. of Banks	P. u. capital	Reserve funds	Govt. loans
Bank of Chosen.....	1	25,000	1,201	70,200
Chosen Industrial Bank....	1	15,000	6,684	1,459
Ordinary Banks	18	14,931	3,084	165

	Bank notes	Debentures	Deposits	Loans
Bank of Chosen.....	93,990	—	114,802	204,972
Chosen Industrial Bank....	—	176,871	57,465	232,748
Ordinary Banks	—	—	111,331	97,489

FOREIGN TRADE

With the development of industrial enterprises the volume of foreign trade has markedly increased since the annexation, and especially during and after the World War. The financial unrest in 1920 dealt a temporary setback to the trade, but it has

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gradually been restored to the normal state. Naturally the trade with Japan proper forms the bulk of the total volume, amounting to 90 percent in export and 70 percent in import.

The Value of Trade (in ¥1,000)

	Merchandise			Specie & bullion		
	Export	Import	Total	Export	Import	Total
1926	362,954	372,169	735,124	5,856	368	6,225
1927	358,924	382,417	742,341	4,668	438	5,107
1928	365,978	413,990	779,968	3,668	538	4,206

The Value as Classified by Countries

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	Japan proper	China	Asiatic Russia	Total incl. others
1926	338,175	23,597	122	362,954
1927	330,791	27,283	122	358,924
1928	330,829	31,421	46	365,978

Imports (in ¥1,000)

	Japan proper	China	British India	Dutch India
1926	248,235	92,312	6,952	4,542
1927	269,473	89,953	1,837	5,646
1928	295,840	81,087	3,948	7,399

	French India	Great Britain	United States	Total incl. others
1926	3,718	5,737	6,635	372,169
1927	336	4,983	8,208	383,417
1928	3,885	5,151	8,314	413,990

Staple Exports (¥1,000)

Articles	1928	1927	Articles	1928	1927
Rice	183,729	191,575	Wild silk	12,550	12,259
Soya beans	23,385	22,941	Gold ore	1,892	1,451
Fish	13,366	13,018	Cow hides	2,285	2,445
Sugar	5,717	5,986	Pig iron	6,998	5,196
Coal'	2,675	2,358	Iron ore	1,545	1,085
Ginned cotton	6,020	4,186	Cattle	4,841	3,421
Cocoons	3,815	4,731	Fertilizer	7,100	7,083
Raw silk	16,251	13,607	Timber	4,850	3,161

Staple Imports (¥1,000)

Rice	10,014	19,260	Sheetings	14,252	21,268
Millet	25,486	31,649	Jeans, etc.	5,039	2,486
Flour	6,874	6,197	Chinese linen	5,780	5,501
Sugar	8,701	7,736	Woollen tissues	5,167	4,869
Beer	2,417	2,057	Silk tissues	13,380	9,293
Petroleum	3,815	5,355	Tobacco	4,145	5,203
Ginned cotton	6,507	6,408	Iron manufacture ..	6,093	4,421
Cotton yarn	7,166	6,472	Paper	7,100	6,227

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Articles	1928	1927	Articles	1928	1927
Coal	10,381	10,732	Machinery	16,005	9,420
Portland cement ...	4,091	2,904	Timber	10,853	10,640
Iron bars, etc.....	5,614	4,324	Bean cakes	7,540	9,040

AGRICULTURE

According to the latest official returns the arable land in Chosen totals 4,387,727 cho (1 cho=2.5 45 acres), including 1,587,053 cho of paddy fields and 2,800,673 cho of dry fields. In 1925 the Government-General adopted measures for the improvement of land and agricultural methods, the programs to extend each over 14 years beginning with 1926 and involving a total expenditure of ¥343,000,000. When the work is completed, the yield of rice in the Peninsula is expected to increase from 15,000,000 koku to 23,000,000 koku a year (1 koku=4.96 bushels).

At the end of 1927 the agricultural population stood as follows:—

	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese	Total incl. others
No. of families.....	10,300	2,768,744	2,288	2,781,348
Population	44,177	14,844,540	8,216	14,896,978

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. The product in 1927 from about 1,602,331 "cho" of the rice fields was about 19,298,889 "koku" of which 6,470,277 "koku" valued at ¥191 million was exported to Japan.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 837,213 "cho," yielding 6,818,005 "koku." Soya bean is exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 1,452,510 "koku" valued at ¥22,941,389 in 1927.

Sericulture.—The climate of Chosen is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. The latest figures are:

	Cocoons (koku)	Raw silk (kamme)
1924	243,852	47,416
1927	355,192	128,763
1928	386,113	164,169

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, is a State monopoly. In 1927, the output amounted to 41,540 "kin" and besides there was 7,228 "kin" white ginseng produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 40,000 "kin". The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested.

Cotton.—Besides the native species, the authorities encouraged the cultivation of the American upland variety which was judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. Satisfactory results were obtained and the yield has steadily gone on advancing as the figures given show:—

	Area (1,000 cho)		Harvest (1,000 kin)		
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Export (Yen 1,000)
1923	109	49	96,826	30,776	8,680
1924	117	53	106,927	30,928	13,118
1927	137	67	107,717	44,315	4,699

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Kankyo-do (Hamkyong), Northern Chosen, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in Northern Chosen has a great future. The cattle largely goes to Japan proper.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Chosen and covers an area of about 16,837 "cho." The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained

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recently reached 4,372,346 "kan." Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

FISHERY

Bounded by sea on three sides Chosen has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Sciaena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tail, whale, and ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

At end of 1927	No. of fishermen	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Japanese	80,776	¥32,334,587	¥16,839,817
Koreans	372,992	31,740,663	23,750,267
Total	453,768	64,075,250	40,290,184

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the Myng-tai, Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi, Sciaena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 38 in 1924 and the catches totalled ¥1,137,108 in 1927.

Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Chosen is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion programs extending over several years, the area of salt fields increased from 479 "cho" in 1910 to 2,446 "cho" at the end of 1927. The output for 1927 totalled 182,949,600 "kin."

MINING

The total value of products has been quadrupled, from ¥6 to over ¥24 millions, in the past twenty years. The slump after the World war affected the industry. For instance the work was reduced at many iron mines, while tungsten ceased to be operated. Most branches of the industry, however, have since been, or are being, restored to the normal condition.

Number and Area of Mine Lots Worked

	No.	Area (1,000 tsubo)		No.	Area (1,000 tsubo)
Gold and silver.....	131	62,757	Gold, silver, copper lead and zinc	62	35,060
Copper	4	3,348	Graphite	30	7,654
Iron	28	12,689	Coal	57	43,743
Tungsten	1	522	Mica	3	1,514
Tungsten and molybdenum	2	676	Silica	17	3,062
			Total incl. others.....	358	310,720

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (North Pyong-an) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Suisan Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Chosen. Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Whang-ju) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in South Pyong-an all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen

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Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnesite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the former Korean Government were transferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Gov't Yawata Iron Works. Penchihu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Chosen but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Gov't enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of South Pyong-an and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

Principal Mineral Products (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	1927	1928	Year ended March	1927	1928
Gold	7,486	5,725	Iron ore	2,120	2,890
Alluvial gold	419	408	Pig iron	5,959	6,523
Gold & silver ores....	1,063	1,056	Graphite	354	404
Tako*	97	246	Coal	4,993	5,286
Copper	507	891	Silica	98	118
Lead	766	286	Total incl. others...	24,130	24,169

N.B.—* Selected quartz vein containing gold, silver and copper ores.

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Chosen are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as regular wooded land roughly measure about 16,470,000 "cho," about 74% of the total area of Chosen including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Chosen are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved forests here and there found in southern Chosen are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc

In 1908 the former Korean Government enacted a law for protecting and increasing forest areas. A few years later, that is, after the annexation, the Government-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of the industry. They established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed free, conducted or encouraged the work of afforestation, and instituted the system of protection forests. The Government-General's Forest Office at Shingishu (New Wiju) has under its control about 2,200,000 "cho" of forests along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabric, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥369 millions at the end of March 1928.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is

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full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

The following data taken from the official reports show the development of manufacturing industry in recent years.

	No. of factories	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. workers	Motive power: Motors	Motive power: H. P.	Value mfrs (Yen 1,000)
1925	4,238	265,853	80,375 (70,281)	2,370	123,949	337,243
1926	4,293	319,171	83,450 (73,345)	2,623	128,805	365,849
1927	4,914	542,646	89,142 (78,347)	3,186	117,732	369,639

Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥491.5 millions in 1924 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥233.6 million worth.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of March 1928, 54 electric companies existed with capital of ¥56,683,500. The Keijo Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥10,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

Wages in Chosen

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data showing average of daily wages (at Keijo) for the year 1928 are as follows:—

Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen
Carpenter	3.59	2.10	Coolie	1.64	0.92
Plasterer	3.98	2.44	Compositor	2.49	1.49
Stone mason	4.16	2.26	Shoemaker	2.67	2.15
Thatcher	3.68	2.10	Tailor	2.88	—
Rikishaman	2.95	2.36	Barber	21.2	1.42

Railways

State Lines.—As existing at end of Mar. 1928 total length reached 1,456.5 miles of which the most important is the trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (590.8 m.), connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov't. Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. Others of importance are Hokubu line, 208.5 m.; Konan, Taiden-Mokpo, 162.2 m.; Nambu, Gensan-Shinhokusei; 159.5 m.; Keigen, Ryusan-Gensan, 138.4.

The authorities have adopted as a 12-year work extending from 1927 the program of laying five new lines extending to 800 miles and buying five private lines with 200 m.

The Chosen railway is of the standard gauze of 4.8½ ft. as for the South Manchuria Rly. The bridge (twin-table design) across the Yalu, 3,908 ft. long, was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥1,500,000. The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over ¥230,000,000.

Traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended Mar	Passengers	Luggage (kin)	Goods (ton)	Revenue (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)
1926	18,241	54,546	4,297	47,301	39,075
1927	18,457	54,226	5,027	51,812	40,698
1928	20,058	57,811	5,569	57,197	46,655

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Revenue (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)
1926	1,248	1,229	67.86	49.94
1927	1,310	1,416	74.51	51.31
1928	1,317	1,423	76.11	51.86

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Private Lines.—There are 6 railways and 10 tramways run by private concerns. At the end of 1928 the total length open to traffic was 486.8 miles, of which 48.2 miles was claimed by the latter. The private railways are granted subsidies by the Government.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Chosen, it was organized in the fall of 1908. The capital was ¥20,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000. Company's line of business comprises clearing wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures ten times its paid-up capital, and the issue amounted by Sept. 1923 to ¥141,035,331 including ¥18,620,000 of the French loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean. It has sustained a rude shock from the recent economic crisis in the homeland.

Statistics for the last few years are given below:—

March	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Loss (Yen 1,000)	Net profit (Yen 1,000)	Dividend per cent
1926	35,000	5,979	23,483	19,844	3,639	8.2
1927	35,000	759	33,392	38,937	5,545	—
1928	35,000	759	19,836	17,294	2,542	5.1

The land owned by the Co. that was 13,015 cho in 1911 increased to over 10,000 in Sept. 1928, and the rent paid in rice by tenants amounted to 4,660 koku in 1927. Settlers invited from homeland during the 17 years beginning 1911 total about 4,000 families with 20,000 people, and these are working on the Co.'s land throughout the Peninsula, to be made free-holders in time.

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CHAPTER XL

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

GEOGRAPHY

	Area	Latitude	Longitude
Main Island	13,423 sq. miles	21°45′—25°38′ N.	119°18′—122°6′E.
Hoko-to (Pescadores)	48 „ „	— —	— —

The total area almost equals Kyushu.

The seaboard extends nearly 290 "ri", but with no good indentation except Keelung, Tamsui and Takao.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan range, the eastern half thus formed being steep and craggy, but the western half flat and fertile. Highest peaks are Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.) and Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.). The rivers are short with swift current.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Temperature (1927)

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	July c.	Oct. c.	Dec. c.	Aver. c.	Max. c.	Min. c.
Taihoku	15.3	20.7	28.1	23.0	16.7	21.6	36.2	4.9
Taichu	15.8	21.9	27.6	23.7	17.1	22.1	35.1	3.9
Tainan	17.0	23.3	27.7	24.7	18.3	23.0	34.9	5.7
Taito	19.0	23.2	27.4	24.3	19.8	23.4	35.4	10.4
Koshun	20.3	24.6	27.5	25.2	21.2	24.3	33.4	12.0
Hokoto	16.3	22.0	27.8	24.6	18.1	22.5	32.6	9.6

Rainfall (1927)

	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	July mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max* mm.
Taihoku	88	154	211	128	77	2,110	287
Taichu	36	118	268	26	23	1,734	42
Tainan	25	60	330	37	13	1,686	384
Taito	37	80	351	194	20	1,807	467
Koshun	23	49	441	159	17	2,176	395
Hokoto	23	77	162	31	18	972	348

*maximum per 24 hours.

Number of Days of Rainfall

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Taihoku	200	152	194	164	182	200
Taichu	160	95	141	116	129	153
Tainan	114	81	129	95	108	125
Taito	164	150	162	159	153	176
Koshun	157	154	165	135	147	153
Hokoto	104	75	126	87	99	103

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POPULATION

	Male	Female	Total
1925:			
Japanese	102,701	84,637	187,338
Natives	1,943,052	1,861,789	3,804,841
Foreigners	24,893	8,836	33,729
Total	2,070,646	1,955,262	4,025,908
1926:			
Japanese	105,143	90,626	195,769
Natives	2,002,787	1,920,965	3,923,752
Foreigners	25,068	10,437	35,505
Total	2,132,998	2,022,028	4,155,026
1927:			
Japanese	109,055	93,935	202,990
Natives	2,044,327	1,964,890	4,009,217
Foreigners	26,571	11,382	37,953
Total	2,179,953	2,070,207	4,250,160

In the following statistics aborigines are excluded.

Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1923	154,079	94,108	39,480	4,338
1924	166,183	98,405	42,101	4,457
1925	166,901	98,043	37,603	4,066
1926	183,360	93,720	46,778	4,812
1927	185,195	94,843	45,572	4,554

	Per 1,000 of population					
Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce	Males per 100 females born	Death per birth
1923	39.60	21.60	10.10	1.10	104.88	59.55
1924	42.00	24.87	10.60	1.10	105.79	59.21
1925	41.50	24.40	9.30	1.00	—	—
1926	44.10	22.60	11.30	1.20	—	—
1927	43.60	22.30	10.70	1.10	—	—

Principal Cities at the End of 1927

Taihoku	211,696
Keelung	69,960
Tamsui	23,011
Giran	23,128
Shinchiku	41,140
Taichu	46,255
Kako	33,921
Tainan	89,823
Kagi	50,222
Takao	49,175
Mako	21,631
Toroku	28,801

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. In 1927 there were 739 communities with a population of about 139,327 (69,734 males and 69,593 females), broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Taiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island, where natural resources abound.

Subjugation and Pacification.—Program of subjugation and pacification at the cost of ¥15,000,000 was completed in about five years ending 1915. The tribemen were made as mark of allegiance to surrender their firearms, and the number thus captured amounted to 31,523 pieces till the end of 1927. The victims of vio-

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lence by the savages markedly fell off. The total till the end of 1927 reached 6,918. The heaviest toll was 761 in 1912 as against 41 in 1918, 2 each in 1925 & 1926 and 9 in 1927.

There remain one or two communities to be accounted for, and the peaceful policy of subjugating them by clearing up the wild land is being pursued.

The tribemen have begun to recognize the importance of education and there existed 176 teaching places with 5,105 attendants at the end of 1927.

The New Local Administration

In Aug. 1920 5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, etc. were created much on the same lines of local administration as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong, each for a term of two years and as gratuitons duty.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

for 1926-27 & 1927-28 (Estimate)

Revenue (¥1,000)

		1927—28
Ordinary:—		
Taxes & Duties	16,847	18,086
State Undertakings and Property	72,522	75,836
Stamp Receipts	2,338	2,703
Miscellaneous Receipts	865	940
Total	92,572	97,566
Extraordinary:—		
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	449	647
Receipts from Loans	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	421	642
Surplus of preceding year transferred	12,715	5,170
Grants from General Account	—	—
Borrowings for Undertakings	439	219
Total	19,026	11,679
Total Revenue	111,599	109,246

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary:—		
Administration Office	2,204	2,254
Local Governments	13,598	13,703
Custom-houses	477	481
Judicial Courts	1,067	1,109
Prisons	1,128	1,091
Police	189	211
Hospitals	1,070	1,070
Research Institute	965	965
Education	3,374	4,536
Communication	16,025	16,914
Monopoly Bureau	27,677	23,704
Forestry	3,343	3,354
Transferred to Special Account	4,971	5,367
Total incl. others	79,167	78,535

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Extraordinary:—	1926–27	1927–28
Government Undertakings	18,538	17,113
Encouragement of Industry	1,531	1,596
Subsidies	7,270	7,224
Total incl. others	32,432	30,710
Total Expenditure	111,599	109,246

EDUCATION (March, 1928)

	No. of Schools	Teachers	No. Students
Elementary Schools	133	819	29,782
Public Schools	750	5,249	235,164
Middle Schools	10	256	4,646
Girls' High Schools	12	277	4,813
Normal Schools	4	144	1,382
High School	4	74	605
Agriculture and Forestry School	3	49	635
High School	1	74	605
Business Schools	2	58	939
Technical School	1	65	586
Higher Commercial Schools	2	72	426
Medical School	1	98	303
Private Schools	20	267	3,321
Family institutions kept by native teachers	126	201	5,357

By the regulations promulgated in 1922 both Japanese and natives were placed under a uniform system of education. In the primary grade, however, the native children mostly attend the public schools which formerly admitted only natives to teach them Japanese. In the above table the public schools include those for aborigines.

With the creation of the normal schools in 1919 the Language School, which consisted of two departments, Japanese and native, was abolished. The High School established in April 1922 is under the same regulation as that in Japan proper.

Imperial Taihoku University

This was inaugurated in April 1928 and consists of Literary and Science Departments, 24 chairs in each. Faculty 37 and students roll 60.

JUSTICE

The law courts as they exist now in Taiwan are the High Court, with the two Departments of Final Appeal and Revision, and three Local Courts with three branches.

		Civil cases			Criminal cases		
	Dec.	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining	No. of cases	No. disposed	No. remaining
1st instance	1926	10,511	7,933	2,578	4,302	4,077	225
	1927	10,873	7,658	3,215	4,415	4,213	202
2nd „	1926	1,435	1,118	317	543	507	36
	1927	1,483	1,035	387	585	532	53
3rd „	1926	279	238	41	139	113	26
	1927	241	211	30	124	106	24

There are 3 prisons with 3 branches, the inmates numbering 3,390 at the end of 1927, consisting of 230 Japanese, 3,025 natives and 134 Chinese.

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 8,000,000 "ko" (1 "ko"=2.4 acres), including wilderness that occupies 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines district noted for vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging reafforestation.

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Area of Afforestation ("Ko")

Year	Government		Private		Total
	Camphor trees	Other trees	Camphor trees	Other trees	
1924	701	937	799	6,815	9,252
1925	526	998	852	8,482	10,858
1926	—	965	704	7,813	9,482

Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense "hinoki" (Chamnecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and stands east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—Conifers, 374,230 stamps, yielding 10,606,448 "koku" (1 koku=10 c.f.) Broad-leaf trees, 1,112,186 yielding 11,242,381 "koku".

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 "shakujime" (12 cu. ft.) of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 25 and 186 years respectively. By properly filling up the space of felling, permanent supply may be kept up. In 1924, 182,910 "koku" was turned out.

Lumbering rails are running for 41 miles from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan., '13 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain, 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 "cho" and is connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 4,476,000 "koku" of conifers and 5,764,000 "koku" of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1924, 30,104 "koku" was turned out.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 "cho" and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1924, 81,380 "koku." The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

AGRICULTURE

The low land of western Taiwan is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, the quality of which has been much improved by using the seeds from Japan proper. As "Horai" rice it is now extensively shipped to it. The total output of the cereal, including upland variety, reaches now over six million "koku", of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is a staple foodstuff of natives, and is grown all the year round. Other farm crops raised in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 "ko")

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantation				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, etc.	Sugar cane	Ground nuts
1925	385	414	567	126	24	130	26
1926	393	420	584	128	24	123	27
1927	399	422	603	128	23	99	27

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Principal Crops (in 1,000)

Dec.	Rice	Ground nuts (koku)	Sweet potato (kin)	Beans, peas, etc. (koku)	Jute (kin)	Ramie (kin)
1925	6443	428	1,908,914	893	5,942	2,110
1926	6,214	454	1,931,848	87	6,144	2,118
1927	6,898	470	2,125,079	90	6,083	1,932

Fruits (in 1,000 "kin")

Dec.	Oranges	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple*
1925	23,622	16,915	267,642	14,228
1926	24,097	7,882	277,970	16,052
1927	28,608	4,185	223,902	20,912

*represents number in unit of 1,000.

Live Stock (No. in 1,000)

Dec.	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goats
1925	286	88	1,435	98
1926	288	87	1,562	89
1927	292	87	1,642	—

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1926 there were 127,115 fishermen and 52,242 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 545 motor boats, 3,799 wooden boats and 6,565 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 26,474 "ko."

Value of Catches and Products (¥1,000)

	Catches					
Dec.	Fish	Shellfish	Seaweed	Total	Marine products	Agriculture
1925	8,629	1,292	110	10,031	3,581	3,167
1926	8,942	1,240	43	10,226	2,823	3,326
1927	10,025	761	35	10,822	2,505	3,920

MINING

The island produces gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly in the northeastern districts. The production in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Gold	Alluvial gold	Goldcopper	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1925	370	5	579	61	12,999	278
1926	417	10	1,121	261	13,300	1,103
1927	610	11	1,269	171	16,933	1,936

Development of coal mining is a recent feature, its export in 1927 reaching 6,174,488. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

Sugar Industry

The new rulers endeavored to improve the industry from the highly neglected state they found it. First they introduced the Hawaiian Rose Bamboo and Rahina varieties, but afterward these were replaced by the Javanese variety. Stimulated by the Government encouragement the industry has so far advanced that its output, inclusive of that outside Tai-

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wan reaches 11 million picules as against the total consumption of roughly 12 million picules. The Formosan industry, however, is still seriously handicapped as compared with the Javanese product which is favored by lower wages and other advantages, the latter costing about ¥7 per picule as as against ¥11-12 of the Formosan. The customs tariff of ¥3.95 is, it is said, not an effective barrier to protect the home industry.

	Crop per "ko"	Year	Tota output (1,000 piculs)
1918	45,314	1919	486,356
1923	56,867	1923	592,320
1927	74,436	1928	966,754

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1,000 kin):—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse man'ture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1925	—	45,364	42,891	2,053
1926	—	51,190	48,731	2,734
1927	—	53,509	49,955	2,047

Production at the Modern-style Refineries (1000 "Kin")

Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1927	1926	Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1927	1926
Teikoku	88,327	90,108	Tainan	11,303	14,402
Niitaka	53,047	52,655	Shinko	8,718	8,954
Toyo	81,812	104,825	Taito	4,654	3,351
Meiji	86,705	115,539	Shinchiku	2,437	4,277
Dai-Nippon	61,301	86,639	Saroku	4,017	4,836
Ensuiko	87,376	93,349	Total	685,234	811,344
Taiwan	180,159	206,322			

Taiwan v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Taiwan is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Taiwan, thought the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically while in Taiwan the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 "sen" in Java against 40 in Taiwan, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Taiwan has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.95 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 18,000,000 "kin" valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. At present the yearly production amounts nearly to 18,000,000 "kin" and forms one of the principal items of export, the annual shipment approximately 17 million "kin" valued at about ¥10 millions.

The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. Amount of tea product is shown below:—

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Year	Coarse		Refined	
	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Quantity (1,000 kin)	Value (Yen 1,000)
1925	20,094	7,242	16,950	11,773
1926	19,895	7,542	17,585	12,681
1927	19,316	6,446	17,265	13,471

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium

The State monopolies in Taiwan are opium, salt, camphor and

of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. The policy of gradual prohibition put into force in 1896 had decreased the number of licensed opium smokers to 34,359 by the end of 1926 against 169,064 in 1900. The amount of the drug sold decreased from ¥6 millions in 1921 to ¥4 millions in 1927.

Salt.—The total area of salt-fields is now over 2,313 "ko" with the output for 1927 amounting to 175,357,567 "kin".

Camphor.—There were 23 licensees until 1919, when they were unified into the Formosan Camphor Mf'g Co. established in the same year for the purpose. Remaking of the chemical is undertaken by both government and licensed manufacturers.

The rapid development of celluloid industry in Europe and America has advanced the world's consumption from 5 million "kin" at the time of the inception of the monopoly to 12 millions recently the greater part of the quantity being supplied by the Island. The German synthetic camphor is menacing the interest of Formosan camphor.

To effect the degeneration of camphor woods the work of afforestation has been carried on since 1900. The output and sale for the past few years are as follows:

Year ending March	Output (1,000 kin)			Sale by Gov't (Yen 1,000)	
	Camphor	Cam. oil	Total	Camphor	Cam. oil
1924	2,428	10,509	10,788	10,799	2,425
1925	1,966	3,992	5,988	8,280	2,556
1926	1,809	3,733	5,542	8,778	2,962

Tobacco.—The output is still insufficient even to meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

The species cultivated in the island at present is the Chinese, the yellow and the cigar tobacco. The total amount of crop as collected by the government in 1927 was 2,068,053 "kin", valued at 775,130.

TRADE

Trade with Japan Proper (Yen 1,000)

Year	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1924	211,098	86,573	131	282
1925	215,248	129,906	—	420
1926	202,109	121,405	—	250
1927	201,078	121,108	—	—
1928	214,522	132,318	19	—

Trade with Japan Proper (Yen 1,000)

Year	Commodities		Specie & bullion	
	Exports	Imports	Exp.	Imp.
1924	42,575	46,424	—	—
1925	47,965	56,489	—	—
1926	49,323	62,008	—	30
1927	44,598	65,840	—	3
1928	33,896	58,336	—	—

Chief Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Rice	Tea	Sugar	Camphor	Alcohol	Coal
1926	—	12,380	3,558	2,010	—	8,437
1927	67,813	11,783	98,884	2,973	5,471	7,658
1928	53,227	10,029	122,663	4,788	5,612	4,874

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Chief Imports (¥1,000)

Year	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco leaf	Beans and peas	Straw matting	Iron manufacture
1926	987	1,107	754	3,657	—	746
1927	837	952	910	3,549	695	3,086
1928	452	1,632	345	4,642	612	3,298

Distribution of Exports (¥1,000)

Year	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Siam	Kwantung
1926	29,760	4,458	4,021	966	6,241	874	1,262
1927	24,791	6,082	3,787	1,179	5,601	371	907
1928	15,301	5,076	4,232	1,141	6,335	42	795

Distribution of Imports (¥1,000)

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Australia	Kwantung
1926	27,217	10,573	4,110	2,705	2,102	805	2,033
1927	22,928	15,165	2,884	3,074	2,695	478	4,530
1928	27,081	5,001	2,078	3,251	4,105	21	2,141

Public Works

When China was in possession of the island, any roads that were found in the island were built by wealthy individuals.

The progress of road-making is tabulated below:—

	Roads (ri)	Bridges (ken)
1899	1,715	6,413
1916	7,382	34,105
1921	7,202	29,721
1925	6,744	37,468
1927	6,978	44,354

Of the **harbor-works** in hand those that are important are Keelung, Takao, and Suwa, the first to be completed by 1930 at the cost of over ¥25 millions, the 2nd by 1935, cost about ¥27 millions, the 3rd being a minor fishing-port was completed some years ago at the cost of under ¥700,000.

Water-works, large and small, supply potable water at about 50 places, besides 8 under construction.

Irrigation is costing great deal of money to the Government-General and islanders among whom the idea of supplying water to cane-fields and farms subject to drought existed from olden time. The Government-General started the 24 years irrigation work at the estimate of ¥30 millions, but as it was decided to help the private Taiwan irrigation with ¥12 millions out of the fund the scope of the Government undertaking has been reduced accordingly. The Government is repairing and improving the existing irrigation works with the fund and also to generate water-power. Already 32,875 cho of farms have got irrigated and some 7,200 h.p. water-power been secured by utilizing the head-water.

COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

The **State lines** as operated on March 31, 1928 extended 537.1 m. composed of the trunk line, Keelung-Takao, 429.3 m. and the Taito line, Taito-Karenko. There were some other minor lines partially completed. The financial result is shown in ¥1,000 as follows:—

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Year	Earnings	Working expenses	Balance	Net profit
1925	16,851	9,128	7,222	6,585
1926	17,252	9,524	7,727	6,894
1927	18,996	10,595	8,401	7,223

Besides the Government railways there are 1,349.6 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 884.7 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

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CHAPTER XLI

KARAFUTO (Saghalien, Southern Half Below 50°)

GEOGRAPHY, POPULATION, ETC.

Position

141°51′ and 144°55′ E.L. 45°54′ N.L.

Area

13,245 sq. m. Separate from the northern tip of Hokkaido by Soya Strait, 23.7 m. across.

Climate

Average annual temperature at Maoka 38 F. and at Sikka 29°. Minimum 40°F. below freezing point in January; Maximum, 91° in Aug.

Population

Population at the end of 1928 was 240,502, comprising 233,935 Japanese, 4,300 Koreans, 1,993 natives and 274 foreigners. The native inhabitants consist of various tribes, i.e. Ainus (1,534), Gilyaks (50), Orochones (298), and Tungues (111). These are gradually dwindling in number.

Classified by the sex the population for the last three years was as follows:

End of Dec.	No. of households	Male	Female	Total
1926	41,245	117,269	86,304	203,573
1927	44,323	127,042	94,201	221,243
1928	48,560	134,561	105,941	240,502

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure of the Administration for the last two years are as follows (¥1,000):—

	1928–29 (Estimate)	1929–30 (Estimate)
Revenue:		
Ordinary Revenue	17,907	24,729
Taxes	1,897	1,725
State undertakings and property	13,961	20,610
Revenue stamps and others.....	288	288
Miscellaneous	1,444	1,484
Receipts from tobacco monopoly	194	298
Extraordinary Revenue	9,433	8,308
Sale of state property	121	259
Forestry	3,137	882
Receipts from public loan	2,000	1,055
Grants from national treasury	2,021	3,600
Surplus from previous year	2,154	2,480
Grand total	27,340	33,037
Expenditure:		
Ordinary Expenditure	14,384	19,508
Karafuto Shrine	13	13
Karafuto Office	1,870	1,863
Education	1,757	2,023

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	1928—29 (Estimate)	1929—30 (Estimate)
Police	606	754
Government undertakings	7,799	8,762
Sanitation	330	384
Forestry office	—	2,851
Other expenses	223	223
Interest and charges	1,684	1,675
Reserves	180	180
Extraordinary Expenditure	13,957	13,529
Public works	4,200	4,292
Deforestation	2,306	752
Subsidies	—	2,671
Continuing expenditure	2,833	2,652
Railway improvement	2,635	2,637
Grand total	27,340	33,037

Sanitation, Education, Religion

The government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices with 19 physicians, and besides there are 63 public and 134 private practitioners, including 35 dentists.

At the end of March, 1928, primary schools numbered 174 besides 5 for native children, having altogether 31,744 attendants. There were also 3 middle schools (with an attendance of 1,336), 4 girls' high schools (attendance aggregating 756) and 3 kindergartens (with 180 pupils).

Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples at the end of 1927 numbered 109 and 131 respectively, including minor ones. Christian churches numbered 3. All these had 62,674 adherents, consisting of 26,440 Shintoists, 35,933 Buddhists and 301 Christians.

Farming and Immigrants

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 "cho" (1,053,500 acres) are available for tillage and pasturage.

At the end of 1927 the agricultural population totalled 42,683, or 20 percent of the total number of inhabitants. The area under cultivation amounted to 14,676 cho out of the total arable land of 24,094 cho. Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥3,556,000 in 1927. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding. A few years ago fox-farming was started.

To encourage immigration from Japan proper, a small sum of money is granted to those peasants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island.

The number of those peasant settlers in recent years is shown below:—

	1925	1926	1927
Families	2,378	1,787	1,100
Population	7,760	7,227	4,750

Fishery

Fishery is the oldest industry and by far the most important resources in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout, salmon and cod. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons.

Herring is chiefly exported as fertilizer, while the others are manufactured as food articles. Crabs as tinned find good market in England and America. Laminaria is also worth mentioning.

The value of marine products in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

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Year	Herring	Trout	Cod	Crabs	Laminaria	Total incl. others
1926	12,779	2,467	2,113	621	583	20,031
1927	9,905	1,034	2,109	1,040	355	15,705
1928	13,716	2,643	1,755	198	778	20,557

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires.

The total area of forest land is estimated at 2,606,000 "cho," including 1,449,000 "cho" of conifers and 447,000 "cho" under broad-leaved species. The conifers are "todomatsu" (Abies sachalinensis), "ezo-matsu" (Picea ajanensis) and larch; white birch (willows and alders) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests have played important part, but the two destructive agencies of reckless felling and fire have lately much impaired the value of the forests. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

The yield of forests in recent years is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	Timber	Firewood	By-products	Total
1925	3,809	71	2	3,883
1926	7,762	84	3	7,850
1927	7,947	136	2	8,085

Eight pulp mills exist in the island, these being conducted by Karafuto Kogyo, Oji Paper Mill, Fuji Paper Mill and others.

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1927 is 357-046 tons and for 1928 541,606 tons. Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now being worked in paying quantities.

Japanese Concessions in Russian Saghalien.—For convenience of reference the Japanese concessions of coal and petroleum fields in Russian Saghalien may be described here. The Japanese have obtained license for five coal measures, all on western coast, with available resources of 907½ mil. tons. Only one is now worked extracting about 100,000 tons a year. Then license for 1,000 sq. versts of oil-bearing section has been secured. In one year ending Sept. 1927 one of the concessions yielded 70,000 ton crude oil, with prospect of supplying 150,000 tons in the next.

Railway

The total mileage now worked amounts to 182, consisting of the main line from Odomari to Sakayehama (58.5 m.); Kawakami line, from Konuma to Kawakami colliery (13.4 m.); Maoka-Toyohara line (51.7 m.); and Western coast line from Honto to Noda (58.4).

In winter the trains make seven or eight hundred runnings a month, and in summer two thousand. The traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended March	Train mileage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (ton)	Working revenue Yen	Working expenses Yen	Profit Yen
1925	452	1,293	509	1,751	2,726	*975
1926	395	1,247	564	1,749	2,183	*435
1927	405	1,335	646	1,916	2,170	*253
1928	—	1,468	694	2,099	—	—

N.B.—*Loss.

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CHAPTER XLII

SOUTH MANCHURIA & SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

I. KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY

Geography & History

Position	121°4′ & 122°34′ E. L. and 38°43′ & 39°33′ N. L.
Area	3,454 sq. m., including 40 adjoining islands
Lease	To extend till 1997 by Sino-Japanese Treaty, May 1915.

Kwantung Government

By the Imperial Ordinance of April 12, '19, the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu) was made a civil government to be called the Kwantung Office (Kwan-to-cho). The Kwantung Office has under its jurisdiction the Province as well as the railway zone in South Manchuria, which covers a total area of 246 sq. km. The Governor may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and the fine of not more than ¥200. The chief military officer is the commander of the Kwantung garrison.

Dairen, a Free Port.—The port of Dairen was opened as a free port on Sept. 1, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style in accordance with the plan first laid by Russia. The houses are of brick and stone, and no frame building is permitted within the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

Population

The inhabitants of Kwantung Province, as well as of the railway zone and Japanese consular jurisdiction in South Manchuria, were as follows at the end of 1928:—

	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese	Others	Total
Kwantung Province	100,783	1,262	729,822	491	832,358
Railway zone	90,350	11,045	210,291	1,788	313,474
Consular jurisdiction	5,243	36,971	—	—	42,214
Total	196,376	49,278	940,113	2,279	1,188,046

Below are givevn the results of the quinquennial census taken in South Manchuria simultaneously with Japan proper:—

	Oct. 1, 1920			Oct. 1, 1925		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kwantung Province	409,971	278,158	688,130	439,247	326,528	765,775
Railway zone	173,693	57,745	231,438	206,420	83,771	290,191
Total	583,665	335,903	919,568	645,667	410,299	1,055,966

Population of the principal cities in the Province is; Port Arthur 24,284; Dairen, 217,080; Kinchou, 12,760.

Finance

The finance of the Kwantung Office is set apart as a special account, but it receives an annual grant of several million yen from the national Treasury.

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Finance

Revenue and Expenditure for 1927-28 and 1928-29

(In ¥1,000)

	1927—28 (Estimate)	1928—29 (Estimate)
Revenue:		
Ordinary		
Taxes	3,389	3,389
Public undertakings and State property	7,150	9,297
Revenue stamps	444	444
Other receipts	322	262
Total	11,305	13,452
Extraordinary		
Sale of State property	402	436
Surplus of previous year transferred	1,206	1,781
National Treasury grant	4,000	4,000
Proceeds from Public loans	—	—
Total incl. others	6,609	7,217
Grand total	17,915	20,670
Expenditure:		
Ordinary		
Gov.-General's Office	1,510	1,605
Law-courts and Prisons	482	482
Police	3,595	4,079
Education	2,191	2,269
Communication expenses	4,396	4,556
Harbor office	1,153	153
Hospital	112	424
Total incl. others	13,485	15,573
Extraordinary		
Undertaking expenses	3,194	3,466
Land Adjustment	7	7
Total incl. others	4,429	5,369
Grand total	17,915	20,942

Education

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical College, Normal School, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College and the S.M. Technical School at Mukden. Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

The principal institutions make the following record for 1927:—

	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergartens	44	105	3,254
Primary schools	54	845	24,463
Primary schools for Chinese	129	839	30,913
Middle schools	7	220	3,585
Girls' High schools	7	187	3,424
Commercial and Technical schools	4	87	1,979
Normal school	1	37	204
South Manchuria Med. College	1	57	499
South Manchuria Technical School	1	39	220
Port Arthur Technical College	1	71	333

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Police and Garrison

There are 8 police stations within the Province, 14 in the Railway zone, and 6 attached to the Japanese consulates outside the Province. At the end of 1927 the police force consisted of 2,600 superintendents, inspectors and constables.

As garrison one Division is stationed at Liaoyang. The garrison service is taken up in turn by the Divisions at home for two years. There are also independent railway guards now consisting of 4 battalions. The distribution of the garrisons is as follows:—

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. Heavy artillery at Port Arthur is drawn from the 4th and 11th Divisions at home. The Commander of the Garrison, full or Lieut.-Gen., is under direct control of the Emperor, while as regards military administration and personnel he is subordinate to the Minister of War and others.

Foreign Trade

There are three open ports in South Manchuria, Dairen, Newchwang and Antung, of which the first claims the bulk of the volume of seaborne trade in the territory. The staple exports are soya beans, bean cakes, bean oil, coal, hides, pig and iron ingots, while the principal items of import comprise railway materials, hemp bags, sugar, kerosene oil, machinery, cotton and silk fabrics, etc.

Value as Classified by Countries

(In 1,000 Taels)

1927		Exports	Imports	Total
Japan	proper	73,686	62,318	136,004
	Chosen	2,572	1,701	4,274
China		69,250	31,929	101,179
Hongkong, India and South Seas		9,403	83,823	17,787
Total incl. others		205,311	131,451	336,768
Total for 1926		189,539	133,134	323,674
„ „ 1925		117,259	115,039	286,299

Agriculture and Industry

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

Year	Maize	Kaoliang	Soya bean	Millet	Wheat	Ground nut
1925	592,840	206,221	108,274	120,362	6,897	630,742
1926	534,576	177,772	103,162	115,319	7,151	731,772
1927	676,852	171,819	124,037	134,299	8,379	967,980

Soya Beans.—First shipped to England as a trial consignment in 1906, the fame of Soya beans is now worldwide. The yield of beans in Manchuria amounts to about 28,000,000 "koku" (4,000,000 tons) including all species and the output of bean-cakes about 60,000,000 pieces valued at ¥110,000,000. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 50,000,000 pieces and 250,000,000 "kin" respectively in 1927, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchwang.

The principal industries in the Leased Territory and the railway zone are bean-oil making and flour milling, followed by iron foundry, cotton spinning and weaving, hemp dressing, soap, glass and bricks. Recent statistics regarding the workshops and their production are given below:—

1927	No. of workshops	Capital (Yen 1,000)	Output (Yen 1,000)
Leased territory	671	64,528	104,797
Railway zone	345	275,006	68,795
Total	1,016	339,534	173,592

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THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Sept. 5th, 1905, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern, and with the formal organization of the company in Sept. 1906 the Field Railway Office transferred the railways and all belongings to the Company on April 1, 1907.

The Company, Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, and in following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (355 mil. p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co.'s debentures issued to that amount in England. The Co. is now paying a dividend of 4.3% on the Government shares for ¥220,000,000.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors.—Governor, Dr. M. Sengoku; Vice-Gov. K. Ohira; Dirs., T. Oka; H. Fujine; T. Komuchi; R. Saito; Baron Okura; N. Kohiyama.

Railway.—The total length of the lines operated by the company is 690.8 miles made up as follows:—

Dairen-Changchun main line	438.5
Antung-Mukden main line	161.7
Port Arthur branch line from Choushuitzu	31.6
Yingkow branch line from Tashihchiao	13.9
Yentai Colliery branch line	9.7
Fushun branch line from Hunho	35.4
Total	690.8

The lines are all of standard gauge. The Main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service. The rolling stock totals 8,190 consisting of 442 locomotives, 486 passenger cars and 7,262 freight cars.

The results of working in recent years were as follows:—(in unit of 1,000):—

Year ended March	Passengers carried	Coaching receipts (Yen)	Goods hauled (tons)	Goods wagon receipts (Yen)	Total revenue (Yen)	Expenses (Yen)
1926	9,109	14,531	15,045	80,536	97,395	38,801
1927	8,290	15,216	16,535	89,513	107,924	45,952
1928	8,263	16,103	18,428	94,041	110,144	45,236

Workshop.—The Company runs the Shakako Works, which is the largest and best equipped railway workshop in the Far East. It is in a suburb of Dairen, and covers a total area of 490 acres, of which 225 acres is occupied by the workshops and yards. The present annual capacity of the works enables them to build 60 locomotives, 50 passenger carriages and 650 freight cars, besides repairing 3 to 5 times the number of those vehicles. Practically every part of the cars and locomotives are made at the works, with the exception of larger steel pieces for locomotives.

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Harbour.—At Dairen the harbour works partly started by the Russians were carried out on a most extensive scale. The construction of two new quays taken in hand a few years ago is now still going on. At present the northwest and east breakwaters, 12,-200 and 1,200 ft. long respectively, embrace 950,00 tsubo of water surface, with quay walls 14,200 ft. long in all. About 6 million tons of goods pass through the port every year.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun, Taolien and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 7,-061,800 tons for the year ended Mar., 1928.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow files, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 420 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft., with the total deposit of about 1,000 million tons, 7 pits and 2 open air strata are now worked with the total output of 21,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist northeast of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable, emitting but little smoke. The deposit is estimated at 20 million tons and the daily output, according to the latest report, reaches about 445 tons.

The Taolien Coal Mine adjoins the Fushun fields, and was formerly worked by a private concern. In view of the fact that its coal is fit for making coke, the S.M.R. Co. acquired it in December 1920. The daily output is about 240 tons.

The output from the above mines was as follows in the last few years:—

Year ended March	Fushun	Taolien	Yentai	Total
1926	5,681,680	70,193	117,700	5,869,573
1927	6,414,060	73,400	136,800	6,624,260
1928	6,839,870	78,930	143,000	7,061,800

Oil Shale Deposit.—The Company owns a large oil shale deposit situated about 25 miles from Mukden and covering an area of 24 square miles. There the coal seam is 130 ft. thick and is covered by a layer of oil shale 400 ft. thick. The coal is low grade but is expected to yield about 15 gallons of oil to the ton. The Company has on foot a program of developing the shale and coal bonanza at the estimated cost of ¥20 millions extending over a period of 5 years. This program is believed to supply half a million tons of oil yearly which is enough to meet the annual consumption of the Japanese Navy.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 "tsubo." Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Office, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten "sen" per "tsubo" per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 "sen" for farming land. At the end of May over 17,878,000 tsubo was under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 25 primary schools, 10 Chinese (common) schools, 26 continuation schools, 11 girls' practical schools, 4 middle schools, 4 girls' high schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experiment stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

Overhauling of the Co's Undertakings.—In 1927 the Company effected complete overhauling of its organization. In the first place it cut down the book value of its property by ¥115 millions in railway, mining, etc, and at the same time the value of the land was raised by so much. Over two thousand officials or upwards of 20% of the whole staff were cashiered. The businesses set apart either on that occasion or before as independent concerns are Electricity, Gas and Hotels. On the other hand several new enterprises have been started or about to

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be so. These are as follows:—

1. Trust Co., cap. ¥100 mil., paid up ¥50 mil. to deal with the vested interest and loans of the Co. and trust business of Chinese capitalists.

2. Sulphate ammonia plant, cap. ¥16,000,000 to establish a plant at Anshan for producing 70,000 tons of the chemical per annum.

3. Soda ash plant, cap ¥5,500,000 near Dairen to turn out 50,000 tons.

4. Life insurance business with the capital of ¥3,000,000.

5. Oil shale business at Fushun with the capital of ¥8,000,000 to produce 30,000 tons of heavy oil and, as by-products, 18,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia, raw paraffin 9,500 tons and cokes 5,000 tons.

6. Adjustment of the Toa Kangyo shares by taking over one half of the total shares from the Oriental Development Co. and cutting down the capital ¥20,000,000 to one half, the investment in land and other businesses undertaken by the Toa to be restarted on new footing.

7. Tug-boat business between Yingkow and Tientsin by constructing 250 ton steel tugs for transporting passengers and cargo.

8. Beef on hoofs from Manchuria and Mongolia of about 20,000 head a season, and to ship Japanese cows to the region to improve the quality of the flesh.

Business Report for 1927-28

Year (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Railway Service	113,244	45,236	Miscellaneous	2,483	—
Harbor and Wharf ..	10,276	9,306	Interest	5,446	3,936
Mining	82,787	73,039	Debt charge	—	16,632
Iron Works	9,223	9,381	Total incl. others ...	230,559	194,284
Hotels	1,001	1,245	Profit	36,274	—
Local undertakings ..	6,098	19,104			

Principal Assets and Liabilities (¥100)

(March 31st, 1928)

Assets

Unpaid capital	84,844
Rly. lines	239,518
Rly. shops	8,760
Ships	4,045
Harbour and wharf	59,789
Mines	102,731
Iron works	20,748
Local equipments	164,679
Miscellaneous buildings	44,574
Products	4,787
Materials in stock	7,451
Deposits in banks	40,490
Loans	59,453
Securities	55,287
Total incl. others	994,948

Liabilities

Cap. p.u.	355,156
Reserves	17,464
Special reserves	127,400
Debentures	278,152
Sinking fund	23,372
Profit for the year	36,274
Total incl. others	994,948

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

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II. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World war. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering altogether an area of 960 square miles with about 50,000 natives. Of about 1,458 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

	Area (k.m)	Popul.	Long. E.	Lat. N
Mariana				
Saipan	185	9,606	145°40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	367	,,	,,
Rota	114	562	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	105	,,	,,
Caroline				
Ponape	347	5,568	158°10′	6°45′
Yap	207	4,622	137°58′	9°25′
Trak	132	8,729	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	922	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	3,257	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	2,123	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C., the minimum and maximum being 21° and 39°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government was established in 1914 and Civil Administration in June 1918, the latter superseding the other in 1922. For the benefit of native children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

At present about 5,550 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in Carolines) worth ¥1½ millions and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 9,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials, machines etc., are principal imports, totalling in 1927 about ¥3,621,099 against ¥7,827,345 of exports. Fishery is primitive, but according to the opinion of experts the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright. The Mariana group produces sugar canes amounting to 325 mil. "kin" and sugar to over 2 millions.

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APPENDIX

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PERSONNEL OF THE HAMAGUCHI MINISTRY

Premier	Y. Hamaguchi
Foreign Minister	Baron K. Shidehara
Home Minister	K. Adachi
Minister of Finance	J. Inouye
Minister of Justice	Visc. C. Watanabe
War Minister	Gen. I. Ugaki
Navy Minister	Adm. K. Takarabe
Minister of Education	I. Kohashi
Minister of Agr. & Forestry	C. Machida
Minister of Com. & Industry	M. Tawara
Minister of Railways	Dr. Y. Egi
Minister of Communications	M. Koizumi
Minister of Overseas Affairs	G. Matsuda

Yuko Hamaguchi, Prime Minister

Nothing puts in more glaring contrast the dominant features of the present Ministry and its predecessor than the marked difference of personality and character between respective Premiers, Mr. Hamaguchi and Baron Tanaka. Unlike his predecessor Mr. Hamaguchi is a man of few words and is the personification of prudence and circumspection. It is true he is not a man with sunny spots like Baron Tanaka and his attitude and manners give somewhat gloomy impression to one at first sight, but if the Baron is a man with breadth his successor is surely a man with depth. Born a son in a petty yeoman family in Tosa which was the hot-bed of the early thought of democracy and liberalism and which sent out such prominent pioneer statesmen and politicians like Itagaki, Goto, Baba, Tani and others, Mr. Hamaguchi, after finishing the course of a middle school in Kochi, was educated at law in the Tokyo Imperial University and upon graduation entered the Finance Department where he served at local revenue offices and became in time Director of the Monopoly Bureau. At the time of the 2nd Katsura Ministry he was appointed Vice-Minister of Communications under the late Count Goto. About this time he became connected with polities and enlisted himself with the Count on the roll of the Doshikai Party organized by the late Prince Katsura, and was returned to the Lower House from his native place as a Doshikai member. When the Count seceded from the Doshikai Mr. Hamaguchi remained in the party against his strong advice to follow him, and continued to espouse the cause of the party which rewarded his faithful service with the highest post of president as successor to Mr. Wakatsuki in 1927. In the Okuma Ministry Mr. Hamaguchi was Vice-Minister of Finance under Minister Wakatsuki, then held the portfolio of Finance in the Kato Ministry and next that of Home Affairs in the Wakatsuki Ministry. He is the first Premier of Tosa extraction and his appointment to this exalted post after the failure of the Tanaka Ministry has been eagerly congratulated at least by the people of his native province, if not of others. The new Premier has broken all records in the celerity of forming his cabinet for he accomplished the task in less than eight hours.

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Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs

The fame and tact of Baron Shidehara as a diplomat is well-known. It is told that when Prince Tokugawa was appointed one of delegates to the Washington conference there arose much objection among the leading members of the Seiyu-kai party as to the propriety of the choice, but they were silenced by the then Premier Hara, "There is Baron Shidehara with the chief envoy and no need to worry about the choice." No one can deny the fact that there is a consistency in Baron Shidehara's diplomatic principle. An observer remarks that though the Baron may not be the best diplomat he is decidedly the most promising statesman and that nobody can fail to recognize the solid system and consistency pervading his diplomatic policy. Like his elder brother Dr. T. Shidehara, the Baron has very clear brain and is a good speaker. His oration in the last session of the Diet in which the Baron attacked the diplomatic blunders of the Tanaka Ministry was admitted as one of the great speeches heard in the session. The Baron has not registered his name in the party roll of the Minseito, but his friendly relation with the Ministerialists is well known.

Kenzo Adachi, Minister of Home Affairs

Mr. Kenzo Adachi who occupied the portfolio of Communications in the Wakatsuki Ministry is one of the pillars of the Minseito Party and a veteran politician. A man of Kumamoto extraction, Mr. Adachi was in Korea in his early days and was engaged in journalism in Seoul where he started one or another vernacular newspaper, and was involved in the assassination of the former Korean Queen but aquitted on trial. As politician he was at first one of the followers of the late Prince Katsura and early enlisted on the rank of the Doshikai formed by the Prince. Since then he remained in the party as one of its staunch partisans and supporters under the late Viscount Oura and then under the late Viscount Kato until today he is reckoned as one of the powerful leaders of the party. He is generally credited as a master in the manœuvre of Parliamentary elections and exercises vast influence among the members of the party.

Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance

That Premier Hamaguchi would have offered the important post of Finance to Dr. Junnosuke Inouye for tackling the long standing problem of lifting the gold embargo and for lightening the heavy administrative burden was a surprise to the public, inasmuch as the new Minister had had little connection with the party. Indeed in some quarters he was rather eyed as friendly to the Seiyukai because of his close relation to Mr. Takahashi, ex-President of the party. Opinion is divided as to his ability as financier as displayed while he was Governor of the Bank of Japan in 1924 and again in 1927 immediately after the occur-

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rence of the great banking panic, but there can be no doubt that taken as a whole he is from experience and prestige one of the best eligible financiers for undertaking this stupendous task. The embargo problem is indeed most imperative since Japan is the only country which still fails to cut this Gordian knot with which she bound herself twelve years ago. The wisdom of Dr. Inouye in adjusting the banking panic of 1927 as Governor of the Bank of Japan is disputed in some quarters, but he has doubtless accepted the present post with stronger confidence and firmer determination. At any rate he has in his chief a financier well able to counsel and suggest. Dr. Inouye as incumbent of the same post in the short-lived Yamamoto Ministry of 1924 was not allowed full opportunity to show his ability and it is believed that the present occasion will afford him a real test as financier. It may be added that he accepted the offer on the understanding that he would join the Minseito, as he did soon after the nomination.

Viscount Watanabe, Minister of Justice

Viscount C. Watanabe, Minister of Justice, who is the only peer in the present Ministry, is the son of Count Chiaki Watanabe, formerly Minister of the Imperial Household, and was adopted as heir by the late Viscount Kunitake Watanabe, who was his uncle and Minister of Finance in the 2nd and 4th Ito Ministry. Graduating from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1900 he went to France to further study of law. On returning home he entered business realm first as an official of the Japan Steel Works, later of the Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co. and the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo office). In 1908 he was returned to the Lower House from his native province (Nagano Pref.) and in 1920 was elected member of the Upper House where he still holds a seat as leader of the Kenkyukai, the most powerful group in the House. He is not a hereditary peer of the former daimyo or "kuge" extraction and is highly democratic and plebeian in his daily conduct and attitude, and moreover is reputed as one of the best speakers in the Upper House.

General Ugaki, Minister of War

General Ugaki, Minister of War for the second time, is admittedly the foremost soldier-statesman and shares with Baron Shidehara, Admiral Takarabe and Mr. Inouye the fame of being the four pillars of the present Ministry. He was Vice-Minister of War at the time of the Kato Ministry (1922-23), was promoted to full Minister on the formation of the Kiyoura Ministry and held the same portfolio in the two following ministries of the late Viscount Kato and his successor Mr. Wakatsuki. When the Wakatsuki Ministry went out of power he and Admiral Takarabe, then Navy Minister, also resigned, though such example was very rare for Ministers of the two services of arms. He was appointed to a rather inactive post of Supreme War Councillor, but continued to exercise undiminished influence over high officers both military and civil. While Viscount Saito, Governor-General of Chosen, was despatched to Geneva in 1928 as Japanese delegate General Ugaki temporarily took his place, and his administrative ability was widely recognized both in the Peninsula and at home. The General is regarded in a certain section as large minded man well fit for premiership.

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Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy

The career of Adm. Kotora Takarabe, who occupies the portfolio of Navy for the second time, is too well known to be mentioned here. It was in June 1922 that he was first appointed Minister of the Navy in the Ministry formed by the late Admiral Kato when he succeeded Adm. Kato as Navy Minister. Previous to this he was Vice-Minister of the Navy in 1913-14 in the administration headed by his father-in-law Admiral Yamamoto, which office he had to quit on account of the fall of the ministry precipitated by the Navy scandal and in connection with that affair he was placed for a while on waiting list. When he received appointment as Navy Minister in the Adm. Kato cabinet he was Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station and he came to Tokyo from his post at Yokosuka in a navy plane across Tokyo Bay to attend the installation ceremony of the new cabinet at the Imperial Court, and established the fame as the first Navy Minister who took passage on a navy plane on such occasion. Possessed of clear head and rare ability fit for taking the helm of naval administration his appointment to the present post is recognized as a case of the right man in the right place and is only paralleled by that of General Ugaki as War Minister.

Ichita Kohashi, Minister of Education

The new Minister of Education is a man of Higo extraction and, like Mr. Tawara, is an ex-bureaucrat, chiefly in the service of the Home Office, which he entered after graduating at law in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1872, was gradually promoted and was Vice-Minister under Dr. Mizuno, Home Minister at the time of the Rice Riot. In 1920 he was returned to the House of Representatives from his native place Kumamoto, and prior to this he joined the party organized by Mr. Tokonami, who was his leader, and became his right hand man. During the regime of the short-lived Kiyoura Ministry which the Seiyu-honto (Mr. Tokonami's party) supported Mr. Kohashi was Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Later when the Seiyu-honto combined with the Kenseikai and was reorganized under the new name Minseito Mr. Kohashi also followed Mr. Tokonami. With the latter's secession from the Minseito party the long political connection of the two has ceased.

Chuji Machida, Minister of Agr. & Forestry

Mr. Machida, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for the second time, is rather known as a suitable man for the portfolio of finance on account of his deep knowledge about money situation. He was graduated in medicine at the Tokyo Imperial University and after graduation was in government service for some time and then joined journalism and as a journalist made a tour to Europe and America. Returning from the foreign tour he soon entered the Bank of Japan but retired from the Bank before long. Next he entered the Yamaguchi Bank of Osaka, in whose service he remained for

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upward of twenty years and for his energetic efforts and unswerving service the Bank owes much of its present greatness to Mr. Machida. At the time of the Kato Ministry he was offered the post of Vice-Minister of Finance, which offer, however, he declined. Besides acting as politician he was long President of the Hochi Shimbun.

Magoichi Tawara, Minister of Commerce & Industry

Born 1869 in Hamada, Shimane Pref. Mr. Tawara was educated in law at the Tokyo Imperial University, class 1905. After graduation, he entered officialdom and was for nearly 10 years in the Government service in Korea, holding the posts of Vice-Minister of Education (former Korean Government), Secretary and then Counsellor to the Residency-General, Vice-President of the Land Investigation Bureau, etc., in succession. Later, returning home, he held the gubernatorial posts at the prefectures of Miye and Miyagi and then Hokkaido till he retired at the time of the Hara Ministry. In the general election of 1924 he successfully contested the parliamentary seat as a Kenseikai candidate in his native place, and was appointed Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Railways in the Kato Ministry, being later transferred to the same post in the Home Office, which he quitted with the fall of the Kenseikai cabinet in 1927. Until he entered the present ministry for the first time as Minister of Com. & Industry, he was whip of the Minseito Party. As a partisan he is comparatively a new man, having been long in officialdom, still he is very popular among his fellow partisans. Mr. Tawara is a classmate of Premier Hamaguchi and hails from the same province as Mr. Wakatsuki, late President of the Party and former Premier.

Dr. Chu Egi, Minister of Railways

Dr. Egi, Minister of Railways, is a man of elucidation rarely to be seen among the politicians of the day, and moreover he is possessed of very clear brain equal to solve whatever different problems that puzzle his colleagues. At least for matters relating to legislation and diplomacy none of his fellow partisans can compete with Dr. Egi in giving satisfactory solution. A graduate of the law department of the Tokyo Imperial University, class 1897, he was appointed Chief Secretary of Cabinet under the 2nd Katsura Ministry at the age of 38, this post he held for the second time in the Okuma Ministry and for the third time in the Kato (Viscount) Ministry, lastly occupying the portfolio of Justice in the Wakatsuki Ministry (1925-27). From the very beginning he had identified himself with the Rikken-Doshikai which is the forerunner of the present Minseito Party to which he acted as adviser from 1927. He is the adopted son of Mr. Senshi Egi, Privy Councillor, who was Minister of Education in the Kiyoura Ministry (1924).

Matajiro Koizumi, Minister of Communications

Mr. Koizumi, new Minister of Communications, is, so to speak, a live example of self-made men. Born second son in the family of a small contractor in an out-of-place village near Yokosuka he had little chance of going through regular school education. In fact he was put for only a

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few years at the Kogyoku-sha Middle School in Tokyo, but before he could finish the course the death of his elder brother obliged him to return home to help his old father. At that time Yokosuka was domineered by a band of Seiyukai roughs whom he succeeded in overpowering to the intense relief of the citizens. He turned to politics. naturally as opponent of the Seiyukai and the grateful citizens have faithfully supported him in his political aspiration. A few years after he joined the editorial staff of a local newspaper, and as a journalist he was elected member of the municipal assembly of Yokosuka, then its president and next a member of the prefectural assembly. At last in 1908 he was returned to the Lower House from Kanagawa prefecture, which he represents since then without a break. Reputed as a man of strict integrity and manly temperament he is held in respect even by his political rivals.

Genji Matsuda, Minister of Overseas Affairs

Mr. Matsuda, who like Vicsount Watanabe, Mr. Kohashi, and Mr. Koizumi is a holder of a ministerial portfolio for the first time, is one of the self-made men who studied under difficulties. Born 1875 in Oita pref. he came to Tokyo early in life and studied law at a private law school (present Nippon Univ.), and distinguished himself by passing soon after his graduation both Judicial Service and Higher Civil Service Examinations. He was appointed probationary judge, but resigned shortly afterward and began practice. In 1908 he was returned to the House of Representatives from his native place in Oita pref. and has since been returned to the House every election, having once been elected Vice-Speaker of the House. Originally a Seiyukai partisan, he was once appointed Parliamentary Counsellor at the time of the Hara Ministry, but when his chief, as president of the Seiyukai, decided to support the then Terauchi Ministry Mr. Matsuda quitted the party. Afterwards he joined the Seiyu-honto party organized by Mr. Tokonami and was one of Mr. Tokonami's ablest lieutenants until that party was absorbed into the former Kenseikai. With the desertion of his chief Mr. Matsuda's political connection with Mr. Tokonami came to an end. Had he followed Mr. Tokonami's erratic career Mr. Matsuda would have missed the chance to become a Minister.

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APPENDIX A

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

ARMY AND NAVY

Abo, Kiyokazu, Baron (suc. 1909), Admiral, Supreme War Councillor; b. 1879 in Miye-ken; grad. from Naval Academy, '97; Lieut.-Comdr., '00; Comdr., '06; Naval Attache to Japanese Embassy in London and Superintendent of Naval Construction, '13; attached to Naval Board of Command, '15; in command of warship Aki, '15; Vice-Chief of Naval Board of Command, '16; Vice-Min. of Navy, '23; Comdr.-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station, '25; Supreme War Councillor, '26; Comdr.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station, '27-28; present post, Dec. '28. Add. Ichigaya Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Yoshifuru, Gen. (ret.), ex-Dir. Mil. Edu. Board, '20-23; b. 1855 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut.-Gen., '09; took part in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Sup't. of Cavalry; then Commander of 13th Div., '13; Com. of Guards Division, '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in '16; Supreme War Councillor, '17; retired from active service, '23; director of the Hokuyo Middle School (private), Matsuyama, Ehime-ken, since 1925. Add. Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.

Banzai, Rihachiro, Lt.-Gen. (ret.), Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. 1928); b. 1873 in Tokyo; Sub-Lieut., '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj.-Gen., '18; had more than ten years' connection with the Chinese Government to which he was military advisor till '27; is one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Yotsuya Aizumi-cho, Tokyo.

Fukuda, Masataro, Gen., ex-Supreme War Councillor; b. 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut., '87; Captain, '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attache for years; took part in '04-05 war as a staff officer under Marshal Oyama; Colonel, '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander, '11; Chief of Staff, Mil. Dept. of Kwantung Government; Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of 5th Div., '16; Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff; Gen. in '22; Com.-in-Chief of Formosan Garrison, '18-22; Comdr. of Tokyo Garrison at the time of the Earthquake. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Hata, Eitaro, Lieut.-Gen., Comdr. Kwantung Army; b. 1872; grad. from Military Cadets School in 1893; further studied at Military Staff College, graduating in 1903; after holding the posts of Mil. Attache to Japanese Emb. in London, Regimental Comdr., etc. successively was appointed Dir. of Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office, in '23; Vice-Min. of War, '26-28; Commander of 1st Division, '28-29; present post in June '29. Was on the staff of the Japanese expedition to Tsingtao under General Kamio in 1914 and rendered distinguished services in co-operation with the British forces under Brigadier General Barnardiston. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, Saburo, Vice-Adm. (ret.); b. 1869; early entered the Navy and was gradually promoted till attaining the present post; was for some time Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept. and Comdr. of Training Squadron; Dir. Naval Staff Coll., '22-23, etc. Add. Navy Dep't., Tokyo.

Kato, Kanji, Admiral, Grand Chamberlain and Privy Councillor; b. 1881; Lieut., '97; Captain, '11; attached to the Embassy at London; Private Secretary to Navy Minister; commanded the Japanese fleet detailed in Vladivostok during the Russian revolution, '15-16; attended the Washington Conference as Chief Naval Adviser, '21-22; Vice-Adm. and Vice-Chief

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of Naval Gen. Staff, '22-23; Director of Naval Staff College, '23-24; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station, '24-25; Com.-in-Chief of 1st Squadron and also of Combined Fleet, '26-29; Adm., '27; present post in Jan., 29. Add. Tokyo.

Kawai, Misao, Gen. (ret.), Privy Councillor; b. 1864 in Oita; Sub-Lt. of Infantry, '86; grad. from Staff Coll., '97; further studied in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a staff officer; Div. Com. and Com.-in-Chief of Kwantung Garrison, '21-22; full Gen. and Supreme War Councillor, '22; Chief of General Staff, '23-26; retired from active service and appointed to present post in '27. Add. Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to keep up the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; b. 1888, 4th son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa and younger brother of the late Prince Narihisa who died in Paris, '23; grad. at Naval Academy; married Prince Shimazu's sister, '09; visited Europe, '25-26. Add. Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshinari, Marquis, head of the great House of Kaga (founded in 16th cent.), Colonel (Infantry); b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France, '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi on a visit to King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18; to Paris in connection with the Peace Conference, '20, where Marchioness Nami-ko died; married Kiku-ko, daughter of the late Count Sakai, '28; Mil. Attache to the Japanese Embassy, London, since '28. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Mizuno, Kotoku, Captain (ret.); b. 1877 at Matsuyama; grad. from Naval Academy, '99; Sub-Lieut., '00 and Captain, '05; took part in the Japan-Russia war as a torpedo-boat commander; travelled in Europe in '16 for inspection of the post-war military affairs and again in '19 for a similar purpose; retired from the active service in '21; has since taken to writing as a warm advocate of peace and disarmament movement. Add. Komazawa, near Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Gaishi, M.P., Lt.-Gen. (ret.); b. 1858 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut., '73; studied at Mil. Staff Coll., '83-85; Maj.-Gen., '02; Vice-Chief of General Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen., '09 and Comdr. of 16th Div.; retired from active service, '15; toured Europe and America, '20; was Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Aero. Ass'n. till '27. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nara, Tekeji, Gen., Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery, '89; took part in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; Chief of Staff and then Commander of Japanese Garrison in China, '13-17; General in '17; represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference, '18; accompanied the Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe, '21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Nomura, Kichisaburo, Vice-Adm., Comdr. of Training Squadron; b. 1877 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Naval Cadet School, '98; on the Commission for bringing home the Mikasa from England, '01; took part in the Russo-Japanese war; Attache in Austria-Hungary and Germany, '08-11; Attache at Washington, '15-18; Adjutant to Chief Naval Delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris and the Disarmament Conference at Washington; Rear-Adm. and Commander of the squadron detailed to China, '22-25; Dir. of Education Bureau (Navy Dept.), '25-26; Vice-Chief of Naval Board of Command, '26-28; present post, '29. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Naganari, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm. (ret.), Court Councillor; b. 1867 of the family that formerly held the fief

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of Karatsu clan; grad. from the Naval Academy, '88; took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Okada, Keisuke, Adm., Supreme War Councillor; b. 1868 in Fukui-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy, 1890 and appointed Sub-Lieut., promoted to Lieut., '94, Commander, '04 and Captain, '80, and at the same time Dir. of Torpedo School; Rear-Adm. and Chief of Ordnance Dept. of Sasebo Arsenal, '12; Vice-Adm. and Chief of Sasebo Arsenal, '16; Chief of Fleet Administration Dept., '20-23; Vice-Minister of Navy, '23-24; full Admiral, '24; Supreme War Councillor, '24; Com.-in-Chief of 1st Squadron and also of Combined Squadron, '24-26; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station, '26; Minister of Navy, '27-29; present post in July, '29. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Oku, Yasukata, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95; Count '09), Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. 1846 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army, '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto; commanded 5th Army Division in the Japan-China War; Com. of Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of Eastern Military Districts, and held other high posts; full Gen., '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi! led the 2nd Army in Russo-Japanese War; Chief of the General Staff, '06-12; Marshal in '11. Add. Ushigome Haraikatamachi, Tokyo.

Osumi, Mineo, Vice-Adm., Comdr.-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron; b. 1876 in Aichi-ken: grad. from Naval Academy, '98: an hero of the memorable Port Arthur blockade in the Russo-Japanese War; steadily promoted and by '20 he was a Rear-Adm. and a senior officer of the General Staff, meanwhile having been Adjutant to Navy Minister, Commander of the Asahi, Naval Attache in France, etc.; attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as assis. to the chief naval delegate; also the second League of Nations Conference; Vice-Adm., '25; Vice-Minister of Navy, '25-28; present post in Dec. '28. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Saigo, Yorinori, 2nd Marquis, Mem. House of Peers, Col. (ret.); b. 1878 son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saito, Minoru, Viscount (Baron '07; Visc. '25), Adm. (ret.), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen; b. 1858 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy, '73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Comdr., '97 and Capt., '98; Vice-Min. of Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm., '00; Vice-Adm., '04; full Adm., '12; granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of Navy, '13-14; Gov.-Gen. of Chosen, '19-27; represented Japan in the 2nd Naval Armament Limitation Conference at Geneva, '27; Privy Councillor, Dec. '27; again Gov.-Gen. of Chosen, Aug. '29. Add. Seoul (Chosen).

Shibuya, Ariaki, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. 1856 in Wakayama; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry, '79; entered Military Staff Coll. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut.-Gen., '08; Inspector of Commissariat Dept.; Dir., Imp. Mews and then Court Councillor in '21. Add. Azabu Gazenbo, Tokyo.

Shirakawa, Yoshinori, Gen., Supreme War Councillor; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lt. Infantry, '19; Capt., '98; Col., '09; Maj.-Gen., '15; took part in the Russo-Japanese War; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of Military Staff Coll., '18; dispatched to Siberia as Comdr. of 11th Div., '21-22; Vice-Min. of War, '22-24; Commander of Kwantung Army, '25-27; Minister of War, '27-29; present post in July '29. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Soga, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Visc. (cr. '84), ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., Mem. House of Peers ('91-15); b. 1843

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in Saga-ken; early entered the Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; subsequently a Div. Commander at various places; was for a while Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai. Tokyo.

Sugano, Shoichi, Gen. (ret.); b. 1870 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied at the Staff Coll.; Sub-Lt., '92; Lt.-Gen., '19; stayed in Belgium and England as Attache; Dir. of Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office, and then Div. Com., etc.: Vice-Min. of War, '21-22; Comdr. of Taiwan Army, '24-27; was on the staff of Gen. Nogi's Army in the 1904 war; Supreme War Councillor, '27-28. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Takarabe, Hyo, Adm., Minister of Navy; b. 1867 in Hyuga: grad. from Naval Cadet School, '90; was on staff at the headquarters in '94-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt., '95; Vice-Adm., '13 and Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14; was placed on waiting list in connection with the Naval Scandal, '14; Comdr. of 3rd Squadron, '17; Comdr. of Port Arthur Naval Station, '15-00; Comdr. of Sasebo Naval Station, '18-22; then similar post at Yokosuka; Minister of Navy, '23-27; then Supreme War Councillor; again Minister of Navy in July '29. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Takeshita, Isamu, Adm., Supreme War Councillor: b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut., '90; Commander, '07; Capt., '11; Rear-Adm., '13; Vice-Adm., '17; in the meantime Naval attache to Washington; represented the Navy in the Paris Peace Conference, '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied him to Europe in '21; Vice-Chief of Nav. Gen. Staff, '21-22; full Admiral and Comdr. of First Fleet, '23; Comdr.-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station, '24-25. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Taniguchi, Shoshin, Vice-Adm., Comdr.-in-Chief of 1st Squadron and also of Combined Fleet since '28; b. 1870 in Hiroshima; grad. at the Naval Academy, '92; appointed Sub-Lieutenant same year and steadily promoted, being made Rear-Adm. in '17 and Comdr. of Makong naval port; was in the meantime adjutant to the Navy Minister, in command of a battle-cruiser, and Dir. of Personnel Bureau, Navy Dept., successively: Vice-Adm. in '23; Dir. of Naval Academy, and then Comdr.-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron, '25-26; Comdr.-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station, '26-28. Add. Navy Department, Tokyo.

Togo, Heihachiro, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, Mem. of Board of Marshals & Fleet Admirals, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum; b. 1847, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire, in fighting with the late Enomoto's Kwalten; studied in England, '71-73; in the Japan-China War commanded the cruiser Naniwa and sank the Chinese transport Kowsing, a British steamer flying the British flag; Rear-Adm. after the war; Vice-Adm. in '90; Comdr.-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in the '04-05 War and hero of the Japan Sea battle fought on 27th May, '05; full Admiral, '04; Chief of Naval Staff, '05; Supreme War Councillor, '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi: was at a time Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince (Emperor Taisho). Add. Koj. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Uchiyama, Kojiro, Baron, Gen. (ret. '22); b. 1859 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.), '79; attached to Legations in Russia and France; commanded artillery corps in the Russo-Japanese War; attache at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort, '08; then a Divisional Commander; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, '12-22; General, '15. Add. Harajuku. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ugaki, Issei, Gen., Minister of War; b. 1863; Sub-Lieutenant

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in '93; Lt.-Gen. in '19, having been in the meanwhile Dir. of Staff Coll., attache at Petrograd, Vice-Min. of War, etc.; Minister of War, '25-27; Supreme War Councillor, '27-29; present post in July '29. Add. Yotsuya Naito-machi, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Yusaku, Baron (cr. '97), Marshal, Mem. of Board of Marshals & Fleet Admirals; b. 1856 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.), '79; studied in France, '89; staff officer to 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War; attended the Coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff under Marshal Nozu in Russo-Japanese War; Comdr. of 7th Division, '08; Minister of War, '12-13; Chief of Mil. Edu. Board, '14; Field Marshal in '19; Chief of General Staff, '18-23. Add. Oimachi, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, Hanzo, Gen. (ret.), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen (1927-'29); b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; Sub-Lt. (Infantry), '86; Capt., '95; Major., 1900, Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen., '15; in the meantime instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Com., Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and Chief of the Inspection Dept., Military Education Board in '16; Chief Staff of the Besieging Army of Tsingtao during the Great War; Lt.-Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka in '17; Minister of War, '21-23; full Gen., '22; Gov.-General of Chosen, Dec. '27; retired in Aug. '29. Add. Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Gombei, Admiral (ret.) Count, (cr. Baron '02; Count '07), G.C.M.G. (England), ex-Premier; b. 1852 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America early in Meiji era; round-the-world voyage on board a German warship; Lieut., '80; as a commissioner was sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser Naniwa built there; dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain, '90; Personal Secretary to the Minister till '95; Rear-Adm. and Bureau Director, '95; Vice-Adm., '96; Minister of Navy, '98-06; full Admiral, '04; despatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi, '07; formed a Cabinet in '13 succeeding the 3rd Katsura Ministry; resigned '14 owing to the Siemen's Scandal; formed the "Earthquake Cabinet," '23-24. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Gentaro, Adm. (ret.); b. 1863 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Naval Academy, '83; 2nd Lieut., '85; Commander, '98; Captain, '06; Rear-Adm., '08; Vice-Adm., '12; Dir. of Naval Academy, '10-14; Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of Admirals' Council, '14-15; Comdr.-in-Chief of Sasebo Admiralty, '15-17; Admiral and Comdr.-in-Chief of First Squadron, '18; Chief of Naval Board of Command, '20-24; Supreme War Councillor, '25-27. Add. Koj. Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Yashiro, Rokuro, Baron (cr. '16), Adm. (ret.), Privy Councillor; b. 1860 in Aichi; Ensign in '85; Captain in '01; Second in Command of the Yashima; commander of the Asama in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College, '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty, '13-14; Minister of Navy, '14-15; Admiral, '16; Com. of 2nd Squadron, '17; after retiring from active service was appointed Privy Councillor in '26; was once Attache to the Legation at Petrograd. Add. Azabu Kogaicho, Tokyo.

ARTS

Araki, Teijiro (Jippo), painter in Japanese style, Mem. of Imp. Art Academy; b. 1872 in Nagasaki-ken; studied under Kampo, his father-in-law; teacher of Peers' Sch. and Women's Higher Normal Sch. Add. Nagasaki-machi, near Tokyo.

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Asakura, Fumio, sculptor, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art School, ex-Mem. of Imp. Fine Art Acad.; b. 1883 in Oita-ken; grad. at Tokyo Fine Art Sch., '12; visited Borneo and studied the customs of natives, '11. Add. Shitaya Ueno, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Takeji, painter in Western style, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art Sch., Mem. of Imp. Fine Art Acad.; b. 1867 in Kagoshima-ken; stud. Western style under Nakamaru Seijuro, Matsuoka Hisashi, and Yamamoto Hosui; appointed assist.-prof. at Tokyo Fine Art Sch., '96; visited France for three years; appointed Prof. at the same, '09. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Ito, Hajime (Shinsui), painter, Jap. style; b. 1898 in Tokyo; studied under Kaburagi Kiyokata, and is a master of Genre School. Add. Oi-machi, near Tokyo.

Kaburagi, Ken-ichi (Kiyokata), painter in Japanese style, Mem. of Imp. Fine Art Acad. (nom. '29); b. 1878 in Tokyo; stud. under Shibata Shinsai and Mizuno Toshikata and is a master of Genre school. Add. Hongo Tatsuoka-cho, Tokyo.

Kanokogi, Takeshiro, Painter, Founder & Dir. of a private art school in Kyoto; b. 1874 in Okayama; studied painting under Koyama and Matsubara; went to U.S.A. in '00 and then to France where he studied under Jean Paul Laurens in whose studio he succeeded in attaining the first seat of Concours. Add. Shimokamo, Kyoto.

Kawai, Yoshisaburo (Gyokudo), Painter in Japanese style, Mem. Imp. Fine Art Acad., artist to the Court and Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art School; b. 1873 in Gifu-ken; studied painting of Kano school under Hashimoto Gaho. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Komuro, Sadajiro (Suiun), Painter in Japanese style, Mem. of Imp. Art Acad.; b. 1874 in Gumma-ken; studied under Tazaki Soun for eight years, and besides studied Chinese lit. and history; is a master of the Chinese School. Add. Koj. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Masaki, Naohiko, Dir. Tokyo Fine Art School, since '01; b. 1862 in Kyoto; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu., '97. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Haku-un, sculptor; b. 1871 in Kochi; studied under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and at Tokyo Fine Art School, '95; filled for a short while the chair of assist. prof. at the alma mater; has since been engaged in casting bronze images of modern notables in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already finished images of Count Goto, Prince Ito, and others. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Sakutaro (Fusetsu), painter in foreign style, Mem. of Imp. Fine Art Acad.; b. 1866 in Tokyo; stud. Chinese style painting under Makabe Unkyo and foreign style under Kono Jiro; stud. in France for four years; is a leading member of Pacific Painting Association. Add. Shitaya Kaminegishi-machi, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Suiseki, gold medalist; b. 1865 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and then followed the Chinese style of southern school; won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris, '00, St. Louis, '03, and Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London, '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

Okada, Shin-ichiro, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art School, Lecturer in Architecture, Waseda Univ.; b. in Saitama-ken; grad. in engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '06; has designed the Kabukiza Theatre and many other buildings. Add. Ushigome Kagura-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Saburosuke, painter in foreign style, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art

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School, Mem. Imp. Art Acad.; b. 1869 in Saga-ken; studied under Kuroda Kiyoteru and Kume Keiichiro; appointed assistant-prof. at Tokyo Fine Art. School, '96; visited France, '97-02, and appointed Prof. in the same year. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Okuma, Ujihiro, sculptor; b. 1856 in Saitama; grad. from the Art. Dept. of the former Engineering Coll. in '80; studied in Italy, '95-99; cast bronze statues of Omura, Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, etc.; has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Kamezo, master glyptic art and Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art School, in charge of the Metal Dept., from which he was graduated in '96; teacher till '15 at a Technical School in Kagawa; studied old arts and Buddhist philosophy at Nara Horyuji for three years; appointed to the present chair in '19; undertook the casting of metal decorative figures presented by the City of Tokyo to the Emperor and Empress at their silver wedding in '25. Add. Fine Art School, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Shimomura, Harusaburo (Kanzan), Painter in Japanese style. Dir. of Japan Fine Art Institute; b. 1873 in Wakayama; stud. under Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho; grad. at Tokyo Fine Art School, '95; assistant prof. of the alma mater, '95-01; visited Europe, '07. Add. Shitaya Kamimisaki-minami-cho, Tokyo.

Takamura, Ko-un, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Tokyo Fine Art School; b. 1852 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura Koun, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; is the maker of the original of the bronze image of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of Senior Saigo at Ueno Park. Won a gold medal at the Paris Fair, '00; frequently honored to carve in presence of their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Tsunekichi (Seiho), Mem. Imp. Art Acad., Painter to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, Mem. of the Salon, Paris, in '22; is one of the living master painters in Japanese style; b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Bairei; visited Europe, '00. Add. Miike-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Tanabe, Itaru, painter in Western style, assist.-prof. of Tokyo Fine Art School; b. 1886 in Tokyo; grad. at Tokyo Fine Art Sch., '10; visited France, '23; sat on the Exhib. Committee of Imp. Acad. Exhibition, '25 and then assist.-prof. of alma mater. Add. Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Wada, Eisaku, painter in Western style, Prof. at Tokyo Fine Art Sch.; b. 1874 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the School in '96 and Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years; sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem. of Imperial Academy of Art. Add. Azabu Kasumicho, Tokyo.

Wada, Sanzo, painter in Western style, Mem. of Imp. Fine Art Acad.; b. 1883 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Tokyo Fine Art School, '04; visited France, '10-15. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, Hidemaro (Taikan), a leading painter in Japanese style. Dir. of Japan Fine Art Institute; b. 1868 in Mito; grad. at Tokyo Fine Art School; after grad. studied under Gaho; once was Prof. at the alma mater; visited Europe and China. Add. Shitaya Kaya-cho, Tokyo.

BANKING

Aiko, Kanesato, former Dir. of Fifteenth Bank, Ltd., Dir. of Taisho Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1863 in Kagoshima; stayed in China and Korea, and studied English and Chinese, etc.; was a member of Kagoshima City

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Assembly, and also of Kagoshima Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Club and Tokyo Bankers Club.

Aoki, Tetsutaro, Pres. of Takasago Com. and Ind. Bank, Ltd.; b. 1867 in Okayama city; grad. from the political course, Law Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89, and on graduation, entered the service of the Finance Dept.; entered the Bank of Japan, '90; transferred to Yokohama Specie Bank, '91; stayed about ten years in Europe and America in charge of the Branches in New York, San Francisco and London, returning home in '05; left the Specie Bank in '09; was the Government Commercial Agent at Hongkong, '10-13; then Dir. of Japan Industrial Bank, Ltd., which he resigned in '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ariga, Mitsutoyo, Pres. of the Chosen Development Bank, Ltd.; b. 1873 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Hogakuin (now Chuo Univ.); was in service of the Chosen Government-General. Add. Seishomonnai, Seoul.

Aso, Jiro, ex-Dir. of Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Osaka; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Law, class '94; has since been in the service of the Bank, having been Dir. of its branches at Nagoya, Osaka, etc. and also Dir. of the Loan and the Banking Dept. at the head office. Add. Azabu Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Ayai, Tadahiko, Aud. of former Murai Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co.; b. 1871 in Oita-ken; edu. at Post and Telegraph School in Tokyo; was in service of Communications Dept, for years; went to U.S.A. in '90 to accomplish his study; after returning home joined the Murai Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Baba, Ei-ichi, D.L., Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank since '27; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1879; edu. at Law in Tokyo Imp. Univ., '03; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Taxation Superintendent and then Sec. to Korean Govt.-Gen.; Pres. of Legislation Bureau in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22-24. Add. Hongo Maruyama-Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Fujita, Heitaro, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka; b. 1869 in Osaka; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Amijima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Fujita, Tokujiro, Dir. of Fujita Bank (Osaka) and other cos. run by the Fujita family, being younger brother of Baron Fujita; b. 1880; grad. from Columbia Univ., '07. Add. Kiyamachi, Kyoto.

Fukai, Eigo, Deputy-Gov. of Nippon Ginko; b. 1871 in Gumma-ken; edu. at the Doshisha College (Kyoto); was on the staff of the Kokumin Shimbun, '98-05; Private Secy. to Gov. of the Bank of Japan, '06-12; then a Bureau Chief and later a director, becoming Deputy-Gov. in '28, accompanied the Peace Envoys to Versailles in 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Hara, Tomitaro, Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. 1870 in Gifu-ken; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted by the Hara family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama; noted as collector of art objects. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Hayakawa, Yoshitaro, Pres. of Hayakawa Bill Broker Bank; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio, '06; served as military interpreter and then as chief of Loan Dept. of the Tokai Bank, Ltd., before he promoted the present Bank in '18. Add. Ushigome Funagawara, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Kyucho, Governor of the Bank of Japan; b. 1870; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; entered the service of the Bank

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of Japan with which he was connected for years finally becoming its director; Pres. of Industrial Bank of Japan, '18-22; re-entered the Bank of Japan in '26, being appointed its Deputy-Governor; Governor of same in '28. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Hiro-oka, Keizo, Pres. Kashima Bank, Osaka, head of the Kashima family, one of the millionaire houses in that city; b. 1876 in Tokyo, 2nd son of Visc. Hitotsuyanagi and adopted by the family; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; his activity afterward has been confined to various interests of his father-in-law whose daughter he married. Add. Kashima Bank, Osaka.

Hoshino, Sho, Pres. of Kawasaki Dai-Hyaku Bank; b. 1876 in Hiroshima; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '05; entered the Bank of Japan, and served at its London branch, '09-12; returned home and became the examiner of the Bank's Western branches; Dir. of its Kyoto branch, '13; private secretary to the Governor of the Bank, '15-17; Dir. of the Nagoya branch, '18; Dir. of the Osaka branch which resigned in '27. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1870 in Tokyo; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and entered the service of the Bank; Manager of its New York Branch before he was called back to the Head Office as Dir.; present post at the time of its reorganization in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Ikeda, Seihin, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at Keio and Harvard; assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch, '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business in '08 and again in '29. Add. Azabu Shin-Ryudo, Tokyo.

Ikuta, Sadayuki, Pres. Showa Bank, Dir. Tokyo Bankers' Association; b. 1870 in Tosa; studied at Keio and then in the U.S.A.; was long in the service of Bank of Japan. Add. Ichigaya-Kagacho, Tokyo.

Imamura, Shigezo, B.A. (Cambridge), Pres. of Imamura Bank, 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. 1877 in Tokyo; studied at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; inherited father's estate in '20 and became Director of the Bank. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Inouye, Junnosuke, Minister of Finance; b. 1869 in Oita; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to Dir. of Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London, '08-11; Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank, '11-13; then its President till '19; twice Governor of Bank of Japan, '24 and '27-28; Minister of Finance in the shortlived Yamamoto Cabinet, '24 and again in '29. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Ishii, Kengo, Vice-Pres. of Dai-ichi (First Bank; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '95; entering the Bank he attained the present post. Add. Ushigome Takajomachi, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata, 2nd Baron, Pres. of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1879; succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke (1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King"); was educated at Tokyo Imp. University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Kadono, Rempachiro, Aud. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; entered the service of the bank in its early days; Mng. of its Yokohama Branch, etc. Add. Shiba Kanasugi-hamacho, Tokyo.

Kajiwara, Chuji, ex-Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was its London Agent for years; finally becoming director; Vice-Pres. and then Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank till '22; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, '22-28. Add. Shimo-Osaki, Tokyo.

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Kanda, Raizo, Banker, Pres. of the former Kanda Bank; b. 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at the local commercial school and then entered a stock-broker's shop in Nagoya; established himself in Tokyo soon after the Russo-Japanese war and has risen to the present position. Is also proprietor of the Momijiya Stock-broking House. Add. Kanda Bank, Tokyo.

Katayama, Yoshikatsu, Dir. of Chosen Bank; b. 1877 in Kyoto; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Serv. Exam., '05; Secretary of Agr. and Com., '05; sent abroad, '14; promoted to Counsellor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. as Dir.; resigned in '21; present post in '23. Add. Seoul.

Kato, Takeo, Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1877 in Tochigi; grad. from Keio Univ., '01 and then entered service of the Bank; Chief of Osaka Branch before transfer to the head office. Add. Hongo Tatsuokacho, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Naonosuke, ex-Dir. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1865; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; also studied at Berlin Univ.; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank. Toured in America. Add. Azabu Higashi-cho, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hachiro-emon, Adviser of Kawasaki Savings Bank and other concerns; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied practical side of banking in America; was Pres. of the former Kawasaki Bank and also of Kawasaki Savings Bank till '28. Assumed his father's name Hachiro-emon in '13. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Chunosuke, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Govt. Dockyard; was engaged as interpreter and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm in Yokohama; next entered Yokohama Specie Bank and was its agent at Lyons of the Bank. '79-93; transferred to the Head Office, '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Hongo Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Kikumoto, Naojiro, Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1870 in Miye-ken; edu. at Keio and entered the Bank, '98. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Seishiro, ex-Vice-Gov. of Bank of Japan, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1861 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Keio Gijuku from which he graduated in '82; was editor of the Chugai Shogyo for many years; entered in '03 the Bank of Japan where he held Vice-Governorship, '19-26. Add. Shiba Minami Sakuma-cho, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji, Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank since '22; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '93; was Chief of one branch after another; Dir. of the head office and Manager of its Shanghai Branch, '14-22. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Konoike, Zen-emon, Baron (cr. '11), head of one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank of which he is president; is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Osaka.

Makino, Motojiro, Pres. of Fudo Sav. Bank; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '92 and entered business, founded Fudo Sav. Bank and became its President. Add. Azabu Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Majima, Otohiko, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1871 in Nagano; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama Gakuin; went to U.S.A. to prosecute his studies; on returning home he entered the 15th Bank, '94; then changed to Mitsui Bank, '98; sent to England by the Bank to study

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banking business; returned home, '02; again went to England, '05; Mng. of the Yokohama, and then Osaka Branch in '14. Add. Kamakura.

Matsumoto, Ju-i, ex-Vice-Gov. of Japan Industrial Bank; b. 1873 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Comptroller of Taxes; Secy. of Finance Dept. and Section Chief of Tobacco Monopoly; Dir. of Taxation Bureau, Finance Dept., '22-23; Deputy-Gov. of Japan Industrial Bank, '23-27. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Mogami, Kunizo, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1875 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in 1897 and entered the Yokohama Specie Bank; was its agent at New York, Dairen, Shanghai, London, Tientsin, etc.; was Manager of the Tokyo Branch till '22. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

Mori, Hirozo, Dir. of Yasuda Bank, ex-Pres. of Bank of Formosa; b. 1873 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in '97; was London agent of Yokohama Specie Bank; then Manager of Kobe Branch and later Gen.-Mng. of the Head Office; appointed Vice-Pres. of the Taiwan (Formosa) Bank, '23 and next its President till '27. Add. Tokyo.

Morimura, Ichizaemon, Baron (2nd), Pres. of Morimura Bank & Morimura Firm, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank, Chairman of Japan Overseas Trade Association, etc.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and further in U.S.A. for years. Assumed his father's name in '28. Add. Shiba Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Murai, Teinosuke, Ph. D. (Yale), Pres. of the former Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. 1870 in Wakayama-ken; adopted by the Murai family. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Murota, Yoshibumi, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, Chair. of Board of Directors of Tokiwa Savings Bank, Pres. of Naikoku Savings Bank, & Nippon Military Service Ins. Co., Dir. of Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. & Aud. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. 1847 in Mito City; early entered the Foreign Office, and was Minister to Mexico and Peru; retiring from the government service, entered business, being at the same time appointed Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall. Add. Kamakura Zaimokuza, Kanagawa-ken.

Nakagawa, Suekichi, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank; b. 1874 in Shiga-ken; studied at Waseda which he left unfinished; further studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm, '08 as Chief Accountant of Ashio Copper Mine; transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm. He is an expert in jujutsu. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nishino, Gen, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Fifteenth Bank; b. in Ibaraki; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; Dir. of Account Bureau of Finance Dept.; sent to London in '05 and again to Europe in '07; Vice-Min. of Finance, '23-24. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, Saisaburo, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos.; b. 1880 in Niigata of a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08). Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Nomura, Tokushichi, Dir. of Nomura Bank, Izuo Real Estate & Building Co., Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co.; b. 1878 in Osaka; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '93, and entered business. Published The Stock Year Book. Add. Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nonomura, Kingoro, former Dir. of Kawasaki Bank; Dir. of the Kojimachi Bank, etc.; b. 1869 in Oita-ken; grad. from Morioka Middle School and Tokyo English School; began his career as a journalist; later

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became Educational Adviser to the Korean Govt.; then Private Secretary of Denzaburo Fujita; Manager of Kitahama Bank; sectional chief of Industrial Bank of Japan; Dir. of South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd., holding the last named post till '14. Add. Kami-ochiai, Tokyo.

Odagiri, Masunosuke, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank & Superintendent of its Branches in China; b. 1865 in Tokyo; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; was long in consular service in China, ultimately rising to Consul-General at Shanghai. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Eitaro, Pres. of Cen. Bank for Coop. So. and ex-Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. Dept., '24; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. to be promoted to dir. of various bureaus; once sec. to Anglo-Japanese Fair: Hyde Park; a trip to Europe, '10. Add. Omori Araijuku, Tokyo.

Saito, Tsutomu, Mng. of Nippon Chuya Bank, Dir. Japan Club; b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07; and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York and then, London, branch; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, '15. Add. Ushigome Kagacho, Tokyo.

Samejima, Takenosuke, Mem. House of Peers since '96 and Aud. Bank of Japan; b. 1858 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home; clerk to the Foreign Office about '82; Pers. Secy. to the Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Secy. to the Cabinet. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Yunoshin, Pres. of Dai-ichi Bank, Tokyo Sav. Bank, Shibusawa Warehousing Co.; b. 1854 in Tokyo; entered Dai-ichi Bank (1st Bank) and became its Manager and then Director in '96, finally becoming its president; was once chairman of Tokyo Bankers Association. Add. Hongo Yumicho, Tokyo.

Seshimo, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank since '17; b. 1874 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly of Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '93; entered the Mitsubishi to become in time Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; made a tour in Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03-10. Add. Takanawa-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shimura, Gentaro, Mem. House of Peers, etc.; b. 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept.; Counsellor, '93; Section Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, '02-12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business, 99-01; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, '12-21; Pres. of Central Bank for Cooperative Societies (founded '23), '23-29. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Shimakichi, Vice-Pres. of Franco-Japanese Bank; b. 1868; grad. from Keio, '89; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, '92; Sub-Manager of its New York Branch, '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession, before promotion to Vice-President; resigned the post in '22; Gov. of the Bank of Chosen, '25-28. Add. Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Teizaburo, Dir. of Yasuda Bank; b. 1875 in Hokkaido; was long connected with the Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief and then Mng.-Dir. Add. Yasuda Bank, Tokyo.

Tatsumi, Konojo, Dir. of Franco-Japanese Bank, Dir. of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1864 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank; was for some time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Wakao, Ikutaro, M.P. for Yokohama City, Pres. of Yokohama Wakao

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Bank, Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; a well-known silk merchant; b. 1884 in Yokohama; grad. from the Yokohama Commercial School. Add. Honcho 4-chome, Yokohama.

Wakao, Kotaro, Pres. of Tokyo Commercial Bank, Pres. of Mitsubishi Commercial Co., Managing-Dir. of Mitsubishi Family Co., and Dir. of Katsuragawa Electrical Industry Co., Ltd.; b. 1896, e.s. of Shohachi Wakao. Add. Hiraoka, Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Chifuyu, 2nd Visc., Minister of Justice: b. 1876; adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; further studied in France, Germany and America; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank for some years; Mng.-Director of Nippon Steel Works and Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co.; was for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Mem. House of Peers since '20; present post in '29. Add. Azabu Nishimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Toshijiro, Dir. of Watanabe Bank, Yokohama Canvas Co., etc.; b. 1882, son of Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Yokohama Elec. Co., etc.; grad. at Economics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 14; toured in U.S.A., '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Yamaguchi, Seitaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since '17; b. 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Harvard, class '10; Mng.-Dir. of Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. Add. Nihombashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Sobun, Dir. and Mng. of Osaka Branch of Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1880 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '07; studied in England and America for three years till 1917; entered the Mitsubishi Bank on return home; manager of its New York Branch, '19; manager of its London Branch, '20-23; the present post since '23. Add. Muko-gun, Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Yanagiya, Usaburo, Paym. Lieut. (ret.), Adviser to Yasuda Bank, ex-Vice-Gov. of Japan, Hypothec Bank; b. 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered the Bank of Japan immediately after; travelled Europe in '96; Chief of the Issue Dept., etc.; resigned, '13; Dir. and later Vice-Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, '13-27. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yashiro, Norihiko, Dir. of Sumitomo Bank, Sumitomo Trust Co. and Sumitomo Warehousing Co.; b. 1872 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; chief of London branch of Nihon Yusen Kaisha. Manager of Sumitomo Bank for years, and then present position. Add. Sumiyoshi-machi, near Kobe.

Yukawa, Kankichi, Mng.-Dir. of Sumitomo Bank; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; Secretary to Dept. of Communications and next to Formosan Govt.-Gen.; Principal of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, '96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; resigned office, '05 and entered Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yuki, Toyotaro, ex-Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Holding Co. & Vice-Pres. of Yasuda Bank; b. 1877 in Yamagata-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '03; entering the service of the Bank of Japan was promoted to the Manager of Osaka Branch; studied banking in U.S.A., '06-09; later entered the Yasuda Bank and was Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Holding Co. and also Vice-Pres. of the Bank, '22-29. Add. Tokyo.

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Abe, Hisanori, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05. After passing higher civil serv. exam. served at both provincial and Central Govts. as Secretary; Secy. and Counsellor to the Home Office and the Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Tottori; then Dept. Chief of the former Census Board; Dir. of the Statistics Bureau; Dept. Chief of the Patent Bureau; Perm. Vice-Min. of Agr. & For. Dept., '25-29; present post in '29. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Adachi, Mine-ichiro, D.L. (Japan), Amb. to France; b. 1869 in Yamagata-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '92; attache in Rome, '93; transferred to Paris, '97; attached to the head office, '03; was on the suite of Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; Senior Counsellor at head office before transfer as Emb. Counsellor to Paris; Minister to Mexico, '13-16; Ambassador to Belgium, '17-27; present post since '27. Add. Jap. Emb., Paris.

Aioi, Yoshitaro, Mem. of Dairen City Assembly, Chairman of Dairen Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '96, and entered the Mitsui Mining Co., and then the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; later transferred to South Manchuria Railway Co., which he left and started business in Dairen. Add. Kirishima-cho, Dairen City.

Aka-ike, Jo, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Metropolitan Police Superintendent at the time of the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '07, and further studied at the Univ. Hall; passing the civil service examination held secretaryship at one province and another; Secy. of the Home Office; Gov. of Shizuoka; Bureau Dir. of Home Dept. in the Korean Govt.-General, '23-24. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, Shosuke, ex-Min. in Austria; b. 1872 in Kagoshima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, '98; passed diplomatic service examination, '98; Eleve-Consul at Fusan; Secy. at Berlin and then Washington; Consul at Manila; Secy. in Foreign Office, '90; Consul-General at Mukden, '12-22; Minister to Austria & Hungary, '24-26. Add. Tokyo.

Akita, Kiyoshi, M.P., barrister; b. 1881 in Tokushima; studied law in a private Univ. and was appointed Judge; ex-Prop. of the Niroku (daily paper); Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications, '27-29. Add. Hongo Fujimaye, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Masanosuke, D.L., ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao ('17-22); b. 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; Councillor of Korean Govt.-Gen., '13-17. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi, ex-Dir. of Engineering Bureau, Dept. of Railways; b. 1877 in Hiroshima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Mech. Eng.; entered the service of the State Railway as engineer and was despatched abroad for studying his speciality. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Amaoka, Naoyoshi, ex-Dir. of Postal Savings Bureau, Communication Dept.; b. 1880; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Ando, Masazumi, M.P., formerly journalist; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Toyo and Waseda Univs. and Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; was on editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi as its managing editor, also connected with the Osaka Asahi and other journals in Tokyo and Osaka; was

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special correspondent of the two Asahis in the Washington conference; Parl. Counsellor of Education Dept., '27-29. Add. Asakusa Matsuba-cho, Tokyo.

Anraku, Kanemichi, ex-Supt. of the Metropolitan Police, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was connected with the police service from about 1875; next a local Governor; resigned the post in '08 and entered commercial circles; Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11; reappointed Met. Police Supt., '11-13; and for 3rd time in '13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, Arata, Minister to Mexico; b. 1881 in Kumamoto; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Politics and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the following year; Eleve-Consul at Chicago, '09 and then New York; at London, '11; Consul at Suchow, '13; Sec. at Head Office, '16; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '16; 2nd Sec., '17; Sec. at Head Office in '18 with additional duty as Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sectional Chief, '19-22; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington, '23; Emb. Coun. in Brazil same year; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu, '24-25; Min. in Mexico, '26. Add. Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo, Crown Mem. House of Peers; Perm. Vice-Min. of Railways; b. 1875 in Yamaguchi; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '02 and passed the higher civil serv. exam. two years after; was long in the service of the State Railways in which he ultimately rose to be Dir. of the Finance Bureau; resigned and became Managing-Dir. of the Chikuho Electric Railway Co. in '20; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama in '22 and in the terrible disaster there in '23 he lost two children; was Perm. Vice-Min. of Railway Dept., '24-26; again in '29. Add. Nogata-machi, Tokyo.

Arima, Sumibumi, Visc., Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry (ret.); b. 1868 of a former daimyo's family at Maruoka, Echizen; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Agriculture, '97; Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, '00-10. Add. Yotsuya Ukyo-machi, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Akira, Ambassador in Brazil since '27; b. 1876 in Kyoto; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '98; passed the Dip. serv. exam., '98; Consul at Fusan, and then Newchwang; later Secretary of Japanese Embassy at Paris; Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19; Min. in Berne, '20-26. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi, Mayor of Yokohama since '25; b. 1870 in Tango; edu. in Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; Sec. Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken, '08-12; Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki, '11-15; Kanagawa, '15-18, Hyogo-ken, '18-22; Dir.-Gen. of Pol. Affairs, Korean Govt.-Gen., '22-24. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Asada, Tokunori, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1848 in Kyoto; Counsellor to Japanese Legation in Washington, '74; Counsellor of Foreign Office, 79; Dir. of Commercial Bureau, '86; Governor of Nagano and next of Kanagawa, '99; Vice-Min. for Foreign Affairs, '00; that of Communications, which he resigned in '02. Add. Koj. Shimo-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi, 1st Secretary of the Embassy in Constantinople since '26; b. 1887 in Kyoto-fu; passed Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. in '11, and grad in the following year from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Attache in '12 and next 3rd Emb. Sec., '17, in Russia; in France, '18-20; 2nd Emb. Sec., '20; junior commissioner at the various international conferences held at Paris and Geneva: Sec. at the Head Office and Sectional Chief at the Intelligence Dept., '23-25. [Publications; European Diplomacy after Paris Conference, 1923; My Impressions in Russia, 1924; The Powers and Situation of their Home Politics, 1924]. Add. Jap. Embassy, Constantinople.

Awaya, Ken, ex-Perm. Vice-Min. of Education; b. 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '07; after passing the higher civ. serv. exam. was for a time secretary of Ibaraki Prefectural Office; transferred to the Education Dept. where he was Dir. of Special Education

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Bureau till Apr. '27; Perm. Vice-Min. of Edu., '27-29. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Baba, Genji, ex-Judge of Court of Cassation; b. 1860; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court; resigned and began practice '24. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Debuchi, Katsuji, Ambassador to Washington since '28; b. 1878 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-Graduate course, class '02, and passed the Dip. and Con. Service exam. the same year; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '07-10; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sec. Chief at the head office, '11; 1st Sec. at Peking, '14; at Washington, '18; Counsellor at Berlin, '20; attended as assist. the 2nd League of Nations congress and the Washington Conference; on the Shantung Settlement Com., '22 Emb. Counsellor and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '24-28. Add. Japanese Emb., Washington.

Den, Akira, ex-Perm. Vice-Min. Finance Dept. ('24-27); b. 1878; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; passed higher civil serv. exam.; Sec. of Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and of the Dept.; stayed in New York as Finance Commissioner; Dir. of Account Bureau before promotion. Add Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Egi, Senshi, Privy Councillor since '24 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. 1853, studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept., '72-77; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau (Home Office), '90-97; Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned. Add. Ushigome Yocho-machi, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Shin-ichiro, former Con.-Gen. at Mukden; b. 1873 in Saga-ken; edu. at the Shoin-gakusha (Saga), and passed the "Foreign student exam." of the Foreign Office, '94; was Consul-General at Tientsin and then at Mukden, '24-26. Represents Japanese Cotton-mill interest in China. Add. Shanghai, China.

Furuya, Shigetsuna, ex-Min. in Argentina; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken: edu. at Doshisha (Kyoto) and Michigan; passed Dip. & Con. serv. exam. in '02; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '08; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sectional chief at the head office, '16; Con.-Gen. at Ottawa, '18; Emb. Counsellor at Washington, '20; Minister to Mexico, '22; Min. to Argentina, Paraguay & Uruguay, '26-28. Add. Buenos Aires.

Futakami, Hyoji, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '24), Chief Secretary of the Privy Council; b. 1878 in Toyama pref.; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04 and passed the Higher Civil Serv. exam. the same year; was long connected with the Department of Communications as jun. secretary, Counsellor, etc. before transferring to the Privy Council. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Goto, Fumio, ex-Dir. of General Affairs, Formosan Govt.-Gen.; b. 1884 in Oita. Edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '08; Sec. or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '13; transferred to the Police Bureau, Home Office, the same year, first as sectional chief and then its Director; Dir. Gen. Affairs in Taiwan Gov.-Gen., '24-28. Add. Tokyo.

Hamada, Tsunenosuke, Governor of Kyoto since '26; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; served as Counsellor or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '07; Gov. of Toyama, '07; of Miyagi till '20; after some years on the retired list was Dir. of Colonial Affairs Bureau, '25-26. Add. Kyoto Pref. Office.

Hanihara, Masanao, ex-Ambassador to Washington; b. 1876 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda, '97; attache at Seoul Legation, '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office;

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Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '16-17; Dir. Political Affairs, '17-19; was among the four Delegates to the Washington Conference, '21-22; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '19-22; Amb. to Washington, '23-24. Add. Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ki-ichiro, Baron (cr. '26), D.L., Vice-Pres. of Privy Council, Pres. Nippon Univ.; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '88; appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief and Procurator in the Tokyo Appeal Court, '95; Bureau Director, 06-11, Vice-Min. of Justice, '11-12; Procurator-Gen. till '21; then Pres. of the Supreme Court; Privy Councillor, '24. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hata, Toyosuke, M.P., ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Navy; b. 1872 in Tokyo; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Governor of various localities; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and then of Navy, '24-25. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hatta, Yoshiaki, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '29); b. in Tokyo; grad. from Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08; entered the service of the Govt. Railways, of which he had been Dir. of Construction Bureau till '26; Perm. Vice-Min. of Railways, '27-29. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Gonsuke, Baron (cr. '07), Ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James ('20-25); b. 1860 at Aizu; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered Foreign Office, '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, 87-09; Dir. of Commercial Bureau, '98, Minister at Seoul, '99; at Peking, '06-08 and again in '16-18; Ambassador to Rome, '08-16; Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory, '19-20; Ambassador in England, '20, but returning home in Sept. '25, resigned the post; accompanied Prince Chichibu to England in 1925 as a member of the suite, returning home with the Prince in Jan. '27. Add. Tokyo.

Hayashi, Raizaburo, D.L., formerly Perm. Vice-Minister of Justice ('24-27); b. 1878; grad. from Chuo Univ., '97; Judge till '21; Dir. Bureau of Criminal Affairs. Add. Koj. Yoban-cho, Tokyo.

Hirota, Koki, Minister to the Hague since '27; b. 1878 in Fukuoka; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; passed Dip. Serv. Exam., '06; attached the same year to the Chinese Legation; to England, '09; Sectional Chief of the Commercial Bureau, '14; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington, '18; Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau, '21; Dir. Euro-American Bureau, Foreign Office, '24-27. Add. Japanese Legation, Hague.

Honda, Kumataro, ex-Ambassador to Germany; b. 1874 in Waka-yama-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in in Law but left unfinished, '94; passed the Foreign Office Clerks Exam., '05 and Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam., '98; Attache in China and next Belgium, '99; Per. Secy. to the Foreign Minister, '01; Member of the Peace Envoy suite to America; 2nd Sec. of Embassy at London, '97; Con.-Gen. at Harbin, '12; Emb. Counsellor at London, '14; Minister to Switzerland, '18; Minister to Austria, '22; Ambassador in '23 and ordered to proceed to Turkey; accredited to Germany, '23-26; resigned in '26. Add. Tokyo.

Hori, Yoshikata, Counsellor at the Legation in Peking since 1926; b. 1885 in Kagoshima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and its post-graduate course, class '08; passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; was in the consular service at New York, '11; Vancouver, '13; Canton, '16; Pers. Secy. to Foreign Minister, then 1st Legation Secy. in China, '17-21; commissioner of political affairs to the Siberian Expedition, '22; Con.-Gen. in London, '23-25. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Horiguchi, Kumaichi, ex-Minister to Brazil; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and Eleve-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil, '99-06; Sweden, '08-09; Mexico, '09-13; and Madrid, '13-18; Min. to Brazil, '18-24; placed on retired list, '25. Add. Tokyo.

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Horikiri, Zenjiro, Mayor of Tokyo (elected 1929); b. 1884 in Fukushima Pref.; younger brother of Zembei Horikiri; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09, and on graduation, entered Home Affairs Dept.; after holding the posts of Appraiser, Secretary, Chairman of Town Planning Committee, etc.; was Director of Reconstruction Bureau, '26-29. Add. Koishikawa Takata Oimatsucho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, Kitokuro, D.L., Minister of Imp. Household; b. 1867 at Shizuoka, studied constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany, '90-93; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; Mem. of House of Peers, '00; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, '08-11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation, '12-13; Minister of Education and next of Home Affairs, '16-18; Privy Councillor, '17-25; present post in '25. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, Otohiko, ex-Mayor of Tokyo ('28-29); b. 1872 in Kagoshima; graduated at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; Sec. to Formosan Government, and to Finance Dept.; Chief of Accountant Bureau of the Dept.; Vice-Minister of Finance, '16-18; Minister of Finance in Kato Cabinet, '22; Gov. of Bank of Japan, '23-27. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Hiroshi, ex-Gov. of Kanagawa ('26-29); b. 1881 in Shizuoka; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '95; passed the Higher Civil Serv. Exam. the following year; secy. and chief police commissioner at Nara, Kanagawa, etc.; next transferred to the Home Office; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo for some years; Dir. of Social Bureau till '25; Governor of Kyoto, '25-26. Add. Kanagawa Pref. Office.

Ikeda, Torajiro, D.L., Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. 1879 in Saga-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., English Law, class '03, and has since been in the service of Justice Dept. as Judge, Pub. Procurator, or Counsellor of the Dept.; went abroad twice on inspection tour; is also Lecturer at his alma mater. Add. Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Inouye, Katsunosuke, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), Privy Councillor; b. 1860 in Choshu, an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of Bank of Japan before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85; Legation secretary in Berlin, '86; secretary and counsellor at the head office, '92; Minister to Germany, '98-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court, '13-16; Grand Master of Ceremonies and Privy Councillor, '28. Add. Azabu Uchidayama, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kyoshiro, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Mem. House of Peers; b. in Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki Inouye; edu. in Mining at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; further studied abroad, '98-04; Prof. at Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. of the South Man. Rly. Co. till '22; Minister of Railways, '26-27. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Iriye, Kan-ichi, Dir. of Board of Audit, Imp. Household; b. 1872; brother of Visc. M. Nomura; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. Pension Bureau till '23; Chief Secy. to the Lord-Keeper of Privy Seals, '23-28. Add. Totsuka, Tokyo.

Iriye, Tamemori, Visc., Manager of the Household of H.I.M. the Emperor Dowager, Mem. House of Peers, Chief of Poetry Bureau, Imp. Household (since '14); b. 1868 in Kyoto; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '20; Assist. Chamberlain to the Prince Regent till '26; is noted for his Japanese poetry. Add. Ushigome Yocho-machi, Tokyo.

Ishiguro, Tadanori, Visc. (cr. Baron '95), Surg.-Gen. (ret.); Privy Councillor since '20; b. 1845 in Niigata-ken; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka

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Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima, '77; Surgeon-Col., next year, and Surgeon-Gen. in '90; retired in '96; since that time has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890; nom. Member of House of Peers in '02; resigned in '20; Pres. of the Japan Red Cross, '20-22. Add. Ushigome Ageba-cho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Kenzo, Privy Councillor (nom. '27); b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '80 and entered Justice Dept.; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be counsellor to local govts. and Home Office; governor of Yamanashi, Kochi, Hokkaido, etc., lastly of Kanagawa; transferred to the Imperial Household Dept.; Vice-Min. of Imp. Household, '20-22. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ito, Hirokuni, 2nd Prince, Grand Master of Ceremonies since '26; b. 1870, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito; studied in Germany; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, '16; Dir. of Bureau of Imp. Mews, '21-26. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1870 in Yamaguchi; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ; was successively Secretary and Judge of the Administrative Litigation Court; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com.; Gov. of Kumamoto, '12-13; Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com., '14-18; Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, '26-28. Add. Tokyo.

Kasama, Akio, b. 1886; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09; was in Govt. railway service till '17; then changed to Foreign Office; was member of the Delegation to Peace Conf., '18-21; Technical Delegate to the International Conf. on Transit & Communication at Barcelona, '21; Chief Secy. (European & American Section) of Intelligence Bureau, For. Office, '23; Acting High Commissioner and then Dip. Representative at Constantinople, '23; Charge d'Affaires at Bucharest, '25; Emb. Counsellor in Paris, '26; Chief of Permanent Delegation to the International Labor Organization at Geneva, '27-29; Govt. delegate to Int. Labor Conf., '27 & '28; Govt. delegate to 2nd Int. Conf. on Immigration at Havana, '28; attached to the Foreign Office since his return from Geneva, '29. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Kawai, Hiroyuki, Emb. Counsellor in Paris; b. 1883 at Odawara; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Law, class '08 and passed Dip. & Con. serv. exam. the same year; Eleve-consul and next Attache in France, '09-13; transferred to Russia, '13; 3rd Leg. Sec. in Sweden, '14; 2nd Leg. Sec., '17; on the staff of the Peace Envoy, '20; Sectional Chief at the Head Office, '21-22; Emb. Counsellor in Brussels, '23-26; present post since '27. Add. Paris.

Kawashima, Nobutaro, Minister to Greece since '27; b. 1880 in Kyoto-fu; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and post-graduate course, class '07, and after passing the Dip. & Con. serv. exam. was in the service of the Foreign Office; later appointed 3rd Emb. Secretary and then 2nd Legation Secretary; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '25-27. Add. Athens.

Komura, Kin-ichi, Marquis (2nd), Vice-Min. of Overseas Affairs Dept.; b. 1882, eldest son of the late Marquis Jutaro Komura; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07; passed the Dip. Serv. Exam. the same year; attache in China and next at London, '08-10; Secy. at Head Office, '11 and in time appointed Sectional Chief of Political Bureau; Deputy-Dir. of Intelligence Bureau, '23-27; Director of same, '27-29; present post in June '29. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kondo, Motoki, D. Eng., Vice-Adm. (ret.), ex-Inspector Gen. of Naval Construction; b. 1864 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha (private

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school) founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan, '13. Add. Ebara-machi, Tokyo.

Konoye, Fumimaro, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) and was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '17, and is Member of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kubota, Seitaro, Pres. of Adm. Litigation Court since '22; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; sent abroad, '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau, '03-10 and then Judge of Adm., Lit. Court, etc. Add. Akasaka Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, Yuzuru, Baron (cr. '07), Privy Councillor; b. 1847 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with education in which he became Vice-Minister in '94 and finally its chief in '05; Mem. House of Peers, '94-17; present post since '17. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, Yuzaburo, Baron (cr. '26), D.C.L., President of the Privy Council since '26; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at now defunct Law Coll. of Justice Dept., '89, and was connected with the Dept. till he was transferred to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; Chief of Compilation Com. of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation, '13-14; nominated Mem. House of Peers; Chief Auditor, Imp. Household Dept. and Privy Councillor, '21. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Kuki, Takakazu, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. 1852 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dept. of Education; Minister at Washington, '84-88; Director of the Imperial Museum at Nara in '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kurino, Shin-ichiro, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France; b. 1852 at Fukuoka; Commissioner of the Foreign Office, '81; Junior Secretary, '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau, '86; next transferred to the Communication Dept. where he acted as Per. Sec. to the Minister, later becoming Dir. of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau; returned to the Foreign Office in '91 as Dir. of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau; commenced his diplomatic career, first as Minister at Washington, '94, at Rome, '96, at Paris' 97, and at Petrograd, '01, in the stormy days preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War; appointed Ambassador to France, '06. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Nagashige, Marquis, formerly Daimyo of Fukuoka. Privy Councilior, Lord-in-Waiting of Jako Hall; b. 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ., '84-89; Master of Ceremonies, '89-90; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers, '96-24; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Kurose, Hiroshi, Mayor of Kobe; b. 1883 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09; passed higher civil serv. exam. in '09, chief of Takanawa police station, administrative inspector of Hyogo pref., and then of Yamaguchi, Governor of Yamanashi pref., etc. Add. Yamamoto-cho, Kobe.

Kuwayama, Tetsuo, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '29); b. 1881; studied German Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Dir. Petty Insurance Bureau, '22-24; Perm. Vice-Min. of Communications, '24-29. Add. Araijuku Omosawa, near Tokyo.

Machida, Chuji, M.P., Minister of Agr. & Forestry; Pres. of Hochi

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Shimbun, Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyoto Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Akita-ken; grad. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; Parl. Under-Secy. of Agr. & Com. Dept., '15-17; once connected with the Bank of Japan; is a leader of the Minsei Party; Min. of Agr. and For., '25-27 and again in '29. Add. Ushigome Minami-Enoki-cho, Tokyo.

Maida, Narakichi, b. 1875; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '01; passed Higher Civil serv. exam. and entered the service of the Dept. of Communications, in which he was Dir. of Communications Bureau, '24-25. Add. Koishikawa Takeshima-cho, Tokyo.

Makino, Nobuaki, Count (cr. Baron in '07, Visc. in '18), Lord-Keeper of Privy Seal; b. 1851, second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo; Priv. Secy. to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince), '88; a local Governor, '91-92; Vice-Minister of Education, 93; Minister at Rome, '97; then at Vienna; Min. of Education, '06; Privy Councillor in '09; Min. of Agr. & Com., '11-12; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '13-14; represented Japan at Versailles, '18; Min. of Imp. Household, '21-25; present post in '25. Add. Komaba, near Tokyo.

Matsuda, Do-ichi, D.L., Ambassador at Rome; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and Juridical Serv. Exam., '01-02; jun. Procurator, '02; Foreign Office Counsellor, '02; Attache, '03; 3rd Leg. Secy. at Brussels, '07; Secy. at head office, '12; Sect. Chief of Political Bureau, '13; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '17; on service at head office, '18; Dir. Com. Bureau, '18; Dir. Treaty Bureau, '19; Emb. Counsellor and Dir. of League of Nations Office in Paris, '20-26; present post since '26. Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo, Ambassador at London since 1929; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Economics), '02; passed Dip. Serv. Exam.; Legation and then Embassy Sec. at Peking, London, Paris, etc.; Con.-Gen. at Tientsin; was in charge of diplomatic affairs of the Siberian Expedition, '18-19; Dir. of Europe & American Bureau, For. Office; Japanese representative in the Russo-Japanese conf. at Changchung, '22; Vice-Min., '24-25; Ambassador at Washington, '25-28; present post in '29. Add. Japanese Emb., London.

Matsui, Keishiro, Baron (cr. '20), ex-Ambassador at London ('25-28), Crown Mem. House of Peers, Min. of Foreign Affairs in the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1868 at Osaka; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Secy. at Seoul, '90-93; Secy. at Washington, '94; at London, '97; at Peking, '02; Counsellor in Paris, '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris, '14-20, and was created Baron in recognition of his service during the War. Add. Tokyo.

Matsunaga, Naokichi, Dir. of Treaty Bureau, Foreign Office; b. 1883 in Saga-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Politics, '08 and passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. and then Attache in China, '08-10; Consul at Hamburg, '10; 3rd Emb. Secy. at Berlin, '14; recalled in '14 and made acting Chief of Secretariat, '16; Con. at Seattle the same year; Sec. and Sectional Chief at Head Office, '20-23; Con.-Gen. in Ottawa, '23-27; Emb. Counsellor at Brussels, '27-28; present post in '28. Add. Foreign Office.

Matsushima, Hajime, Minister to Poland; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam., '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy, recalled home, '16; Per Sec. of For. Minister and Counsellor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same, '18; Consul-Gen. at Moscow, Harbin, etc.; represented Japan in the Russo-Japanese Conference at Dairen, '21; Emb. Counsellor at Paris, '24-27; present post since '27. Add. Jap. Legation, Warsaw.

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Mayeda, Tamon, Government Delegate to the International Labour Conference; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09; was once Private Secretary of the Home Minister and later Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo. Add. Nakano-machi, near Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshisada, Visc., Mem. House of Peers; Lieut. Infantry (ret.); b. 1874 in Echigo: grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '03; took part in the Russo-Japanese War ('04-05): Minister of Communications, '22 and next Min. of Railways in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Is also Pres. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of various concerns. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Miyao, Shunji, ex-Governor of Hokkaido; b. in Niigata-ken: grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '68; Sec. of the Finance Dept.; then transferred to Formosan Govt.; Vice-Pres. of the Colonization Bureau, '10; Gov. of Aichi-ken, '21; Gov. of Oriental Development Co., '24; Gov. of Hokkaido, '22-23. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, Kunitaro, ex-Dir. of Mining Bureau; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com., '03; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Secy. to the Min. of Agr. & Com.; Dir. of Mining Bureau, '23-28. Add. Koi. Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyata, Mitsuo, Crown Mem. House of Peers, ex-Superintendent of Metropolitan Police ('27-29); b. 1878 in Miye-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '05 and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Secy. to the House of Peers, and Prefectural Gov. till '22; Chief Secretary of Cabinet in Kato (Adm.) Ministry. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, Kesaroku, Pres. of Board of Audit since '24; b. 1863 in Saga; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury, 91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post till '01; Dir. Finance Bureau, '04: Vice-Min. of Finance in '06; Govt. Financial Agent at London, '06-11; Vice-Gov. of Bank of Japan, '12-19. Add. Koj. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Monobe, Nagaho, D. Eng., Engineer to the Home Office, Dir. of the Civil Engineering Experiment Station (Home Office), Prof. of Hydrodynamics at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. of Seismological Research Institute and also of the Scientific Research Council, etc.; b. 1886 in Akita-ken: grad. in Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '11; has devoted himself to river work since then and has designed improvement plan for a number of unruly rivers in the Main Island, besides supervising the technical side of bridge-work and investigating earthquake-proof work with special reference to civil engineering. Has written a number of theses on the theory of stability of embankments, earthquake-proof engineering works, etc. Was awarded the Imp. Academy prize in '25 Add. Home Office.

Mori, Kengo, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '27), former Govt. Financial Agent at London, Paris and Washington; b. 1876 in Saga-ken: grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; secretary of the Financial Dept., '00; the London Agent post, '13-26. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Mori, Yasusaburo, Minister to Chile and Bolivia; b. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. next year; Eleve-Con. at Amoy, '09; at Honolulu, '10; Consul at Lima, '12; at Antung, '16; Con.-Gen. at Tsinan, '19 with additional duty as Sec. to the Administration Dept. of the Tsingtao Army of Occupation; later transferred to Tsingtao; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '23-27; present post Dec. '27. Add. Japanese Legation, Chile.

Moroi, Rokuro, ex-Minister to Argentina; b. 1872 in Saitama-ken: edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '96 and passed the Higher Civil

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Serv. Exam. the same year and the Dip. Serv. Exam. in '99; Eleve-Con. at Shanghai, London, etc.; Con., '01; Sec. at the head office, '06; 1st Emb. Sec. to Berlin, '12; recalled home on the outbreak of the War and was in charge of the Correspondence Section; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu, '16; Min. to Argentina, '24-26. Add. Tokyo.

Motoji, Niikuma, D.C.L., Dir. Prison Affair Bureau, Justice Dept.; b. 1876 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; was Public Procurator of the Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Court of Cassation before his appointment to the present post. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Murakami, Ryukichi, ex-Dir. Fishery Bureau, Dept. Agr. & For.; b. 1877; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Prof. of the Fishery Institute and Dir. Patent Bureau. Add. Koi. Myoga-dani, Tokyo.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo, Visc., Minister to Rumania; b. in 1882, ninth descendant of an old courtier house; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Diplomatic Serv. Exam.; Secretary, Sectional Chief, and Emb. Counsellor at Brussels and then at Berlin in succession; present post since '25. Add. Bucharest.

Nagai, Matsuzo, Ambassador in Belgium & Minister in Luxemburg; b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; passed Dip. & Cons. Serv. Exam.; Eleve-Consul at Tientsin, New York and Washington, '03-07; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08-12; Chief of Telegraph Section (For. Office), '16; Emb. Counsellor in London, '17-21; Dir. Commercial Bureau (For. Office), '21-23; Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, '23-28; present post since '28. Add. Japanese Embassy, Brussels.

Nagaoka, Haruichi, D.L., Ambassador in Berlin and Minister in Latvia; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '00 and also from a French Coll. in '04; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Emb. Secretary at Paris, etc.; Min. to Czecho-Slovakia, '21; Minister to Holland, '24; Dir. of Treaty Bureau, For. Office, '25-26; present post since '26. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Nagaoka, Ryuichiro, ex-Dir. Social Affairs Bureau, Home Office; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '08; was Secretary of the Home Dept. and then Dir. of Civil Eng. Bureau; Director of Social Affairs Bureau, '26-29; Chief of Metropolitan Police Board, in June '29, but retired in a few days after appointment owing to the cabinet change; visited Europe and America on official mission, '27. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Nambu, Koshin, Mem. House of Peers, Court Counsellor; b. 1864 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office, '91; once Dir. Forestry Bureau of the Imp. Household; Dir. of Public Works Bureau, in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Obata, Torikichi, Amb. to Turkey since '25; b. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; passed dip. serv. exam., 98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy at Peking, '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Counsellor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '16-18; Minister to China, '18-22. Add. Japanese Embassy, Turkey.

Ohara, Senkichi, 2nd Baron, ex-Dir. of Construction Bureau, Imp. Household; b. 1871; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Sec. of House of Peers; was Dir. of the Bureau of Supplies, Imp. Household before transfer to the present post. Add. Koj. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Ohno, Morie, Minister to Austria & Hungary; b. 1878 at Tokuyama;

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edu. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam., '07; Eleve-Consul in China, '07-10; Attache in Germany, '10, and 3rd Emb. Sec., '11; in Austria, '12-14; 2nd Emb. Sec. in Italy, '16-17; Sec. Chief at the Head Office, '17-19; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '19-23; 1st Emb. Sec. and then Coun. in Germany, '23; Counsellor of the Legation in Vienna, '26 and the present post '27. Add. Vienna.

Okano, Noboru, Dr. Eng., ex-Vice-Min. of Railways; b. 1876, brother to Kejiiro Okano; edu. in Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the service of Govt. Rlys. in which he was an Engineer and then Dir. of Way and Works; next Vice-Min. of Railways, '24-25. Add. Jujo, near Tokyo.

Okuyama, Seiji, ex-Minister to Greece, Secy. of League of Nations Ass'n. (Tokyo); b. 1876 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Law, class '03; passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. soon after and entered the Foreign Office first as eleve-consul, then 3rd Legation Sec., Counsellor at the head office; Minister at Athens, '25-26. Add. League of Nations Ass'n., Tokyo.

Ota, Masahiro, Governor of Kwantung since Aug. '29; b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; was Chief of the 1st Dept. of the Metropolitan Police Board; Governor of Fukushima, Ishikawa, Kumamoto, Niigata and Aichi Prefectures successively; Chief of Metropolitan Police, '24-27. Add. Kwantung Govt.-General.

Ota, Tamekichi, Minister to Spain & Portugal; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office, '03; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and Eleve-Con., '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt., Consul at various places; Legation Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, then Con.-Gen. at San Francisco, '18-20; Con.-Gen. at Ottawa, '21-23; Legation Counsellor in Peking, '23-26; present post '27. Add. Japanese Legation, Madrid.

Otori, Fujitaro, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Keisuke Otori; grad. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam.; Attache to Legation at Seoul same year; Secy. of Legation at The Hague, '03, and Brussels, '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague, '07; Con.-Gen. at Vladivostok, '09; Secy. Foreign Office, '12; Embassy Counsellor at Rome, '14; at Paris, '16-19; Min. to Mexico, '19-20. Add. Ushigome Haramachi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Oyama, Atsushi, ex-M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. 1865 in Nagoya; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; in juridical service either as Judge or Public Procurator till '04; went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06; reinstalled in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau, '07-12; Vice-Min. of Justice, '12-14. Began practice in '16. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Rinoie, Ryusuke, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken; b. 1866 at Yamaguchi; grad. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; held junior post in the Cabinet; then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, Sadao, Embassy Counsellor in London; b. 1879 in Tokyo; brother of Dr. Isshi Saburi; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; after passing the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. was appointed Attache in China, '05; in Russia, '06; then in France; at Head Office, '08; Sec. in France, 12; at Head Office, '18; Emb. Sec. and then Counsellor at Washington till '24; Dir. of Commercial Bureau, '26; Dir. of Treaty Bureau, '27; attended the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference, '26-27; present post in '72. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Saionji, Hachiro, Chief of Imperial Mews; b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former Daimyo, and was adopted as heir by Marquis (now Prince)

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Saionji; was once Private Secretary to his father-in-law when Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris, '18; was on the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, '24-27. Add. Azabu Ilgura-katamachi, Tokyo.

Saito, Hiroshi, Chief of Intelligence Bureau (Foreign Office); b. 1886 in Tokyo; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '10 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. and also the Higher Civil Serv. Exam. same year; Attache in America, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec., '15 in England, and appointed Assis. to the Peace Envoy, '19; 2nd Dec. '19; Con. at Seattle, '21; Con.-Gen. in New York, '23-28; Deputy Chief of Intelligence Bureau in '28 and then its Chief in '29; attended as assistant commissioner international conferences in Europe and America. Add. Foreign Office.

Sakenobu, Nobumichi, ex-Minister to Chile; b. 1878 in Akita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '04 and soon passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam.; Eleve-Con. at Seoul, Hongkong, etc.; Counsellor at the head office, '08; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '10; 2nd Sec., '12; Con-Gen. at Calcutta, '17; Emb. Counsellor in Russia, '21; Chief of Personnel Affairs at the head office, '21; Minister to Chile, '24-28. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, Saishiro, Dir. of Patent Bureau; b. 1869; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; '17-18 entered Dept. Agr. and Com. in which he held the post of Dir. Mining Bureau till '23; present post since '23. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sato, Aimaro, Court Councillor and Intendant to Prince Fushimi; b. 1857 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American Univ., '81; Chief of the Telegraph Section, Foreign Office, the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Section Chief, '93; Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. to Mexico, '00; recalled home in '02; on the suite of the Peace Plen. at Portsmouth, '05; Minister to Holland, '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague, '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague, '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation, in '14; Ambassador to U.S.A., '16-18; present post in '20. Add. Azabu Torilzaka, Tokyo.

Sato, Naotake, Chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office in Geneva; b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Aimaro Sato in 1903; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Serv. Exam., '04; Attache, '05; Consul-Gen. in Harbin till '21; Emb. Sec. at Paris, '21-23; Minister to Poland, '23-26. Add. Geneva.

Sawada, Setsuzo, Emb. Counsellor in Washington; b. 1884 in Tottori-ken; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. while a student at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Embassy at London, '17-21; ordered to join the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Chief of Secretariat at Foreign Office, '22-25; present post in '26. Add. Japanese Emb., Washington.

Seki, Hajime, D.C.L., Mayor of Osaka; b. 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. Sch., '93; further studied in Europe, '98-01, communications being his speciality; was Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; Deputy-Mayor of Osaka, '14; then Mayor in '24. Add. Osaka.

Sekiya, Teizaburo, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., '10; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture, '19-21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Shijo, Takahide (Baron), former Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind. Dept. ('25-29); b. of an ancient family in 1876; grad. in Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; entered Dept. of Com. & Agr. in which he successively held post of

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Secretary, Sectional Chief and finally Dir. of Industrial Bureau. Add. Dept. of Com. & Ind.

Shimizu, Cho, D.C.L., Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria, '98-99. Add. Yotsuya Aizumicho, Tokyo.

Shimojo, Yasumaro, Dir. of Decoration Board; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., Law, class '10; served as jun. sec. of the provincial and central government such as chief of the Archives Sec., Cabinet; then Dir. of the Pension Bureau; of the Statistical Bureau, '24-29; present post in '29.. Add. Koj. Shimo-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Shiratori, Toshio, Secy. of Foreign Office & Sect. Chief of Intelligence Bureau; b. 1887 in Chiba-ken; passed Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam., '13; grad. in Economics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '19; Eleve-Consul first at Mukden and then Hongkong; attache at Washington, '16; Sec., '18; Sec. at the For. Office, '22-25; Emb. Secretary in Berlin, '26-28; present post in '29. Add. Foreign Office.

Sugimura, Yotaro, Deputy Chief of the League of Nations Office in Geneva, Minister unattached; b. 1884 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Politics, class '08 and passed the Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. at Lyons, '08; Attache in France, '12; 3rd Emb. Sec., '14; 3rd Leg. Sec. in China; 2nd Sec., '17; recalled in '19 and appointed Mng. of the Temporary Treaty Revision Committee; Sec. and Coun. and Sectional Chief, the same year; Assis. to the Imp. Envoy to the Washington Conference, '21 and to the Imp.-Delegate to the War-time Law Revision Commission at the Hague, '22; 1st Emb. Sec. in Paris; then Jr. Mem. in the 4th Congress of the League of Nations at Geneva; has also attended similar such international conferences held at Geneva; Deputy-Chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office at Paris and Embassy Counsellor there, '23-27. Add. Geneva, Switzerland.

Takebe, Kin-ichi, Dir. Common Edu. Bureau; b. 1881; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Secretary and Section Chief of the Dept. till '22; Dir. Technical Edu. Bureau, '22-27. Add. Nishi-katamachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Tokichi, Amb. to U.S.S.R.; b. 1878 in Kyoto-fu; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Consul at Singapore, Hongkong, Seattle, etc., '03-10; Emb. Counsellor at Washington; Dir. Trade Bureau, '22; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs and Director of Intelligence Bureau, '22-23; present post since '25. Add. Moscow.

Tatsuki, Shichita, Ambassador unattached; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed Dip. Serv. Exam., '96; Eleve-Consul, Legation Attache and Embassy Sec., successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Emb. Counsellor in Petrograd and then Paris, '09; Min. to Chili, '17; Minister to Netherlands, '20-23; Amb. to Brazil, '23-27. Add. Foreign Office.

Tawara, Mago-ichi, M.P., Minister of Com. & Ind., and a leader of the Minsei Party; b. 1869 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; has since been in the civil service, first in Korea and then in the provinces, rising to the post of Gov. of Miye in '12, Miyagi in '14, and Hokkaido, '15-20; Parl. Vice-Min. of Rlys. and Fin., '24-27; present post in '29. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Kuninori, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iycyasu. The Marquis was b. 1886, and is now Vice-Pres. of the Red Cross Society. Add. Honjo Komme, Tokyo.

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Tokugawa, Satotaka, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; b. 1865 in Tokyo; toured in Europe and America, '89-90; nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93; Grand Chamberlain to H.I.M. the Emperor, '23-26. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tomi-i, Masa-akira, Baron (cr. '26); D.C.L. Privy Councillor; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1858 at Kyoto; grad. from Lyons Univ. (France), '83; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '85; was once Dean of the Law College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tsuchiya, Masanao, 2nd Visc., Master of Ceremonies and Chamberlain to the Emperor; b. 1881 of a former Daimyo family; grad. in Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Kiyoharu, formerly Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; b. 1872 in Hyogo-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '02. After passing the Higher Civil Service examination he was given subordinate posts at the local and central Government as junior Sec. at Fukui, Kanagawa, Kyoto, etc.; then Dir. of Shrines Bureau; Dir. of Legislative Bureau in '24; Perm. Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, '24-26. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Sakio, ex-Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com.; b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. in Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered the Home Office, '99; served in the local Govt. before he was transferred to the Dept. of Agr. & Com., '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau, '17; Dir. of the Commercial Bureau, '20-24; twice dispatched abroad; Vice-Minister of the Dept. in the Kiyoura Cabinet; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Uchida, Kakichi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; entered the Dept. of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15; Vice-Min. of Communications, '17-18; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '23-24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Uchida, Sadatsuchi, a retired diplomat; b. 1865 at Kokura; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; attache in '89; Eleve-Consul at Shanghai in '90; to Seoul in '93; Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; Min. to Sweden, '11-18; Minister Resident in Turkey, '20-23; placed on retired list in '23. Represented Japan in the International League as Senior Commissioner. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Uchida, Yasuya, Count (Baron '07, Visc. '11), ex-Privy Councillor; b. 1865 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; attache at Washington, '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. & Com. and at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. at London, '93; at Peking, '93-98; Dir. of Political Bureau; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs, '00; Minister to Peking, '01-06; Amb. at Vienna, and next at Washington, '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12; again the same portfolio in the Hara and Kato (Adm.) Cabinets; was Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War; Privy Councillor, '24-29. Countess Uchida was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Usami, Katsuo, Pres. National Resources Invest. Board; b. 1869 in Yamagata-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Counsellor to various local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, '08; Chief of Home Affairs Dept., Korea, '10; Governor of Tokyo, '21-25; Pres. of Decoration Bureau, '25-27. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ushio, Keinosuke, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '05; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Home Office; Dir. Sanitation Bureau till '22; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, '23-28;

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present post in '28. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Sadao, M.P., ex-Vice-Min. of Communications; b. 1875 in Aichi-ken; studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered the Govt. service; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau, Communication Dept., during the Great War; Vice-Min. of the Dept., '21-24. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Wakasugi, Kaname, B.A., M.A. (New York Univ.); 1st Secretary to Japanese Emb. (London); b. 1883 at Kumamoto; grad. from the Toa Dobun School in Shanghai, '06; entered the service of the Foreign Office the same year; held junior consular post at various places; passed the Dip. and Con. Service Examination, '17; Consul, '20; Emb. Secretary at Shanghai, Paris, London, and Los Angeles; Secy. of Foreign Office & Sectional Chief of Intelligence Bureau, '25-29; present post '29. Add. Japanese Emb., London.

Yada, Shichitaro, Con.-Gen. at Shanghai; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Politics, class '06; Eleve-Con. in China, '07; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Rome, '12; to the head office, '13; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '16; Consul at Mukden, '15; Con.-Gen. at London, '19; at San Francisco, '20; present post in '23. Add. Japanese Consul-Gen., Shanghai.

Yamada, Junjiro, Dir. of Sanitation Bureau, Home Office since '22; b. 1883; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and has since been in the service of Home Office; Dir. of Shrine Bureau, '19-22. Add. Koishikawa Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Ichiji, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. 1865 in Kagoshima; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office; Governor of Aomori, '02-04; Dir. of R'ly Bureau, '04-06; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido, '12; Chief Secy. of the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry; Min. of Railways, '23-24. Add. Azabu Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Yamaoka, Mannosuke, D.C.L., ex-Dir. Police Bureau (Home Office); b. 1876; grad. from the Nippon Law Coll., '99; passed Judicial Serv. Exam. and long served as judge or procurator; in the meantime sent to Germany for study; Director of Prison Bureau, '25-26; Dir. of Police Bureau, '27-28. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Keiichi, Minister Plen. & Extr. Unattached; b. 1882 in Kanagawa-ken; grad. from the Special Course of Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam., '05; Eleve-Con. same year; Consul, Embassy Sec. and then Consul-Gen. in London and in Shanghai; Consul-Gen. in Honolulu, '21-24; Minister in Peru, '25-28. Add. Foreign Office.

Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; grad. at the Peers' College, '94; further studied in Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg, Brussels and Paris, studying statistics; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan; Pres. of Yanagisawa Statistical Investigation Office, founded by him. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Yatabe, Yasukichi, Minister to Siam; b. 1882 in Yamaguchi; grad. from special course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, '07; attache in Siam, '08; Consul at Antung, Suchow, Sydney, etc., Secy. of Formosan Gov.-Gen., '17; Sec. of Foreign Office, '19; attended the Seamen's Labor Conference held at Rome, '20 and '21; 1st Sec. at Rome the same year; Emb. Sec. at Washington, '24; then Counsellor of Foreign Office and Sectional Chief

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of Intelligence Bureau; Consul-Gen. at Tsingtao, '27-28; present post since '28. Add. Bangkok.

Yoshida, Isaburo, Minister in Switzerland; b. 1878 in Kyoto-fu; grad. at German Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '03; passed Dip. & Con. Serv. Exam., '04 and appointed Eleve-Consul at Hongkong the same year; diplomatic attache at Washington, '04; 3rd Embassy Sec. at Washington, '08; on service at the For. Office, '11; 2nd Embassy Sec. in London, '12; 1st Embassy Sec., '16; Mem. Peace Treaty Committee, '20; Emb. Counsellor and transferred to Peking, '21; Mem. Japan-China joint committee for the settlement of Shantung question and so forth; Emb. Counsellor in Washington, '24-25 and then in London, '25-27; present post '28. Add. Japanese Legation, Berne.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi, Minister in China; b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; grad. at Literature (English Lit.), Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. the same year; attache at Seoul, '99; Eleve-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc., '00-06; 1st Secy. at London, 10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation, '16-19; Dir. Asiatic Bureau, '19-23; present post since '23. Add. Peking.

Yuchi, Kohei, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1870 in Miyazaki-ken; studied at Tokyo Normal Sch. and then Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam., '02; Prefectural officer for years and then transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board; was in charge of the Police of Formosa; Gov. of Fukui till '21; Dir. of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

EDUCATION

Ando, Koko, a famous lady-violinist, Prof. at Tokyo Academy of Music since 1903; sister of Rohan Koda, well-known novelist; grad. from Tokyo Academy of Music; further studied at the Government Musical School in Berlin, Germany. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryukichi, D. Litt., Founder and Pres. of the Sugamo Middle School, Pres. of Philosophical and Sociological Ass'ns.; b. 1867 in Mayebashi; grad. from the Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Works: Chinese Philosophy, Loatze Philosophy, etc. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Ryojiro, Pres. of Peers' School, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16), Pres. Imp. Acad. of Art. etc.; b. 1869 in Miye-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; held various junior posts at Central Government and in the provinces for some years after; as Councillor and Inspector of the Education Dept., '98; dispatched to Europe in '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration; a Bureau Director, '04; Vice-Minister, '11-16; Pres. Tohoku Univ., '17-22; present post in '23. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Ichitaro, Chancellor of Keio-gijuku; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at the Keio and then at Yale Univ., U.S.A. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Gamo, Yasusato, Dir. of Fukushima Higher Com. Sch. since its creation in 1922; b. 1873 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. (Special class) in '98; visited England, Germany and U.S.A. to study commerce; Prof. of Kumamoto High Sch.; Dir. of Ehime Com. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Add. Fukushima.

Honda, Iwajiro, Dir. of Tokyo Higher Sericultural School; b. 1866 in Oita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Agr. & For. School, class '88; was expert of Dept. of Agr. & Com. and Dir. of Tokyo Ser. Institute. Add. Nishi

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Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Ibaraki, Seijiro, Dir. of Urawa High School; b. 1876 in Ishikawa-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (English Lit.); Prof. at 4th High Sch.; educational inspector; Dir. of Tokyo Musical Academy, Matsumoto High Sch. and Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal Sch. Add. Urawa, Saitama-ken.

Imai, Keisho, Prof. at the Tokyo Academy of Music; b. 1871 in Yokohama; lost his sight when four years old and devoted himself to Koto Music; has taught at the Academy since '94; composed number of tunes. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Ishizaka, Masanobu, Ph. B., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Dir. of Aoyama Gakuin and Aoyama Jogakuin; b. 1860 in Tokyo; edu. at the Aoyama Gakuin College and after graduation went to the U.S.A. and studied at Albion Univ. and Johns Hopkins Univ.; returning home in '96 joined the teaching staff of his alma mater; Dean of the collegiate course and middle school course of the school in '06; became Dir. of the Aoyama Gakuin in '21; also Dir. of the Aoyama Jogakuin (girls school) since '27 Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Yaichiro, Principal & Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakukai (National English Language Association) in Tokyo; b. 1861 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, Torao, Dir. & Prof. of Hiroshima Higher Technical School; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. in Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study; civil engineer of Kumamoto-ken, '96; Prof. of the 5th High School, '00; next Dir. of Kumamoto Higher Tech. School. Add. Hiroshima.

Konishi, Shimpachi, ex-Dir. of Tokyo Deaf and Dumb Sch.; b. 1854 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., '79; instructor at Chiba Mid. Sch., and then Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch.; Dir. of Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School, '93-29. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Michiko, B.A., lady Director of Doshisha University (Kyoto) since '19; b. 1868 in Tango; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school in Yokohama; further studied at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Penn.; teacher at Kobe Jogakuin, '99; Head of English Literature Dept., Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsu-ura, Chinjiro, Pres. of Seoul Imperial Univ.; b. 1872 at Uwajima; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education, '98-11; sent to Germany, '07 to inquire into education matters; Dir. of Special Edu. Bureau, '12-24; Vice-Min. of Education, '24-27. Add. Seoul, Chosen.

Miwata, Motomichi, adopted son of late Miwata Masako (lady educationalist) and Principal of Miwata Girls' High School; b. 1872 in Kagawa-ken; grad. from Philosophy and Sociology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '01. Add. Kojimachi Sanbancho, Tokyo.

Mori, Gaisaburo, Dir. of 3rd High School; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science (mathematics), Tokyo Imp. Univ., '11; Lecturer of Tokyo Higher Commercial School; taught at Miye Middle School, '83; Prof. at Third High School, '95; Prof. at Peers' School, '09; studied in Germany, England and America, '09-11; Principal of Kyoto 1st Middle School, '11; the present post since '22. Add. Yoshida Hommachi, Kyoto.

Murakami, Naojiro, D. Litt., Dir. of Tokyo Academy of Music; b. 1868

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in Oita-ken; edu. in history, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; Prof. of Spanish in Tokyo School for Foreign Languages, '00; Dir. of the same School, '08. Add. Nagasaki-machi, Tokyo.

Nagaya, Junji, Dir. of Tokyo School of Foreign Languages: b. 1876 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; was Prof. of 4th School and Hiroshima Higher Normal School; then School Inspector; sent abroad for observation of educational affairs, '27. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

Nakanome, Akira, Dir. Osaka Foreign Lang. School; b. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (German Literature), '03; studied in Europe; Prof. at 4th High Sch., Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch., Dir. of Matsuyama High Sch. and then present post (since '21); toured abroad on official mission, '27. Add. Osaka,

Norisugi, Kaju, Dir. of Matsuye Higher School; b. in Toyama-ken; grad. from Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; School-Inspector and then Secretary of the Education Dept.; the present post in '24. Add. Matsuye, Shimane-ken.

Oshima, Gishu, Dir. of the Imperial Museum; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. in Philosophy, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Music Academy, Dir. of the 8th High School, etc., Dir. of Peeress' School, '20-24; present post in '24. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Saito, Hidesaburo, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of Seisoku English Language School; b. 1866 in Miyagi-ken; edu. first at the Kobu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; instructor at the 1st Higher Sch., '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; founded the present school in '96. Works: a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Sato, Shosuke, D. Agr., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins'), Pres. of Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo) since its creation; b. 1855 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School, '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Coll., '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins' and in Germany '82-87; Professor in the Sapporo Coll. on returning home; became its President, '94; American exchange prof., '14. Add. Sapporo.

Shimoda, Utako, Madam. Dir. Jissen Girls' School and Pres. of Women's Patriotic Association since '20; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School; resigned in Nov. '07; and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe, '93-95. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Takata, Sanae, D.C.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '15). President of Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 at Tokyo; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '82; has since been connected with Waseda Univ., which was started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressionists, but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, For. Office, '96-97 and Senior Counsellor of Education, '98; was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America, '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet, '15-16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Hozumi, D.C.L., M.A. (Columbia), Chairman, Board of Dir. Waseda Univ.; b. 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda, '96 and further studied in America, England and Germany, '01-03; once connected with the Yomiuri and was also the editor-in-chief of the Nichi Nichi; toured abroad, '21-22. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

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Tasaki, Shinji, Dir. of Kobe University of Commerce; b. in Nagasaki-ken; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '01; Lecturer at the alma mater for about a year; sent to England for study, '02-06; Prof. at Nagasaki Higher Com. School, '06; at Kobe Higher Com. School, '08; visited Europe in '14 and England in '23; Dir. of Kobe High. Com. Sch., '25; present post, in Apr. '29. Add. Kobe Univ. of Commerce.

Tomeoka, Kosuke, Pres. of Family School, Dir. of Central Association of Social Works; b. 1868 in Tokyo; grad. at Doshisha Theological School in '88, christian preacher for years; stud. in America, '95-99; visited Europe to study social works in '03; created Family School to reform fallen women. Add. Nishi-Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Tsuda, Umeko, lady educationist and founder of the Joshi Eigaku-juku (Girls' English School) in Tokyo; b. 1865 in Tokyo, daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent to U.S.A. for study by Government, '71-82; teacher in the Peers' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School on returning home; has frequently visited America. Add. Kojimachi Goban-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Ryusei, Dir. Nagoya Higher Com. Sch.; b. 1866 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.), '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; was Prof. of Tokyo Academy of Music, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and Dir. of the former school, successively; was despatched to China in '13, and to Europe and America, '20. Add. Nagoya.

Yasui, Tetsu, Pres. of Tokyo Women's College; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School, '90; studied in England, '96; was Prof. of Tokyo Female Higher Normal School for many years. Add. Uyenohara, Nakano-machi, near Tokyo.

Yuhara, Gen-ichi, Dir. Tokyo High Sch.; b. 1863 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., but left it without finishing in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools or Dir. of Middle Schools; Dir. Imperial Academy of Music, '08-17; Dir. Tokyo Higher Girls' Normal Sch., '17-21; present post since '22. Add. Yoyogi Tomigaya, near Tokyo.

ELECTRIC

Aoyama, Rokuro, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light Co., Mng. of Tokyo Branch of L. J. Healing & Co., Ltd. (London); b. 1875 in Mie-ken; grad. from the now defunct Post & Telegraph School, '02 and entered Govt. service; then resigning the post entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Daido, Ryota, Dir. of Tokyo Electric Light Co., ex-Dir. of Tokyo Municipal Electric Office; b. 1879 in Shiga-ken; grad. in Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ. in '03; Private Secretary to Home Minister, '04; Councillor and then Secretary of the Dept. of Communications; Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Kobe Railway Control Bureau; Councillor and then Director of the Imp. Railway Board, '15-16; present post in '26. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Ichisuke, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos.; b. in 1856; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor, '84; retired '86 to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co.; has been to Europe and America several times for study, on business, etc. and was under Edison for some while. Add. Azabu Higashicho, Tokyo.

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Fukuzawa, Momosuke, ex-M.P., Pres. of Daido Elec. Power Co., etc., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers, being husband of their sister; b. 1864 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; and further at a Commercial Coll. in U.S.A.; returning home in '89, he first entered Tokyo Ice Works, then Oji Paper Mill, and finally Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co., of which he was agent for Tokyo. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Go, Seinosuke, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Tokyo Electric Light Co., and Oriental Steel Foundry, dir. of various Cos.; b. 1863 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years in Govt. service he entered business circles; was chairman of Tokyo Stock Ex. till '24. Add. Koj. Kaminibancho, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Tan, B.A. (Cambridge), founder of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. 1872 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ., '91 and Waseda, '94; further studied at Cambridge; M.P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. Add. Koj. Shimo-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Itami, Jiro, Dir. Daido Electric Power Co., Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1863 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami; early entered the N.Y.K. being later promoted to be Mng. of its Kobe Branch. Add. Shimo-Yamate-dori, Kobe.

Iwatare, Kunihiko, electrician and Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western-Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. 1854 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Govt. Engineering Coll., '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kawada, Takashi, Dir. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c.; b. 1870, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); studied at Michigan in '96. Add. Ushigome Wakamiya-cho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Jiro, Pres. of Osaka Elec. Power Co., Vice-Pres. of Daido Elec. Power Co.; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken; engaged in printing business in his early years, besides shared in Daido Fertilizer Co., Tateyama Hydro-Elec. Co., etc. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Matsunaga, Yasuzayemon, Vice-Pres. of Toho Electric Power Co., Dir. of Toho Gas Co., etc.; b. 1875 in Iki; grad. from Keio Univ. in '00; entered the Bank of Japan,, '00; afterwards established a firm and carried on coal business in Kobe and Osaka over ten years; founded an electric railway concern in Fukuoka, Kyushu in '90. Add. Shimoochiai, Tokyo.

Ogino, Mototaro, Dir. Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at Waseda and entered Furukawa Firm; branch manager at Osaka and Shanghai, and then Dir. of Business Section of the Head Office, etc.; stayed in England. Add. Koj. Ichi-Bancho, Tokyo.

Okada, Bunji, Mem. House of Peers, Chairman Kokkatsu (International Film) Co.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08 and passed civil service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Governor of Tochigi-ken; then Governor of Karafuto, '14; Sup't. of Metropolitan Police, '16-18. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Ota, Mitsuhiro, Pres. of Miye Electric Co., and of Kei-Han Electric R'ly. Co., Dir. of Daido Electric Power Co., Shin Kei-Han R'ly. Co.; b. 1874 in Yamaguchi; adopted son of Kosaburo Ota; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; Secy. of Imp. Railway Board and later entered the Kei-Han Electric Co., Ltd., as its Mng. Dir. in '06. Add. Kei-Han Office, Osaka.

Toshimitsu, Tsurumatsu, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; edu. at Meiji Univ.; became

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lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned to enter business; Dir. of the then Tokyo Railway Co.; is also Pres. of Odawara Express Elec. Railway Co. started '27. Add. Kami Osaki, near Tokyo.

Uyehara, Shikazo, Dir. Keisei Electric R'ly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M.P. Add. Koishikawa Shin-Suwacho, Tokyo.

Wakao, Shohachi, Crown Mem. House of Peers (since '27), Pres. of Tokyo Electric Light Co., Dir. of Naigai Kogyo, Tokyo Taxi-Cab, Nippon Seima, and other concerns; b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied at the Chuo Daigaku. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Osamu, Pres. of Osaka Elec. Lamp Bulb Co., and Uwa Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. 1859 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keiogijuku in 1881; Vice-Consul at Wonsan (Korea), '82; Comptroller of the Patent Bureau of the Agr. & Com. Dept., '89; Dir. of the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office, '91; returned to the Lower House seven times; Mayor of Sasebo City, '02-06; afterwards entered business. Add. Kojimachi-ku Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

ENGINEERING

Arakawa, Bunroku, Dr. Eng., M.A. (Cornell), Prof. at Engineering Dept., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1878 in Yokohama; grad. from the Eng. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; lecturer at his alma mater the same year; sent to Germany, England and U.S.A. for study, '08-10; present post since '11. Works: Science of Electrical Engineering. Add. Jigyo-nishi-machi, Fukuoka city.

Arisaka, Shozo, D. Eng., Director of Naval Arsenal, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the University, class '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss; devised a new plug for quickfires; sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Asano, Osuke, Dr. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Waseda; b. 1859 at Okayama; edu. in electricity at the Govt. Eng. College, class '81; electrician to Department of Communications till '16; was despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Chujo, Sei-ichiro, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. 1868 at Yonezawa; grad. at Eng. Coll. (Architecture), Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept.; again studied in England, '03-07 opened Sone-Chujo Office, '08, besides his own. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Furuichi, Koi, Baron (cr. 1919), Dr. Eng., Mem. Imperial Academy, Privy Councillor since '24; Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1854 at Himeji; studied engineering in France, '75-80; was successively Director of the Public Works Bureau (Home Office); Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways and Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly., '03-07; Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co. till '25. He is one of the best amateur "no" singers and actors. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Ito, Chuta, D. Eng., Architect, Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Architecture at the University, '92;

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despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1870 in Ehime; grad. in Mechanical Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in England and France; Prof. at 3rd High School, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kujirai, Tsunetaro, D. Eng., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Electrical Engineering Course of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07; first a technical expert of communications; then Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in Germany, England and America for study. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kunisawa, Shimbei, D. Eng., ex-Chairman of Board of the South Manchuria R'ly. Co., '13-19; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly. Co., '89; Eng. to the Railway Department, '92-05; Vice-Pres. of the South M. R'ly., '06-18; Pres. of same, '18-22. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Hokkaido Iron Works, etc.; b. 1871 in Osaka; grad. in Mining, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Mitsui firm as expert, gradually rising to the present eminence. Add. Azabu Kita-Higakubo, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Tsuruzo, D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Eng. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; appointed Prof. at 3rd High School, '96; Assist.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '97; sent to Germany for study, '99; Prof. at Science and Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '01; Prof. at Eng. Coll. of the same Univ. since '14. Add. Kyoto.

Naito, Tachu, D. Eng., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10, Mem. of Govt. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Yamanashi-ken; edu. in Architecture, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '10; further studied Ferro-concrete and allied construction at the Institute of Technology, Boston, '16-18. Works: Earthquake-proof Construction of Skeleton Structure, Aug. '24; The Theory of Structure and of Building Construction, 9th June, '25 (both in Japanese). Add. Waseda Univ.

Nakamura, Tatsutaro, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; edu. at now defunct Eng. College in '82; assist. architect in building the Imperial Palace, '83-86; Professor of the University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe, '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Hidesaburo, D. Eng., (Civil Eng.), Emeritus Prof. at the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; studied further his speciality in Germany and other countries, '96-98. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Naoki, Rintaro, D. Eng.; b. 1876 in Kobe; grad. from Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '09; Engineer to the Tokyo City Office the same year; despatched abroad in '02 to inspect harbor construction work in Europe and America, returning home, '03; Chief of Public Work Section of the Tokyo City Office; then Eng. of the Finance Dept.; attached to the Construction Bureau, '06; in charge of the Yokohama harbor work, '08; Eng. to the Tokyo City Office, '11; Chief of the Osaka Harbor Work Office and also of the City Planning Office, till '24; Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau, '24-25; adviser to the same, '25-26. Add. Reconstruction Bureau.

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Nishida, Hirotaro, D. Eng., Dir. and Prof. of the Kiryu Higher Tech. School, Prop. of the Nishida Laboratory; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. in applied chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at the School of Technology in Manchester, and Ecole de Chimie, Mulhouse, Alsace; was Prof. of the Nagoya High. Technical Coll.; Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Celluloid Co. Add. Kojimachi Junichome, Tokyo.

Okochi, Masatoshi, 2nd Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04-25; Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1878 at Toyohashi; grad. from the said college, '03; further studied in Germany and France. '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy, '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Uyeno Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Sakurai, Kotaro, D. Eng. (Architecture), Consulting Architect to the Mitsubishi Firm for whom he has designed a large number of buildings: b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Architecture, class '95. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Ko-ichi, D. Eng. (Architecture), Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Architecture, class '10; travelled in Europe and America, '10-11; 1st prize designs of the Tokyo City Hall, etc. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Shiba, Chuzaburo, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. 1872 in Kaga; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, Tenyo and Chiyo. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, Toyokichi, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., ex-Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, etc.; b. 1855 in Tokyo; grad. at Chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; Prof. at his alma mater and other institutions; retired in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co., '05-15. Add. Hongo Higashikatamachi, Tokyo.

Tawara, Kuni-ichi, D. Eng. (Metallurgy), Mem. of Imperial Academy, Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Shimane-ken; grad. from above institution, class '97, and after some years' further studies in Germany, was appointed Prof. at his alma mater. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Tsukamoto, Yasushi, D. Eng., ex-Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; further studied in England, Germany and France, '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Koishikawa Hisakatacho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Kaichi, D. Eng., C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Dockyard Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. 1853 in Nagano-ken; grad. in '83; Govt. Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ., class '89; studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Engineering Society, London. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Yagi, Hideji, D. Eng., Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. in Kyoto; grad. in Elec. Eng.; Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '09; was Prof. of the Sendai Higher Technical School; then studied in England. Add. Ryokakuin-cho, Sendai City.

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INDUSTRY

Abe, Hidetaro, Aud. of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ex-Sec. of the Bank of Chosen; b. 1878 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and on graduation entered the service of the Chosen Bank, in which he had charge of a Branch at Fusan and other places; later Sectional Chief of the head office; removed to the present post. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Adachi, So, Pres. of Japan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.; b. 1870 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Keio Univ., '92; entered the Jiji Shimpo with which he was connected for about nineteen years; then became a Dir. of the Japan Conscription Ins. Co., Ltd. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Akabane, Katsumi, Dir. S.M.R. since '22; b. 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '04 and took to business; Dept. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan till '21. Add. Dairen.

Amano, Hichisaburo, Prop. of Amano Railway Car Works in Tokyo; b. 1874 in Kyoto; edu. at Doshisha and the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Mechanical Engineering; is Mng.-Dir. of the Japan Car Works, Ltd., in which the interest of the Amano family is predominant. Add. Honjo Aioi-cho, Tokyo.

Asano, Ryozo, Dir. of the Asano Cement Co. and several other undertakings started by his father Soichiro Asano; b. 1889, second son; edu. at Harvard in Economy, class '12. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Ayukawa, Gisuke, mechanical engineer and partner of the Kuhara and the Kaijima interests, being connected with both families by marriage; b. 1880 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Eng. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '03; served for some years at the Shibaura Eng. Works and then went abroad for study and inspection. Add. Ushigome Sanaicho, Tokyo.

Danno, Reisuke, Man.-Dir. of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.; b. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; was Mng. of Wakamatsu Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; then Mng. of Sapporo Branch of Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., Ltd.; present post in '23. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Eitaki, Hisakichi, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Building Co.; b. 1866 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same year; attached to Consulate at Fusan in '93; Consul at Jinsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, '05-09; then at Chientao till '12; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu, '12-14. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Raita, Pres. of Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., etc., Dir. of various concerns; b. 1865 in Karatsu; grad. at Keio-Gijuku, '90; was in the service of Mitsui Bussan; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President; Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce till '25 as successor of Visc. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Ginjiro, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. since '11; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Keio, '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces; entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and had charge of its Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku, '15. Add. Azabu Shin-ami, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Toshimaru, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; Dir. of Onoda Portland Cement Mfg. Co.; b. 1886 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '01; Leoturer at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '02-04; Army technical expert, '04-06; despatched to Europe and America on

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official mission, '08-09; was also on the faculty of Waseda Univ. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Haga, Gonshiro, Lieutenant (ret.), Dir. Gov. Sericultural Institute at Nakano; b. 1867 in Saitama-ken; grad. in Agriculture, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Haneda, Inosuke, Prop. of Haneda Belt Mfg. Co.; b. 1871 in Kyoto; studied cotton thread belt with his brother and invented it which patented in '99, afterward completed manufacture of rubber belt and others. Add. Honjo Sotote-machi, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Shogo, Dir. of Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg.) Co.; b. 1872 in Osaka; grad. in Mechanics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Hattori, Kintaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of K. Hattori & Co., Ltd., that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works, Dir. of First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of Chosen Industrial Co., Ltd.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; established in business 1881 and incorporated '17. Add. Ginza Shichome. Tokyo.

Hiraoka, Ki, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, ex-Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. 1855 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling-stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80; was overseer of the works at Shimoasai, till about '90, and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Add. Koji-machi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Torajiro, Mng.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. 1870 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '99; entered Mitsui Bussan Co.; afterward transferred to Taiwan Sugar Co. Add. Tokyo.

Hoshi, Hajime, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. 1874 in Fukushima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and later at Columbia Univ.; published monthly "Japan and America" in N. Y.; despatched to Europe to inspect industry; returning home in '07 started present Co.; was once elected M.P. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Ikegai, Shotaro, Prop. of Ikegai Iron Works; b. 1869 in Chiba-ken; began machine manufacture in '90, now manufacturing internal combustion engine and printing machine, etc. Add. Mita Shikoku-cho, Tokyo.

Ikeo, Yoshizo, Pres. of Kurobe Railway Co., Hida Cable Transport Co.; b. 1878 in Shiga-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '04. Add. Kaminomiya-machi, Osaka.

Inouye, Masaji, b. 1876 in Tamba; grad. from Politics, Waseda Univ.; further studied at Vienna Univ. and Berlin Univ.; a senior official of the Financial Dept., Korean Government, '04, and held various local posts; next secretaryship of the Korean Household Dept.; went to Europe and America on official mission, to inspect the colonial condition there, '00; resigned official post and went to South Sea Islands to start gum plantation. Add. Takata-machi, Tokyo.

Ito, Kinsuke, Dir. Keio Univ., Nippon Flour Co., Chiyoda Life Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1865 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; served at the Nippon Ginko, '98-06; visited Europe and America, '05 on official business; left the bank soon after his return, and restarted the defunct daily Nippon, '06, which was discontinued after some years. Add. Hakusan Goten-machi, Tokyo.

Iwahara, Kenzo, Dir. Onoda Cement Co., Shibaura Iron Works, etc.; b. 1863 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Mitsubishi Nautical School, '83; Private Secretary to R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co.,; then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; had charge of the Co.'s London Office, '86-90; Mng. of the Osaka and

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Kobe branches, '90-95; then of the branch office at New York, '96; Mng.-Dir. of the Co's head office, '06; left in '14 being involved in the Naval Scandal. Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, Tokyo.

Kabayama, Aisuke, 2nd Count, Pres. of Japan Steel Works at Muroran; Pres. of Taisho Bank; Dir. of Horal Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos.; b. 1865, son of the late Adm. Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Katakura, Kanetaro, Pres. of Katakura Raw Silk Mfg. Co.; b. '63 in Nagano-ken; adopted by K. Katakura as son-in-law in '77, runs about 36 mills through the country, besides shared in the business of Katakura Life Ins. Co., Nagano Sav. Bank, 19th Bank, Takabata Railway Co., etc. Add. Hirano-mura, Nagano-ken.

Kishi, Keijiro, D. Eng., Dir. Shibaura Engineering Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. in Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Sakutaro, Mng.-Dir. of Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at a Technical Apprentice School; entered the Shibaura Works and was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Teijiro, Typewriter Manufacturer; b. 1875 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in his early years, and engaged by Eliot Hatch Co. typewriter manufacturers in New York for years; invented machine of Japanese script, now runs manufacturing mill at Kamata which is known by its welfare provision for labourers. Add. Kamata-machi, near Tokyo.

Maki, Tetsu, Pres. of Ensuiko Sugar Co. and Karenko Timber Co., Dir. of the Taiwan Warehouse Co., etc.; b. 1866 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ.; was in the services of the Hokuetsu Railway Co. and Oji Paper Mill Co.; afterwards made a tour through Europe and America; entered the service of the Ensuiko Sugar Co. in '07 as its Mng.-Dir. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kyohei, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other cos., Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. 1928); b. 1843 at Okayama; came to Tokyo in '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui Bussan Co.; left it '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro; twice elected M.P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Taro, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fertilizer, Manju Life Ins. Co., Imperial Theatre, etc.; b. 1875 in Tokyo, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England; is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho, Tokyo.

Matsukata, Kojiro, ex-Pres. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, the Kobe Gas Co., the Kyushu Electric Tramway Co., the Kawasaki Steamship Co., etc.; educated at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America; after returning home became Lecturer of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., which post he soon resigned to enter the business world; elected M.P. for Kobe in '21; involved in the financial trouble of the Dockyard and resigned its presidency in '27. Add. Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

Matsuoka, Yoyu, ex-Pres. of South Manchuria R'ly Co.; b. 1880 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Law, State Univ., Oregon, U.S.A.; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04; Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory; next at Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; next Consul-Gen.; Vice-Pres. of South Manchuria R'ly Co., '27-29. Add. Tokyo.

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Mikimoto, Kokichi, Prop. of Mikimoto Pearl Store (dealer in and originator of culture pearls); b. 1857 at Miye-ken; early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in Ago Bay, Toba, which has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Minorikawa, Naosaburo, Prop. of Minorikawa Mill, manufacturers of sericultural machines; b. in Akita-ken; stud. sericulture at Nishigahara Sericultural Inst. in his early years; has invented many patent machines numbering about 150. Add. Tokyo.

Miwa, Zembei, Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, wholesale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc.; b. 1871 in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1971; once Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi Tachibanacho, Tokyo.

Mori, Shunrokuro, Dir. of the South Manchuria Railway Co.; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02, passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, '02; entered the Finance Dept. as Secretary, '07; Dir. of the Banking Bureau of the same dept. in '16. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Dairen City.

Moroi, Shiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Keifu R'ly Co.; became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment in '06. Add. Hongo Yushima-Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Nagayo, Teizo, Dir. of Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton Spinning, etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; studied at Peers' School; a clerk of Silk Exporting Co. at Yokohama; studied economics at Pennsylvania University, '03; served at the N.Y.K.'s Seattle Branch; the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept. and Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. till its liquidation. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Naito, Kyukan, Crown Mem. House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Niigata Pref. Assembly at his 20th year; M.P. in '94; organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Azabu Zaimokucho, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Shosa, former Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co. (resigned '27); b. 1881; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '05; Per. Secretary to the Minister of Com. the same year; Secy. of the Govt. R'ly. Board till '20; Dir. Traffic Bureau, R'ly Dept., '20-24; Vice-Minister of Railways in '24. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Nakai, Reisaku, Chief of Government Iron Foundry; b. 1879 in Kumamoto; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '03; entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. where he was Secy. of one Bureau after another; Dir. of Patent Bureau and then of Forestry Bureau; later Vice-Min. of Agr. & Com.; present post in '25. Add. Yawata, Fukuoka-ken.

Nakajima, Kumakichi, Baron (2nd), Mem. House of Peers (since '04), Mng.-Dir. of Toyo Iron Foundry, etc.; b. 1872 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange, '97; private secretary to late Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, as Premiers, '02-05; travelled abroad, '05; is interested in all the undertakings of the Furukawa family. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Nakano, Teppei, Mng.-Dir. of Japan Petroleum Co., Ltd.; b. 1869 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Waseda Univ., '91, and has since been connected with the Co. Add. Nishi Okubo, Tokyo.

Nakayama, Taichi, Mem. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, Pres. of

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Platon Stationery Co., Prop. of Taiyodo Co., toilet manufacturer, and its chemical institute; b. 1881 in Yamaguchi-ken. Add. Naniwa-ku Mizusaki-cho, Osaka.

Nakazato, Juji, Vice-Adm. (ret.), Pres. of the Karafuto Petroleum Co. Ltd. created in 1925 as semi-official organ for exploiting the oil field conceded by the Soviet Government in '24; b. 1871 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Cadet School, '93; steadily promoted till he was appointed a senior staff officer of the General Staff as a Rear-Adm. in 1918; Vice-Adm., '24, and appointed Commander of the Maizuru Naval Port. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Nemoto, Sho, ex-M.P., Dir. of Karafuto Petroleum Oil Co. and Teikoku Oil Co., Aud. of Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co.; b. 1851 in Ibaraki-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs, '03; has actively espoused the cause of free education and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikoku-machi, Tokyo.

Nezu, Kaichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '27), Pres. Union Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of Tobu R'ly Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Yamanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce; M.P. for some time. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nomura, Ryutaro, D. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Tokyo Subway Co.; b. 1859 at Ogaki; grad. from Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office, '81-86; studied in Europe and America as R'ly Engineer, '96-98; promoted to Chief-Eng., '10; Vice-Pres. of Imp. Govt. R'lys, '12; Pres. of the South Manchuria R'ly, '19-20. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Obayashi, Kenshiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Obayashi-gumi, Ltd., Contractors for Civil Engineering and Architecture; b. 1885 in Fukushima-ken; grad. in architecture at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '11. Add. Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Okamoto, Sakura, Pres. of Toho Gas Co. (Nagoya) & Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1878 in Hyogo pref.; grad. from engineering college, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; is authority on gas industry. Add. Nagoya.

Okawa, Heizaburo, Pres. Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; b. 1861 in Tokyo; married daughter of Visc. Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection in Europe and America several times. Add. Mukojima Kommecho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kimmochi, Baron, ex-Dir. of the South Manchuria R'ly; 3rd son and heir of the late Gen. Okura; grad. from Civil Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; Eng. in the R'ly Dept.; Vice-Chief of the Transportation Dept. the S.M.R. and then Dir. of the Co., '25-28; visited Europe and U.S.A., '29. Add. Dairen.

Saito, Ryoei, D.L., Dir. of South Manchuria R'ly. Co.; b. 1880 in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., politics, class '08; passed Dip. and Con. Exam., '10; Eleve-Con. in China, '10; in Ottawa, '14; Con. at Fuchow, '15; Sec. at Head Office, '17; Jr. Commissioner at the 1st congress of League of Nations at Geneva; 2nd Emb. Sec. at Washington in '20; Sec. at Head Office, '22; Dir. of Commercial Bureau, '27; present post in July '27. Add. Dairen.

Shichara, Matsuaku, Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki Kaisha; b. 1880 in Yokohama; studied at Yokohama Commercial School and Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. Add. Azabu Iigura-kata-machi, Tokyo.

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Shiraiwa, Ryuhei, Mng.-Dir. of Toa Industrial Co., Dir. of Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Co.; b. 1870 in Okayama-ken; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-95 War. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Soma, Hanji, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa; b. 1869 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer, '85-90; studied at Tokyo Higher Technical School; then in Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater, '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co., est. '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Takagi, Rokuro, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Mining Co.; b. 1880 in Miyagi-ken; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in '00; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; later served at Mitsui's Branches at Hankow and Shanghai; left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the I. & C. Co. Add. Ushigome Nijukkicho, Tokyo.

Takashima, Kikujiro, Dir. of Oji Paper Mill; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '00; entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, '03; to the present Co., '12. Add. Takinogawa, near Tokyo.

Tanaka, Jiro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Petroleum Co.; b. 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; passed the higher civil service examination; Chief of the Bureau of Post & Telegraphs of the Communication Dept., '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin, '06 and '08; retired from the official service in '17. Add. Chojamaru, Kami Osaki, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Son, Dir. of Oriental Compressor Co.; adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; b. 1864 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France, '91-00; Lecturer at Peers' School, '01; M.P. from Kochi in '02. Add. Kojimachi Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yutaka, Dir. of Mitsubishi Paper Dept., etc.; b. 1871 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; entered the Mitsui Firm and remained in the service till '08; Govt. Commercial Commissioner in London, '08-10; and re-entered the Co. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, Utaro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Chemical Fertilizer Mfg. Co.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Govt.; left the official service, '12; formed Nippon Chemical Pulp Co. in '13 and later the present Co. Add. Ichigaya Tanimachi, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, Noritaka, D. Agr., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. 1857 in Oita-ken; grad. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '83; Expert at Dept. of Agr.; Prof. at Agr. & Forest. School, at Morioka, and then at Kagoshima; Expert of Formosan Govt.; retired from official service, '04. Add. Ushigome Wakamiya-cho, Tokyo.

Uyemura, Chozaburo, Mng.-Dir. of Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. & Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, ex-Pres. of Oriental Development Co.; b. 1872 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96 and has been in service of local Govt., lastly Gov. of Tokushima-ken; Dir. of Local Adm.

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Bureau, Home Office; Mayor of Yokohama, '24-25; Pres. of Orientul Development Co., '25-28. Add. Seoul.

Yajima, Eisuke, Prop. of the Yajima-gumi, Pres. of the Yajima Filature Co., etc.; b. 1869 in Yamanashi-ken; was granted a silver medal by the Min. of Agr. & Com., 08, in recognition of his distinguished services to silk industry; was on the Committee of the Central Sericultural Association; Mem. of the House of Peers representing highest taxpayers of Yamanashi-ken, '09-15. Add. Midori-cho, Kofu City.

Yamada, Sanjiro,, Mng.-Dir. Asahi Glass Co. and Shoko Glass Co.: b. 1870 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. at Tokyo Higher Technical School, '96: sent to Belgium by the Dept. of Agr. & Com. in '00 to study the glass manufacture; served in Agr. & Com. Dept. for years, Toyo Glass Co., '05-07, Asahi Glass Co. since '08, visited Europe and America to inspect glass industry '08 and '12. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yamanari, Kyoroku, Dir. of Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. in '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the General Affairs Dept. of its Head Office and finally a Mng.-Dir. till '20. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamaoka, Juntaro, Chairman of Dirs. of Osaka Iron Works, ex-Pres. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce; b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications, '92-98; entered O.S.K., '98; its Section Chief, '99; Manager, '08; Dir. and Vice-Pres., '14-20, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-nari-ku, Osaka.

Yoshida, Hideto, Mng.-Dir. of Nisshin Printing Co.; b. 1889 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. at Waseda Univ., '15; Mitsubishi Co. for years, and now shared in Nikka Pottery Co. and Tokyo Standard Shoes Mfg. Co. as Dir. Add. Hongo Yayoi-cho, Tokyo.

Yuasa, Shichizaemon, Pres. of Yuasa Co., manufacturer of hardware, and Yuasa Dry Battery Co., Dir. of Shin Keihan Railway Co. and Teikoku Oil Co.; b. 1877 in Tokyo: adopted by Yuasa family as son-in-law. Add. Gojo Yanaginobaba, Kyoto.

JOURNALISM & PUBLISHING

Abiko, Kyutaro, a prominent Japanese journalist in San Francisco; b. 1864 in Niigata-ken; and m. sister of Miss Tsuda in '08: edu. at California University; runs the Nichi-bei (Japan-America) News, besides acting as Dir. of the Nichi-bei Bank, etc., and has also founded the Yamato Colony. Add. Nichi-bei Office, 'Frisco.

Akizuki, Satsuo, Dir. of a Japanese daily at Seoul: b. 1858 in Miyazaki-ken; edu. at former Law Coll., Justice Dept. in '84; further studied in Belgium and Germany, '85-91; Counsellor of For. Office, '92; Consul at Fusan, '96; Legation Secretary at Paris, '99; to Petrograd in '02; Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway, '04; Minister at Brussels, '07; Amb. at Vienna, '09-14; Dir. of the Yomiuri for a while; placed on the Peace Envoy staff, '19. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Goro, Chief Edit. of Chugoku Shimbun (Hiroshima), M.P. and ex-Parl. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dept.; b. 1865 in Hiroshima; grad. from Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; established a girls' school in Hiroshima. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Date, Gen-ichiro, Gen.-Mng. of former Toho News Agency; b. 1878 in

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Shimane-ken; grad. from the Doshisha Univ., Kyoto; entered the Kokumin Shimbun, '00; Kokusai News Agency, '15; Chief editor of the Yomiuri, '19; established the Eastern News Agency, '22; represented Japan at the international journalistic conference at Washington, '27; made tour several times in China and Europe and America and served in the Daily Telegraph, London, for several months, '10. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Gonda, Yasunosuke, writer; b. 1887 in Tokyo; edu. at Foreign Language School (German course), and next at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Literature, making fine art his speciality, class '13. Is also connected with Ohara Social Research Institute. Works: Economy and Civilization, Applied Art, etc. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Manjiro (penname Nyozekan), journalist and socialist writer, b. 1875 in Tokyo; was once on the staff of the Nippon, Osaka Asahi and other journals; started a monthly organ "We" in '18 with his socialist friends. Works: London, Criticism of Modern State, Modern Society Criticized, etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Akiko, Miss, author and a "new woman"; b. 1886 in Tokyo; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' High School and Women's Univ., in Domestic Economy. Works: Women's Life of Today, Men and Women of the Day, Rights of Women and Children. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Ichiriki, Kenjiro, Pres. of Kahoku Shimpo (Sendai); b. 1886 in Miyagi-ken; grad. at 2nd Higher School in '83; entered Kahoku Shimbun and became its Pres. Add. Sendai.

Ishikawa, Kammei, formerly editor of the Jiji Shimpo, Mem. of Board of Council of Keio Univ.; b. 1859 in Mito; grad. from Keio Univ. where he taught at a time. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Sanshiro, socialist writer; b. 1876 in Saitama; edu. at the Chuo Univ. in Law, class '02; has taken active part in socialist movement resulting in his flight to Europe in '13; returned home in '20; again went abroad in '20. Works: Philosopher Carpenter, Western Socialist Movement, New Researches in Japanese Mythology, etc.

Itakura, Takuzo, Prof. at Keio Univ., Editor of the Jiji Shimpo; b. in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Keiogijuku, '03; visited Europe and America several times. Add. Hiratsuka Togoshi, near Tokyo.

Ito, Yonejiro, Pres. of the Japan Times since '25; b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ.; returned home, '94; entered the N.Y.K., '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. of the Co., '16-20; Pres. till '24. Add. Kamakura.

Kawakami, Paul Kiyoshi, political writer; b. 1874 in Kochi-ken; edu. at Aoyama Gakuin Coll. and Kokumin Eigakkai (English Language School in Tokyo); was on the editorial staff of the Yorozu, '01-03; went to U.S.A. in '03 and studied at Iowa Univ. where he was granted fellowship; was connected with the East & West Newsagency (Chicago) for some years; was special correspondent for the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, '23-26; has written a number of works on Japan's foreign relations. Add. Washington, U.S.A.

Komatsu, Midori, Journalist connected with "Chugai Shogyo"; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; Translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau of Korean Government, '11-17. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kushida, Tamizo, social writer and member of the Ohara Social Institute at Osaka which sent him to Germany and England to study his speciality, '20-23; was once connected with the Osaka Asahi; edu. at

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elective course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Law. Add. Ohara Institute, Tokyo.

Maida, Minoru, D.L., B.A., M.A., journalist connected with the Tokyo Asahi and specializes in Diplomacy, a thesis which won him the doctorate from Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1878 in Kurume; edu. at Kokumin English School and Oregon State Univ., class '00, and further at Iowa and California State Universities. Lecturer on Diplomacy at the Gov. Coll. of Commerce. Works: Latest Diplomacy of the World, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Masuda, Gi-ichi, M.P., Prop. of "Jitsugyo-no-Nihon" and various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1869 at Takata; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko, '93; toured round the world, '14. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Kumpei, M.P., a political writer, ex-Parl. Counsellor of the Navy Dept.; b. 1870 in Shizuoka-ken; studied in U.S.A.; was returned to the Lower House four times. Add. Omori Shimmei-yama, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Yusaburo, Pres. of Yamato Shimbun Pub. Co., Ltd., a mine-owner; b. 1890 in Tokyo; grad. at the German Law Course of the Law College of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; on the death of his adoptive father, succeeded to the presidency of Yamato Shimbun. Add. Ushigome Minami-Enoki-cho, Tokyo.

Mitsunaga, Hoshio, Pres. of the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraphic News Agency), Ltd.; b. 1866 in Kumamoto-ken; commenced his career as a politician; then a staff writer of the Osaka Asahi and acted as its war correspondent during the Japan-China war; later an official of the Formosan Government-General; afterwards established, with Shinji Gondo, the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yasu-ko, Mrs., author; b. 1890 in Kyoto; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' School, and is a well-known contributor to journals; has written a number of stories. Add. Tokyo.

Motoyama, Hikoichi, Pres. of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, Dir. of Nankai R'ly. Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c.; b. 1853 in Kumamoto; grad. from Keio-gijuku; once served in the Fujita Firm; established the Osaka Mainichi in '92. Add. Osaka Mainichi, Osaka.

Murayama, Ryuhei, Pres. of the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo and Osaka); b. 1850 at Wakayama; has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahi to the present stage of importance; once sat in Parliament for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka Asahi Office, Osaka.

Murobuse, Takanobu, social and democratic writer; b. 1889 in Izu, edu. at Meiji Univ. which he left unfinished; started journalistic career connected with the Jiji, the Asahi, and other dailies and periodicals; sent to Europe by the Kaizo magazine (Reconstruction) in '20 and succeeded in bringing Einstein over to lecture. Works: Lecture on Democracy; About Capitalism; Guild Socialism, Decay of Civilization, etc. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Noma, Seiji, publisher of monthly magazines of largest circulation; b. 1879 in Gumma-ken; grad. at the Institute for Training of Teachers middle school, '04; teacher of Okinawa middle school for years; is since '09 publishing magazines and now nine monthly magazines are published by him the widest circulation of which is "King" for over 1,500,000 per month. Add. Koishikawa Otowa, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Prop. of the Hakubun-kan, a well-known publishing house, Pres. of Seoul Elec. Co., etc.; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Sahei, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing

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business to the prosperity it attained; founded the Ohashi Library; sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo; travelled abroad in '09; was on the businessmen's party that visited England in '21. Add. Koj. Kami-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru, D.L., Dir. of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; b. 1873 in Nara-ken; grad. Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Secy. of the Dept. of Agr. & Com.; later Dir. of Trade & Ind. Bureau, the same Dept.; Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95; attended various international economic and labor conferences; retired from Govt. service and entered the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, '25. Add. Shirokane Sankocho, Tokyo.

Sahara, Tokusuke, Shanghai correspondent of the Jiji, Asahi, and Mainichi; Dir. of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; edu. at Keio Univ.; on graduation joined the editorial staff of the Jiji Shimpo; despatched to Shanghai as its special correspondent, '99; became Sub-Editor of Shanghai Mercury (English daily), '04; Dir. of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., '17; is a member of the Inst. of Journalists in England since '07. Add. Miller Road, Shanghai.

Shiba, Teikichi, former Edit. of the Yorodzu Choho, M.P.; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in English literature (elective course), '94, and also at Oxford; was for long editorial staff writer of the Yorodzu; later its Mng.-Editor and then Chief Editor; started the Tokyo Taisei Shimbun, '25; returned to the Lower House in '26 by-election and again in '28 election. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Shimomura, Hiroshi, D.L., Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Asahi; b. 1875; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir. Postal Money Order Board; Dir. of Civil Adm., Formosa, '15-21; became connected with the Asahi, '21. Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Sugimura, Kotaro (nom de plume Sojinkan), author and journalist on the staff of the Tokyo Asahi; b. 1872 in Wakayama; first was school teacher and then translator at U.S. Embassy, before he entered Asahi in '04; travelled several times in the West; has written a number of books. Add. Abiko, Chiba-ken, near Tokyo.

Takekoshi, Yosaburo, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22), author and journalist; b. 1865 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keio-gijuku; was on the staff of the Jiji; Pers. Sec. of Marquis Saionji, '98; app. in '21, Chief Compiler of Imp. Household Dept.; was M.P. before he entered the Dept. Works: "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Iichiro, journalist, founder of the Kokumin Shimbun, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); b. 1863 at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha; published about '86 "The Future Japan"; issued in '87 a monthly magazine "The Friend of the Nation"; started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English monthly the "Far East"; Counsellor of the Home Office, '97; visited Europe and America, '96; founded a philanthropic institute Aoyama Kaikan by donating his own mansion, '22; retired from journalism early in '29 severing his connection with the "Kokumin" of which he was proprietor and editor since its foundation. Works: "Yoshida Sho-in", "History of Modern Japan", etc. Add. Omori, Tokyo.

Uyeno, Seiichi, Vice-Pres. of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka; b. 1882 in Osaka; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07 and took to journalism. Add. Osaka Asahi, Osaka.

Yamada, Waka, lady writer interested in social and labor problems;

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b. 1878 in Kanagawa-ken; edu. in American schools for six years supporting herself by hard work. Works: Translation of Magdalene Mark's "Women", Youthful Love and Intellectual Awakening, Female Emancipation and Sex Education, Woman, Man and Mother, Investigation of White Slavery, etc. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

Yamagata, Iso-o, former Edit. of the Seoul Press; b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long on the staff of the Yorodzu before taking up editorship of the Seoul Press in '10; toured abroad, '23. Add. Takata, Tokyo.

Yanagida, Kunio, editorial adviser of the Asahi Shimbun, Lecturer of the Keio Univ.; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Chief Secretary of the House of Peers; is an authority on folklore. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Yano, Fumio, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita prefecture; grad. from Keio Gijuku, '70; Secretary to the Treasury, '17; resigned in '81 and took charge of the Hochi Shimbun; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-96; Minister to China, '97-98; placed on the retired list in '99. Works: "Keikoku Bidan". "Ukishiro Monogatari" (a marine novel); "New Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Zumoto, Motosada, ex-M.P., journalist, Chairman of International Press Association; b. 1862 in Tottori; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '84; was long on the staff of the Japan Mail; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; a resident correspondent of the London Standard during the Russo-Japanese War; started the Japan Times as the only English paper edited by Japanese in '97; conducted the Seoul Press, '06-09; started in '09 the Oriental Information Agency in New York City; but returned to Tokyo in '10 to resume control of the Japan Times, '10-14; started in '16 the Herald of Asia which was suspended after the Earthquake; was attached to the Siberian Expeditionary Army, '22; made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15 and in '21. Add. Herald Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Tokyo.

LABOUR

Akamatsu, Katsumaro, staff member of the Japan Federation of Labour; b. 1894 at Tokuyama; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '19; was once writer of the Kaiho and the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Works: Social Revolution, etc. Add. Ebaramachi, near Tokyo.

Arahata, Katsuzo, socialist and labor leader; b. 1887 at Yokohama; after finishing common school he earned his bread as messenger boy, apprentice, pedlar of Socialist literature. Later he undertook with others the publication of labor and socialist organs and has been imprisoned three times on charge of disturbing public order. Has translated works of Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw, published "A Socialist Dictionary," etc., besides issuing some original works.

Aso, Hisashi, a labor leader and Executive of the Japan Labor-Farm Party; b. 1891 in Oita-ken; edu. at Third High Sch. and Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law; on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi, '17-19; joined the Yu-ai-kai Labor Ass'n. and has since taken prominent part in upholding the cause of labor. Add. Komagome Kichijoji, Tokyo.

Kagawa, Toyohiko, Socialist worker and friend of labourers; b. 1889

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in Kagawa-ken; studied at the Meiji Gaku-in but left it unfinished: at Princeton, '14-17; returned home to work for labourers; married a Christian girl, his follower and assistant; attended the Christian Convention at Boston, Dec. '24, and lectured in England, Germany and India, '24-25. Works: "Shisen-wo-koete" (English title "Before the Dawn"), his autobiographical novel, '21, Taiyo-wo-irumono" (Shooting at the Sun), '22; "Kabe-no-Koe" (Voice from the Wall), '24. Add. Fuki-ai-Shimmachi, Kobe.

Katayama, Sen, M.A., B.D., pioneer socialist in Japan, now on the Executive Committee of the Third International of the Soviet Government; b. 1860 in Tsuyama; edu. at an American university; after returning home established Kingsley Hall and started an earnest labor and socialist propaganda which invited active persecution from the Government and made him flee to America about fifteen years ago. Works: Labor Movement in Japan (Chicago), Autobiography. Add. Moscow.

Merito, Tatsuo, member of the Ohara Social Research Institute at Osaka; b. 1885 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '10; appointed Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater; incriminated in '20 for having published Kuropotkin's socialistic theories and imprisoned; sent to Europe by the Institute and stayed there, '21-23. Works: History of Socialist Views, Sketch of Kuropotkin, etc. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Nakanishi, Inosuke, socialist, labor leader and writer; b. 1893 in Kyoto-fu; with no regular education, worked his way as mechanic and journalist; has been sentenced three times for disturbing order; an active member of the Transport Labor Union. Works: Growth in the Red Soil, Look Behind Your Back, etc. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Ouchi, Hyoe, Mng. of Ohara Social Research Institute, Assis.-Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., his alma mater which post he had once to resign for having inserted an article on Kuropotkin in a monthly organ of the Univ. Economic Dept. of which he was a nominal editor; restored to the chair when he returned home from his two years' sojourn abroad. Works: Conflict between Labor and Capital in British Parliament. Add. Okubo Hyakunin-machi, Tokyo.

Sakai, Toshihiko (nom de plume Kosen), socialist; b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; was imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. Koj. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Sano, Gaku, a socialist and ex-lecturer at Waseda; fled to Russia in '23 being implicated in a "Communist" movement; b. 1892 in Oita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Politics, class '17; further studied at the Univ. Hall. Works: Marx or Kant (translation), Investigation of Russian Economy (vol. 1), etc. Add. Moscow.

Suzuki, Bunji, Labor leader, Pres. of the General Federation of Labor in Japan; b. 1885 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '90. Before he organized in '12 the Yu-ai-kai, the first Friendly Society after Western model, he served at a printing shop, a newspaper office and was also manager of the Japan Unitarian Association. Represented Labor at Geneva Conference (1924). Add. Totsuka Suwa, near Tokyo.

Suzuki, Mosaburo, labor leader; b. '93 in Aichi-ken; grad. at politics, Waseda Univ.; writer for Hochi, '15-19, for Taisho Nichi-Nichi, '19-20, for Tokyo Nichi-Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, '22-28; visited America, Europe and Russia; joined in '28 the organization of the Proletarian

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Party of which he is chief secretary. Add. Kamata-machi, near Tokyo.

Takahashi, Kamekichi, financial writer; b. 1892 at Tokuyama; was a shop boy till about '20; edu. at Waseda Univ., in Commerce, class '16; entered the service of Kuhara Mining Co.; was on the staff of the Oriental Economist, '18-26. Works: Practical Knowledge of Economy. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hitoshi, socialist leader whose magazine article has been a signal for "leftward" movement in Japan, and who has been imprisoned four or five times on charge of disturbing peace, violating press law, etc.; b. 1880 at Kurashiki; edu., only common school; has been active writer in the cause of socialism and started in '19 with his wife a monthly. Works: Lenin and Trotky, Outline of Marx's Capitalism, Labor Movement and Socialism. Is an invalid from consumption. Add. Tarumi, Suma, near Kobe.

Yamakawa, Kikue, wife of above; b. 1890 in Tokyo; studied at Tsuda English College; has written or translated a number of works, besides acting as assistant to her husband.

LAWYERS

Adachi, Shinzaburo, Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02, and appointed a probationary judicial officer; left the service soon after and called to the Bar, practicing in Osaka. Add. (Office) 29, Masago-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L., Lawyer & Patent Attorney; b. 1876 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Keio, '97; passed the examination for the Bench, '98; a Probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months; dispatched by the alma mater to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gottingen, '99-02; Prof. at Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Imazato, Tokyo.

Ema, Shun-ichi, Barrister, ex-M.P., mesmerist; b. 1861; studied politics at a private univ. in Tokyo; admitted to the Bar, in '93; afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, '89. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-maye, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke, Lawyer, M.P., adviser to the Minsei party; b. 1859 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80; distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affair in '83; elected mem. of Sendai Municipal Assembly, and then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dept., '15; later removed to Home Dept in same capacity; Min. of Com. & Ind., '26-27. Add. Uyenohara, Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hanai, Takuzo, D.L., Barrister, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22); b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from a private law school in Tokyo, '85; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two later; is an acknowledged authority in criminal affairs; M.P. for several terms and was once Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law. Add. Kojimachi Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Hideo, D.C.L., Lawyer, formerly Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Tokyo, younger brother of Ichiro Hatoyama; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08; further studied in Germany and France. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata Dai-machi 3-chome, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Ichiro, Lawyer, M.P. & ex-Chief Secy. of the Cabinet; b. 1883, eldest son of late Dr. Kazuo Hatoyama. Grad. from Law, Tokyo

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Imp. Univ., class '07; began practice at father's office and at same time taught at Waseda; was for years Chairman of Tokyo Municipal Assembly; seceded from Seiyukai when it split and joined Seiyu-Honto Party; returned to Seiyukai in '26; Chief Secretary of Cabinet under Premier Tanaka, '27-29. Add. Koishikawa Otowa-machi, Tokyo.

Horiye, Sen-ichiro, D.L. (Japan), L.L.M. (Michigan), Lawyer, Lecturer at Central Univ. (Tokyo), etc.; b. 1876 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in (now Central Univ.), class '99, the National English Ins., '01, and at Michigan, '07; passed the Judicial & Barrister's Exam., '02 and served at Dr. Kishi's Office for some years. Works: Does Suicide Nullify Insurance Contracts?, etc. Add. Ushigome Nando-cho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Sho, Lawyer, M.P. & ex-Parl. Councillor of the Justice Dept. ('28-29); b. 1875 in Fukui, adopted by Shiro Isobe; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99. Add. Honjo Kamezawa-cho, Tokyo.

Iwata, Chuzo, D.L., Lawyer & Dir. of Sumitomo Trust Co. and 3 other concerns; b. 1875 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '98; was long a lecturer on English law at Waseda and other universities; was legal adviser to the Bank of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, etc. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Keto, Katsumoto, D.L., Lawyer; b. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; Assist. Prof. of Kyoto Imp. Univ., '00; Dean of Law College, '14; opened practice '16. Add. Morigu, Hyogo-ken.

Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L., Barrister, Dir. of Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Govt. and private institutions; b. 1867 at Matsuye; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '87 and began practice in Tokyo; a patron of physical training and Pres. of Japan Physical Culture Association. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., Lawyer (Barrister of Middle Temple '83), b. 1857 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. which he finished in '77; opened with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.); is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Lawyer; b. 1866 in Osaka; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '87 and entered Foreign Office, serving at Washington and then Berlin, and then at the Head Office; Min. Plen. in '09; retired and started general practice; app. special correspondent of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; elected hon; mem. of American Bar Ass'n. and Canadian Bar Ass'n. in '18; visited London and Paris, '24 as guest of the Bar of England and the Bar of Paris; is an associate mem. of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and local counsel in Japan for U.S. Steel Corporation and other American corporations; also counsel for the N.Y.K., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co. and several other Japanese corporations. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L., Barrister; b. 1868 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; Junior Councillor of Justice Dept. which post he resigned '93 and began practice; travelled abroad and was Japanese delegate at the International Parliamentary Conference in '09. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, Morio, Patent Attorney & Barrister; b. 1865 in Wakayama; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; entered the Dept. of Agr. & Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner; then Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of Patent Bureau, '09-13. Add. Omori near Tokyo.

Seki, Naohiko, Lawyer, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1857 at Wakayama city; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '83; once editor of the

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Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90; Deputy Speaker of the Lower House in '29-36 sessions. Add. Kyobashi Kobikicho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Sugawara, Kenji, D.L., Lawyer, mem. of the Osaka Bar; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from German Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ., class '09; Probationary Judge the same year; passed Judicial Service Exam. in '02 and appointed Judge of the Tokyo District Court; at the same time taught at several private law institutions; assist.-prof. at the alma mater, '05; sent abroad for further study, '15-18; Prof. at the alma mater with which he was connected till '24. Add. Okazaki Irie-cho, Kyoto.

Uzawa, Somei, D.L., Barrister, Crown Mem. House of Peers, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. 1872 in Chiba; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '99; has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Sendagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Kakusaburo, D.C.L., Lawyer, M.P.; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '98; was Dir. of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, and then Vice-Minister of Justice. Add. Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

LEARNED PERSONS

Abe, Jiro, Dr. Litt., Prof. at Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai); b. 1883 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Philosophy, class '07 and further at the post-graduate course and in Europe (about two years). Works: Essentials of Ethics, Fine Arts, Criticism on some of Nietzsche's Works, etc. Add. Sendai.

Abe, Yoshinari, Prof. at Seoul Imp. Univ.; b. 1883 at Matsuyama; edu. at First High School and Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Occidental Philosophy, class '09. Works: Ancient and Medieval Philosophy in Europe, Modern European Philosophy, Kant's Ethical Philosophy, etc. Add. Seoul.

Amano, Tameyuki, D.L., Economist, Dir. Waseda Business School; b. 1859 in Saga-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '82; M.P. at 1st and 2nd sessions; was on board of directors of Waseda Univ. till '17; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and other books. Add. Kojimachi-ku Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu, Litt. D., Prof. at Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Chief Librarian of the Tokyo Imperial Univ., Secretary of Imperial Academy, Mem. House of Peers (elected '26); b. 1873 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philosophy, class '96; further studied at Kiel, British Museum and Benares, '00-03; Exchange Prof. at Harvard, '12-15. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Asakawa, Kan-ichi, Prof. Yale University; b. about 1870; grad. from Waseda and early went to America for study; grad. from Yale and has since been lecturer and then Prof. of Japanese History at Yale. Add. Yale.

Atobe, Sadajiro, D.C.L., Prof. at Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; further studied in Germany; Assist.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '05; full Prof. in '06. Add. Shimokamo, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Awazu, Seiryo, D.L., Pres. of Nippon Dosan & Fire Ins. Co., ex-Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; b. 1871 in Kyoto; edu. in Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; has since been engaged in insurance business at the Dept. of Agr. & Com., as organizer of a number of life insurance cos., besides undertaking teaching; attended the World's In-

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surance Congress held at New York, '03. Add. Chofu-machi, near Tokyo.

Daikuhara, Gintaro, D. Agr., Pres. of Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1869 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Agricultural Chemistry at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; served in the Dept. of Agr. & Com. as technical official either at head office or at the Nishigahara Experimental Institute; held similar post at the Korean Gov.-General till '25; Pres. of Kyushu Imp. Univ. since '26. Add. Fukuoka.

Fujii, Kenjiro, Dr. Litt., Prof. in Ethics at Kyoto Imp. Univ. since '20; b. 1872 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '98, and also Munchen and Berlin, '05-07; was for some years connected with Waseda Univ. Works: Principles of Subjective Ethics, National Ethics. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Fujii, Oto-o, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; was professor at the govt. high schools, '98-11; present post, '11. Add. Kyoto.

Fujioka, Katsuji, D. Litt., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany, '01; after returning home was appointed Assist.-Prof. of his alma mater; full-Prof., '10. Add Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Fukada, Kosan, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., b. 1878 at Kanazawa; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philosophy, class '02, and further studied in England, Germany and France. Works: Translation of Kant's Critique, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Fukuda, Tokuzo, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Govt. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study in economics; again visited Europe and America, '25-26. Works: several works on Economics. Add. Nakano-machi, Tokyo.

Fukuoka, Hidei, 2nd Visc., L.L.B., M.L. (Yale), ex-Prof. at Tokyo School for Foreign Languages and Peers School, etc.; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; went to America and studied at Washington, Lee, Cumberland and Yale Universities. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Gorai, Kinzo (pen-name Sosen), Writer and Prof. at Waseda; b. 1875 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in French Law, class '00, also in France and Germany, '04-09; Edit. of the Yomiuri, '14; Edit. of the monthly magazine Taikan (Marq. Okuma's organ at the time) in '18. Works: France and Frenchmen, Political Ethics, Future of Social Revolution, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Harada, Tasuku, L.L.D. (Edinburgh), D.D. (Amherst), ex-Pres. of Doshisha, Kyoto, ('07-19); Professor at Hawaiian University (since '20); b. 1863 in Kumamoto; studied at Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; travelled through Europe in '92; pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; editor of Rikugo Zasshi and the "Christian World"; Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan, '93-06; attended the world convention in London, '00 and similar religious meetings abroad; lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America, '09. Add. Honolulu.

Haruki, Ichiro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1870 at Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; further studied Roman Law in Germany, '00-04; Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ., '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Hatano, Seiichi, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. since '17; b. 1877 at Matsumoto; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philosophy, class '99; studied in Germany, '04-06; Prof. at Waseda till '17 after his return home. Works:

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Origin of Christianity, History of Western Philosophy, Spinoza, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Hattori, Unokichi, D. Litt., Pres. Seoul Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy, & Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Philosophy, '87-90; studied Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Peking Univ., till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A., '15. Add. Totsuka-machi, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotaro, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers & Lecturer at the Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres. of the Imperial Education Ass'n.; b. 1868; grad. in Philosophy from Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time; chairman of Educational Investigation Committee since '22. Add. Yoyohata Hatagaya, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kimio, Dr. Economics, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1883 in Okayama-ken; grad. at law, Waseda Univ., '05; Kuhara Co. for years, visited Europe. Works: Democratic Movement in Industry, History of International Labor Movement, Principles of Social Policy, etc. Add. Yoyohata-machi, near Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku, Pres. of Keio Univ.; b. 1872 at Karatsu; edu. at Keio in Literature and further studied Diplomacy at Paris, '01-04; M.P. in '20 and Senior Secretary of For. Office. Works: "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22), Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imperial Academy, & Prof. at Chuo Univ.; b. 1859; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '82; studied in England, returning home '94; then Prof. at the Law College of his alma mater; later Dean of the law department retiring from the post in '22. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Yoshiro, D.L., Dean of Commercial Dept. Waseda Univ.; b. 1864 in Tsuyama; was in journalism for some years; educational work at Sendai High School, Osaka Com. School, etc.; Prof. at Waseda since '04. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Tokyo.

Honjo, Eijiro, Dr. Economics (Japan), Prof. & Dean of College of Economics, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; after graduating at Kyoto Imp. Univ. studied in Europe, '21-22. Works: History of Socialism in Japan, Researches on Economic History, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Horikiri, Zembei, M.P., Prof. at Keio; b. in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Keio, class '03; studied finance in Harvard, Cambridge and Berlin Univ.; on the editorial staff of the Jiji; Private Sec. to the Premier in the Takahashi Ministry; Parl. Counsellor of Dept. of Com. & Agr., '25. Add. Ichigaya Tamachi, Tokyo.

Hotari, Ri-ichiro, Ph.D. (Chicago Univ.), Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1881 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogakuin, South California Univ., and Chicago, devoting himself to the study of Divinity and Philosophy; Lecturer at Waseda after returning home; was sentenced to imprisonment for his socialistic article in a magazine but the execution was suspended. Works: Religion and Humanity, Humanitarian Poet Browning, Translation of Dewey's Works, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hozumi, Shigeto, Baron (suc. in '26), D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1883 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Nobushige Hozumi; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '08, and at Bonn, Paris, Cambridge, etc., '11-16 studying law of family, inheritance, etc. Works: Elements of Jurisprudence, Outline of Family Law, Russian Revolution and Marriage, On Divorce, etc. Add. Ushigome Haraikata-machi, Tokyo.

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Ichikawa, Sanki, D. Litt., Prof. of English and Philology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1886 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philology, class '09; further studied in England, '12-15; given chair of English and English Literature at the alma mater in Jan. '16; obtained the Doctorate, '23. Works: Studies in English Grammar, An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students; Notes on Shakespeare's Othello, Hamlet, etc., Sheridan's The Rivals and The School for Scandal; Stevenson's Treasure Island. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Idei, Moriyuki, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1892 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Waseda and Chicago Univ. where he studied economics, '17-20; visited U.S.A. in '26. Add. Waseda Univ.

Ichimura, Sanjiro, D. Litt., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. & Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1864 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Prof. at Peers' School and then of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Totsuka-machi, Tokyo.

Igarashi, Tsutomu, D. Litt., Prof. at Waseda Univ., since '00; b. 1874 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda, in Literature, class '95; has ever since been connected with the alma mater. Works: New History of National Literature, New Treatise on Composition, etc. Add. Waseda University.

Inouye, Hide, Mrs., Prof. of the Nippon Women's Univ.; b. 1877 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Nippon Women's Univ. and went to U.S.A. for further study and grad. from Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. Add. Takata-machi, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tetsujiro, D. Litt., Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-90; Professor at College of Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90-23, of which he was a Dean; was Mem. of Imperial Academy till '26; elected Mem. House of Peers in '25, but resigned in '26. Works: "Life of Buddha," the "Oriental Philosophy," etc. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Ken, D. Litt., Prof. at Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai); b. 1882 in Tokyo; edu. at Waseda Univ. and Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied philosophy of religions in Europe. Add. Sendai.

Ishikawa, Bungo, Prof. Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '97; further studied in Belgium where he grad. from Brussels College of Commerce; on returning home appointed on the teaching staff of his alma mater. Add. Koishikawa Yedogawa-cho, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Rinshiro, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. 1879 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from English Lit. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '03; took the post-graduate course. Add. Koishikawa Ohtsuka, Tokyo.

Ishiwata, Bin-ichi, D.L., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1859 in Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Counsellor of Dept. of Justice; Public Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; Vice-Min. of Justice in '03; then Chief Sec. of Cabinet, '06-08. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Ito, Jujiro, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), ex-Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1878 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago, '05-06; same '06-08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison, jur. fellow, same U., '07-08). Works: "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Izumi, Akira, D.C.L., Prof. at Meiji Univ.; b. 1873 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. College; further prosecuted his studies at the Lake Forest, Wisconsin, and Columbia, '07-12; was once Prof. at Tokyo Higher Technical School. Add. Shimohoya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Jimbo, Kaku, English scholar and Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal

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School; b. 1883 in Tokyo, being younger brother of late Dr. Kotora Jimbo, geologist (d. '24); grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal School, '05, and next Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '08. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kada Tetsuji, Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. 1895 in Tokyo; grad. at Keio Univ., '19; studied sociology in Germany, '23-26. Works: Economic Value, William Morris, Modern History of Sociology, etc. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Kakehi, Katsuhiko, D.L., Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. since '03; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Berlin Univ., Germany, '98-03; is a Shinto enthusiast. Add. Ushigome Kita-cho, Tokyo.

Kambe, Masao, D.L., Prof. at Coll. of Economics, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; sent abroad for study twice in '04-08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda till '02; Assist.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '07; lectured at Kiel Univ., Germany. Works: Lectures on Political Economy, Redemption of National Debts, History of Socialism and Social Movement, etc. Add. Nishida-machi, Kyoto.

Kanai, En, D.L. (Japan), Mem. Imp. Academy & Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. at Coll. of Literature (Economics), Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Professor at his alma mater, '90; dispatched to Europe, '11. Add. Totsuka-machi, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Umaji, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1869 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Waseda Univ., '94; then studied Philosophy at Leipzig and Berlin, '01-03. Works: "Situation of Mental Current in Europe," "Outline of Philosophy," etc. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kato, Masaharu, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagano, adopted by late Mr. Masayoshi Kato (Vice-Pres. N.Y.K.); grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; further studied Bankruptcy in Germany and France. Add. Kojimachi Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Hajime, D.L. (Japan), former Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., Author; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '02 and further studied in England; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '07-27. Wrote "Principles of Economics," "Gold, Trust & Prices," etc. Add. Tokyo.

Kawata, Shiro, D.L., Pres. of Osaka Univ. of Commerce; grad. in Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ., class '07; connected with the Kokumin Shimbun for a while; then Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater and finally full Prof.; sent abroad for study to Germany, England, etc., '11-16, specializing in economics. Works: Development of Family System, Spirit of Capitalism, Women Problem, Brazil and Colonization, etc. Add. Osaka Univ. of Com., Osaka.

Kawazu, Susumu, D.C.L., Dean of Coll. of Economics at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo, son of the late S. Kawazu (former Min. of Communications); edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and further studied in Germany and England, '01-14. Works: "Principles of Political Economy," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kiga, Kanju, D.L., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Dean of Economics Dept., Keio Univ.; b. 1873 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Keio Univ., '95; Prof. of Economics at his alma mater since '95; further studied in Germany, '98-20. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kimura, Shigeharu, M.A. (Harvard), Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Commercial School; b. 1874 in Osaka-fu; grad. from Harvard Univ., where he studied mediaeval history of Europe under Prof. Emerton; was for some time Prof. at St. Paul's Univ. (Rikkyo Daigaku); next Prof. at

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Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, and then that of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; present post in '23. Add. Nagasaki City.

Kita, Reikichi, Prof. at Daito Bunka Institute & Lecturer at Meiji Univ.; b. 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Waseda in Philosophy, class '08, and further studied in America and Germany for over 4 years, returning home in '22. Works: Digest of Bergson's Philosophy, From Philosophy to Politics, etc. Add. Iogi-machi, near Tokyo.

Kitazawa, Shinjiro, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins); b. 1887 in Tokyo; grad. from Waseda Univ. in Commerce, class '10; further studied at Johns Hopkins (U.S.A.) for four years besides three in South Univ., North Carolina, specializing in social problems and economy. Works: Latest Labor Movement, Problems for Laborers, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo, D.L., Economist and Financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc.; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau, '96-07; Chief of Financial Bureau, Formosa, '07-10; M.P., '12-15; Financial Attache to Japanese Legation, Peking, '17. Wrote a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Shinzo, Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. 1888 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio Univ., in Politics, '01; further studied in England and elsewhere, '12-16. Works: Studies on Social Problems. Economic Science and Social Ideas, Value and Socialism, etc. Add. Keio Univ.

Konishi, Masutaro, Russian scholar; b. 1862 in Okayama-ken; studied Russian under Nicolai, a pioneer Russian missionary, and further studied philosophy at Kief and Moscow; once received religious instruction from Tolstoi; is now connected with Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Doshisha; has written "Russia" etc., besides translating into Russian several Chinese Classics. Add. Doshi-sha, Kyoto.

Kozai, Yoshinao, Dr. Agr., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Emer. Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Coll. '85; Prof. at the alma mater, '89-95; studied at Leipzig, '95-99; Agriculturist to the Govt. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara (Tokyo), '03 and then its chief, '06; Dean of Coll. of Agriculture in '11-20; Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '20-29. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Kumamoto, Kenjiro, English scholar, Prof. of English at Waseda Univ.; b. 1867 in Osaka; studied Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '87-89; English teacher at Himeji and next at Osaka Mid. Sch.; Prof. at 3rd High School, '95-98; at Tokyo Higher Normal, '94-98; Prof. at the Peers' School, '98-21; toured abroad in '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, Kunitake, Litt. D., Historian, ex-Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. & Waseda Univ.; b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; was a member of the Compilation Bureau of Cabinet, and afterward Prof. at 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kuroita, Katsumi, D. Litt., Prof. at Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Lit. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall; went to Europe for study. '08; after his return home appointed to present post. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kuwada, Kumazo, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1868 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '83; further studied in Europe, '96-98; Parl.-Secy. of Education, in '15; Mem. of House of Peers as highest-tax-payer for Tottori-ken, '01-17; represented Japan at Geneva Red Cross Conference, '21. Works: "Industrial Economy," "The General

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Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance," etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Kuwaki, Gen-yoku, Litt. D., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '06, in psychology: further studied at the Univ. Hall and later in Europe and America. Works: Outline of Philosophy, Ten Lectures on Current Thoughts, Kant, Descartes, Five Great Philosophers, etc. Add. Ushigome Kita-cho, Tokyo.

Kuwahara, Hitsuzo, D. Litt., Prof. at Litt. Coll. of Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Litt. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; studied in the University Hall; appointed Prof. at 3rd High School; Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School; then present post. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Makino, Ei-ichi, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1878 at Takayama; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '03; Lecturer at the alma mater, '03; Procurator at the Tokyo District Court, '05; reappointed at the alma mater, '07; studied in Germany, Italy, England, chiefly criminal law, '08-13. Works: Criminal Law of Japan, Criminal Procedure, etc. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Makino, Kikunosuke, D.C.L., President of the Court of Cassation; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; served as Judge at Shizuoka and Yokohama District Courts; Judge at Court of Cassation in '19; then Sectional Chief; present post '28; attended International Conference on the Bills of Exchange Law at the Hague as the Japanese representative, '01. Add. Ushigome Kita-cho, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji, Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo and Kyushu Imp. Universities, Mem. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London; b. 1861 in Shizuoka; grad. from Mech. Eng., former Eng. College, '81; further studied at Glasgow University; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works; returning home in '90, was appointed Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau, '01-13, while retaining the chair in the University; Pres. of Kyushu Imp. Univ., '13-26. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Masuda, Tonosuke, Emeritus Prof. of Waseda Univ.; b. 1865 at Tsu; studied English at Tokyo English School, '84-86; taught English at Kokumin English School (Tokyo) for a few years; founded with W. Eastlake a private English School and taught there, '91-92; was editorial writer of Ise Shimbun when only 17; Prof. of English literature at Waseda Univ., '94-26. Works: A New English-Japanese Dictionary; Lectures on English Rhetoric. Add. Hongo Maruyama Shimmachi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yasutaka, Marquis, head of the old Daimyo of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. 1867; studied in Germany, '84; then at Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui. Add. Koi. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Bunzaburo, Litt. D., Emeritus Professor of Kyoto Imp. Univ., Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ., '06; Dean of Litt. College, '08; visited India, '18; retired in '29. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Matsumoto, Joji, D.L., Mem. House of Peers & Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam., '00; Counsellor of Dept. of Agr. & Com., '01 combining professorship at his alma mater; dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study commercial law, '06; Dir. S.M.R. Co., '19-23; Dir. of Legislative Bureau, '24. Add. Chofu-machi, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Matataro, D. Litt., Ph. D. (Yale Univ.); Mem. Imperial

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Academy; b. 1865 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; studied Experimental Psychology in Yale Univ., '96-98; then at Leipzig Univ., '98-00; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School; Lecturer and afterward Professor at Literature College of Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Koishikawa Daimaichi, Tokyo.

Matsunami, Nin-ichiro, D.L., ex-Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1857 in Osaka; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; studied in Europe for years: Instructor at Naval Cadet Sch. and next at alma mater; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy, '19. Add. Ushigome Naka-machi, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Keiun, D. Litt., Pres. of Ryukoku Univ. (Kyoto); b. 1857 in Miye-ken; studied Chinese classics and Buddhism; became Educational Superintendent to Lord Abbot of Hongwanji Temple, '91; Superintendent of Hongwanji Daigaku (Buddhist Univ.), '97; Lecturer at the Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; Lecturer at Toyo Univ. and then the present post. Add. Kyoto.

Mikami, Sanji, Historian, D. Litt., Chief of Compilation Board, Imp. Household Dept., Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; further studied at the Post-Grad. Course; Lecturer at the same Coll., '91; Prof. at Girls' Higher Normal School, '92; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Litt. Coll.), '92-25; sent to Germany to attend the Conference of the International Oriental Society at Hamburg, '02. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi, D.L., Mem. Imperial Academy, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1873 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; studied in Germany, France and England, '99-01. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Mitsuma, Shinzo, D.L., Prof at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1879 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; stayed in Germany and Italy for study. Add. Azabu Naka-machi, Tokyo.

Miura, Kaneyuki, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; appointed Compiler of Japanese history, '05; present post since '09. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Miyake, Yonekichi, D. Litt., Mem. Imp. Academy, Dir. Tokyo Univ. of Lit. & Sci., Court Councillor; b. 1860 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio, '72-75; Assist.-Prof. at Higher Normal School, '81-86; made an inspection tour abroad, '86-88; is now Prof. & Dir. of Tokyo Higher Normal School: was once a Commissioner of the Imp. Household and Dir. of the Imp. Museum. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yujiro, D. Litt., Author & Journalist; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. at Philosophy, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world; is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, and has written many works, chiefly philosophical and literary; was editor of the fortnightly magazine, 'Nihon oyobi Nihonjin', but left it several years ago and started his own organ 'Gakan.' Add. Yoyogi Hatsudai, Tokyo.

Morimoto, Kokichi, D.L., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1877 at Maizuru; grad. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ., '01; further studied at Baltimore University specializing in Economy, Politics and History; engaged in university extension lectures at Chicago and Boston; is an authority on social problems and is manager of the Tokyo Cultural Life Society which has built the first apartment building in Tokyo. Works: Problems of Living, New Efficiency of Living.

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Investigation of Middle Class, Investigation of Standard of Living (in English), etc. Add. Sapporo.

Murakami, Senjo, D. Litt., Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; Principal of Toyo Girls' High School; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken; is a well known scholar of Buddhism. Add. Koishikawa Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Naito, Torajiro, D. Litt., Mem. Imp. Academy, Emer. Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Akita-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was on the staff of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and its Peking correspondent for several years; is a well known authority on Chinese history. Add. Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nakamura, Shingo, D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce & Waseda Univ.; b. 1870 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; further at the University Hall and then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Niida, Masutaro, D.C.L., ex-Dean of Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; lawyer; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; sent to Germany for study, '97-00; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. and then of his alma mater in '08; opened law office, '21. Add. Koishikawa Kago-cho, Tokyo.

Niho, Kamematsu, D.C.L., Emer. Prof. of Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1868 in Ise; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; studied in Germany, '97-00. Add. Nishi-tsuge-mura, Miye-ken.

Ninagawa, Arata, D.L., Mem. of Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, Adviser to Japan Red Cross Society, Dir. of the League of Nations Association of Japan; grad. from the Law College of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Legal Adviser to the Korean Govt.; attached to the Japan Red Cross Society since '18. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Nishida, Ikutaro, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1870 in Ishikawa-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (elective course), in Philosophy, class '94; taught at the Yamaguchi and the Fourth High School before his appointment to the present post. Works: What Is Righteousness?, Problems of Consciousness, Idealistic Philosophy of the Day, Art and Morals, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Noda, Yoshio, D. Litt., ex-Dir. of Osaka High Sch.; b. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Philosophy, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied in England, Germany and U.S.A.; Prof. at Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Educational Inspector; Dir. of Nara Girls' Higher Normal Sch., Osaka High School, etc. Add. Osaka.

Nogami, Toshio, Litt. D., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1882 in Sado; edu. at First High School and Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Psychology, class '06, and further in Europe and at Leipzig under Wundt from '13 to '16 and was the last Japanese under him at that time; crossed to America where he attended Dr. Stanley Hall's class at Clark Univ. Works: Impression of Education in Europe and America, Lectures on Juvenile Psychology, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Ogawa, Masataka, Emer. Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Prof. of 1st High School and Tokyo Higher Normal School; Prof. at Tohoku Imp. Univ. Add. Sendai.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo, ex-Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School, an English scholar; b. in 1865; grad. at Philology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English, '01-04; lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston, '09. Works: "The Spirit of Japan", "The Life and Thought of

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Japan," etc. Add. Naka-arai, Nerima, near Tokyo.

Onozuka, Kiheiji, D.C.L., Pres. and Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; further studied politics at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin and then at the Paris Political College, '97-01; elected Mem. House of Peers, '27; Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '28. Add. Koishikawa Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Oshima, Kintaro, D. Agr., ex-Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Dir. of Formosan Central Research Institute; b. 1871 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '93; appointed Assist.-Prof. of alma mater, '95; sent to Germany and America, in '98, studying agr. chemistry at Halle, Gottingen, Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ. (U.S.A.), '98-03. Add. Formosa.

Otsuka, Yasuji, D. Litt., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1868 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany, France and Italy, '96-00. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Sadowara-cho, Tokyo.

Sano, Zensaku, D.L., Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the above in '94; proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc.; represented Japan in the Pacific Conference held at Honolulu, '22. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Soichi, D.L., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Tottori in 1878; grad. from Kyoto Imp. Univ., in Law, class '03; studied in Europe, '09-12. Works: Administration, Constitutional and Unconstitutional, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Satake, Sango, D.L., Mem. House of Peers (nom. '27); b. 1880 at Ogaki; grad. from German Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; Counsellor of the Legislation Bureau, '06; official of the South Manchuria R'ly. Co., '80; Counsellor and later Bureau Director of the Railway Dept., '12-18; Mng. Dir. of a Private Rly. Co. in Osaka till '24; then Dir. of the Legislation Bureau; studied state railway problems mostly in Germany, '08-71. Add. Koishikawa Kago-machi, Tokyo.

Sato, Ushijiro, D.C.L., Dean of Law & Lit. Coll., Tohoku Imp. Univ. since '21; b. 1877 in Yamagata-ken; studied politics at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies, '98-02; Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sejimo, Kiyomichi, D.C.L. (Columbia & Catholic Univ. 1904), barrister; b. 1865 in Sado; grad. from the now defunct English Law School, '88; passed the Barristers' examination, '88; became lawyer the next year. Add. Kanda, Imagawakoji, Tokyo.

Shida, Kotaro, D.L., ex-Prof. at Tokyo University of Commerce; b. 1868 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; appointed Prof. at his alma mater, '06; engaged as Prof. and Adviser to Chinese Govt. to compile Commercial and Civil Law, '08-12; long connected with Kyosai Life Ins. Co. Add. Koishikawa Kobinatadai-machi, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, Shotei, Ph. D. (Michigan), D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95 and from Wisconsin, '00; further studied at Berlin and Halle, '01-02, his speciality being political economy; Pres. of Waseda Univ., '21-23. Add. Waseda Univ.

Shiratori, Kurakichi, Historian, D. Litt., Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Prof. at Peers' School and Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany and Hungary, '00-05; is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects; was tutor to the Crown Prince (present Emperor). Add. Kami-

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Meguro, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Iwataro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1888 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and also at Western Univ. for about three years; took active part in the relief work in connection with the earthquake disaster of 1923. Works: Law of Obligations, Law of Things, etc. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Shigeo, D.L., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Uwajima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Law, class '99; studied diplomacy in Europe, '01-05; Lecturer at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '01; studied Political History in Germany, England, etc., '01-05; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '06; visited U.S.A. and Mexico to investigate immigration conditions in '14; Dean of the Law Coll., '19-22. Works: Japanese in U.S.A., etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sugimori, Kojiro, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Literature, class '06; further studied philosophy as student sent by Government in England and Germany, '13-19. Works: The Principle of the Moral Empire (in English), Resurrection of Men, Foundation of New Society, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Sugimoto, Etsuko, Mrs., Prof. of History of Japanese civilisation at Columbia Univ. (U.S.A.); grad. from Aoyama Jogakuin; went to Cincinnati (Ohio) in '97 with her husband, and studied by herself while dealing in grocery; widow in '10; became Prof. at Columbia Univ., '20. Add. Columbia Univ., New York.

Takahashi, Kazutomo, Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. 1862 in Kawagoye; entered Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., but left in '86; went to U.S.A. and grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home in '97 to join the Japan Times of which he was chief editor for many years; Secretary-Translator in the Foreign Office, '22-24. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Seigo, Ph. D. (Columbia), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1891 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Waseda Univ., in Politics, class '11. Works: Political Idea in Europe, Development of Social Institutions in Europe, Construction of Cities, Scientific Study of Politics, Outline of Politics. Add. Waseda Univ.

Takahashi, Sei-ichiro, Prof. at Keio Univ.; edu. at Keio Univ. and further studied in Europe specializing in History of Economics. Works: Studies in History of Economics, History of European Economics. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Takakusu, Junjiro, M.A. (Oxf.), D. Litt., Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Bingo; edu. at Oxford, '88, and studied Sanskrit; further studied in Germany, returning home, '97; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Personal Secy. to the Minister of Communications and later Pres. of Foreign Language School, '00-08; stayed in London with Viscount Suyematsu during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad, '10-12; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Add. Koishikawa Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Takano, Iwasaburo, D.C.L., Dir. of Ohara Social Research Institute, Statist and labor expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater, '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying statistics; full Prof. and doctorate in '03; again toured abroad, '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but resigned; left Govt. service in '19. His wife is a German by birth. Add. Osaka.

Takaoka, Kumao, D. L., D. Agr., Dean of Hokkaido Imp. Univ. (Sapporo); b. 1875 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '95; Assist.-Prof., '97; studied in Germany, '00-04, specializing in Agr. Economics. Works: Agriculture in Hokkaido, Agricultural Politics,

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Agricultural Education in the U.S.A., etc. **Add.** Sapporo.

Takata, Yasuma, D.L., Prof. at Kyushu Imp. Univ. and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1883 in Saga-ken; grad. at philosophy, Kyoto Imp. Univ., '10, stud. Sociology and Economics at post-graduate course of the same Univ.; Works; Principles of Sociology, Study of Modern Community, Society and State, Outline of Sociology, etc. **Add.** Kyushu Imp. Univ.

Taki, Sei-ichi, D. Litt., Prof. of Oriental Art, at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France; has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and edits an art journal Kokka. **Add.** Kami-Osaki, Tokyo.

Tanabe, Chuyu, Prof. at Senshu and Rikkyo Univs.; b. 1891 in Nagasaki; edu. at Morning Star School (Tokyo), 1st High School and Tokyo Imp. Univ. (in Economy, class '16). Works: Translation of Cole's World of Labor; Fundamental Idea of Cole's Sociology, etc. **Add.** Rikkyo Univ., Tokyo.

Tanabe, Gen, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philosophy, class '98; Assist.-Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ. till '19; sent abroad for further study, '22-24. Works: Latest Natural Science, Studies on Science, etc. **Add.** Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Tomonaga, Sanjuro, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Philosophy, class '98, and further studied at Heidelberg, Leipzig, and other places. Works: Kant's Pacifism, etc. **Add.** Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toyoshima, Naomichi, D.C.L.; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; Pub. Proc., '97; attached to the Supreme Court, '07; Counsellor of Justice Dept., '11; has also been Lecturer at Waseda Univ. **Add.** Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, Kumazo, D. Litt., Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1858 at Osaka; grad. in Litt. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater, '91; Mem. Imp. Acad. **Add.** Hongo Yayoi-cho, Tokyo.

Tsuchita, Tsutomu (nom de plume Kyoson) philosophical writer; b. 1891 in Niigata-ken; grad. at Tokyo Higher Norm. Sch. and at Lit. Kyoto Imp. Univ., stud. specially philosophy and biology at the post-graduate course of above Univ. Works: Biological philosophy, Contemporary Thoughts of Japan and China, On Literature, Problems of Love, Outline of Modern Philosophy, etc. **Add.** Shinmachi-kashira, Kyoto.

Tsumura, Hidematsu, D.L., Economist, Dir. of the Kuhara Firm, Ltd.; b. 1876 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School and post-graduate course, class '99; further studied in Germany and America, '99-03; Prof. at the Kobe Higher Com. School on returning home; entered the Kuhara Firm in '20. Works: Principles of National Economics, New Principle of Political Economy, Commercial Policy, etc. **Add.** Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Ukita, Kazutami, D.L., Historian and Educationist, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A.; grad. at Doshisha, '79; engaged for some while in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; again Prof. at the Doshisha, '97. **Add.** Takata, Tokyo.

Urabe, Hyakutaro, D.L. (Keio), Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95; was on the editorial staff of the Jiji, '95; later Prof. at his alma mater and Chief Editor of the Nippon. **Add.** Keio Univ., Tokyo.

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Uyeda, Kazutoshi, D. Litt., Philologist, Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at above Coll. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; Counsellor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dept.; Dean of the Lit. Coll. till '20, represented Japan in the meeting of the International Univ. Club held in Brussels in '23; was at a time Dir. of Jingu Shinto Institute at Ise. Add. Shitaya Yanaka Shimizu-cho, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Teijiro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1879 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '02; studied in Germany and England, '05-09, as student sent by Government; Govt. Delegate to the 1st Inter. Econ. Conf. held at Washington, and to the 2nd held at Geneva, '27. Add. Tokyo Univ. of Commerce.

Wakamiya, Unosuke, Sociologist; b. 1872 in Toyama-ken; studied in American Catholic Univ., '00-04, and London School of Economics and Political Science, '04-05, studying as self-supporting student. Add. Shimo-meguro, Tokyo.

Washio, Shogoro, Ph. D. (Harvard); b. 1883 in Awaji; travelled in Germany and France, '11-12, as scholarship student of Harvard; again travelled abroad with Visc. Goto in '19 when he studied social and labor conditions in England; now staff writer of the Japan Advertiser. Add. Takaido-machi, near Tokyo.

Yabuki, Keiki, D. Litt., ex-Dir. of Social Affairs Bureau, Tokyo City; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '09; further studied in England; then Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. and also Prof. of Shukyo Univ. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Yahagi, Eizo, D. L., Prof. at the Coll. of Economics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres. of Teikoku Agricultural Ass'n.; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; further studied at the Univ. Hall specializing in Agr. Economy; Lecturer at Tokyo Higher Com. School, '96; Auditor of Industrial Bank, '97-98; Lecturer and then Assist.-Prof. at Agr. Coll., Imp. Univ., till '00; sent to Europe for study, '00-08; represented Japan at the International Agr. Conference at Rome, '06; on returning home was given chair of Agr. Policy at the Agr. Coll. and of Economics at the Law Coll. which dual position he still occupies; sent on an inspection tour to Europe and America, '11-13. Works: Real Estate Banks, Collected Essays on Agr. Economics. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Yamada, Saburo, D.L., Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1869 in Nara-ken; edu. at Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc., '97-01; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. on his return. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hashio, D.C.L., ex-Dir. of Legislation Board; b. 1873 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; studied International Law in the Univ. Hall; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; was Councillor of the Navy Dept. and also of the Foreign Office; as Naval Interpreter attended 2nd International Peace Conference at Berne: Dir. of Treaty Bureau, '23-25; Dir. of Legislation Bureau, '25-27. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Kakujiro, D.L., Prof. at Coll. Economics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Economics Course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '89, and further at the post-graduate course, and in Germany till '95; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Com. School, '97; Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '02; full Prof., '06; Dean of the Economics Coll., '20-23. Works: An Economic Study of the English Cotton Industry, Principles of Economics, Principles of Banking, etc. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

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Yanagi, So-etsu, Prof. at Doshisha, an authority on philosophy of religions and Oriental art; b. 1889 in Tokyo; edu. at Peers' School and Tokyo Imp. Univ., Psychology, class '13. Works: Science and Life, William Blake, Truth about Religion, Miracles in Religion, etc. Lectured at Harvard on Oriental art in '29. Add. Yoshida, Kyoto.

Yasugi, Sadatoshi, Prof. at Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; edu. in Philology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '01; then stayed in Russia to study the Russian language. Add. Nagasaki-machi, near Tokyo.

Yokota, Hideo, D.L. (Japan), Pres. of Meiji Univ.; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts; Judge of the Supreme Court, '01-24; was sent abroad on official mission, '09; Pres. of the Supreme Court, '24-27. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yoneda, Shotaro, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1873 in Nara-ken; edu. at General Theological Seminary (New York), Columbia and at some European Univs. specializing in sociology. Works: Investigation of Modern Social Thoughts, Contemporary Thoughts and Civilization, Philosophy of History by Rickert, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Yoshida, Kumaji, D. Litt., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America, '04-07; Prof. at Tokyo Female Higher Normal School, '04; present post since '16. Add. Koishikawa Hakusangoten-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshino, Sakuzo, D.L., Political writer; b. 1878 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Politics at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; further studied in Europe; was for several years in the service of the Chinese Govt.; Prof. of Politics at Tokyo Imp. Univ. for several years; was for some time contributor to the Tokyo Asahi; is a writer of socialistic leaning. Add. Komagome Shimmei-cho, Tokyo.

LITERATURE

Akita, Ujaku, Dramatist, mem. of Japan Social Federation; b. 1883 at Aomori-ken; edu; at Aomori 1st Middle Sch. and Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '07. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Arishima, Ikuma, foreign style painter and novelist, bro. of Takeo Arishima whose suicide created a sensation; b. 1882 at Yokohama; edu. at Tokyo Foreign Language School where he studied Italian and next learned oil painting for several years in Paris and Rome. Works: a number of novels, Reminiscence of Cezanne, etc. Add. Kojimachi Shimo-niban-cho, Tokyo.

Fujimori, Seikichi, Novelist; b. 1892 at Suwa; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in German Literature; has written a number of stories. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Homma, Hisao, Writer and Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1886 at Yone-zawa; edu. at Waseda in English Literature, class '09. Works: Current Thoughts and Literature, Life and Art, Essentials of Ellen Kay, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Ihara, Toshiro (nom de plume Seiseien), Dramatic critic; a writer on the staff of Miyako Shimbun; b. 1870 in Matsue city; stud. at First High Sch.; connected with the Niroku, Waseda Bungaku and then Miyako. Works: History of Japanese Drama, History of Modern Drama, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

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Ikuta, Koji (pen-name Choko), Novelist and critic; b. 1882 in Tottori-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Lit., class '06. Works: Enko and After, Environment, Tendency of Modern Literature and Thoughts, etc. Add. Kamakura.

Ikuta, Seihei (nom de plume Shungetsu), Poet & novelist; b. 1892 in Tottori-ken; once studied at Waseda Univ.; Works: Autumn of Soul, Sentimental Spring, Collection of short poems, Kingdom of consolation, Clear Sky, Ecstasy, Attracting Souls, and many other essays and translations. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Ishimaru, Gohei, Novelist and religious writer; b. 1886 in Osaka; grad. at History, Waseda Univ., '08; teacher of middle and girls' schools for years, and then entered literary circles. Works: Priest Shinran the Man, Suffering Shinran, Arts and creation of life, System of creative thought of human life, etc. Add. Samukawa, Chiba City.

Iwaya, Suyewo (pen-name Sazanami), Author, novelist, the Hans Andersen of Japan; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at German Association School and Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany, '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin; has written and translated quite a large number of juvenile stories. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kato, Nobuharu (nom de plume Chocho); b. 1886 in Tottori-ken; grad. at English Lit., Waseda Univ., '09; visited Hawaii in '19; Works: Modern Literary Thoughts, Travel in Hawaii, Crusade, Translation of B. Shaw's Woman's Guide of Socialism and others. Add. Tamagawa, near Tokyo.

Kato, Kazuo, magazine writer and novelist; b. 1887 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin where he finished Divinity, class '10; was next connected with the Unitarian work but has lately adopted literary career. Add. Shinji-mura, Kanagawa-ken.

Kawaji, Makoto (nom de plume Ryuko) Poet; b. 1888 in Tokyo; grad. at Tokyo Fine Arts Academy; edited "New Home" at Genbunsha, and "Taiyo" and "Photograph Magazine" at Hakubunkan for years. Works: Poem, Roadside Flowers, Walking man, First Love, Voice of Dawn, etc. and Appreciation of modern arts, Study of poem writing, etc. Add. Kamakura.

Kikuchi, Kan, Novelist; b. 1889 in Kagawa-ken: grad. at Lit., Kyoto Imp. Univ. in '16; writer for Jiji and Osaka Mainichi for years, leads Bungei Shunju, literary magazine since '23. Works: Kingdom of mind, Defamer, Sparks, New jewels, Beyond revenge, Time and love, Relatives, etc. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Ki, critics; b. 1895 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Waseda Univ. in '17; editorial work at Ryubunkan and Shunjusha for years, leads "Echo" literary magazine in '26, visited England in '28. Works: Outline of world literature, translation of "Quo Vadis," etc. Add. Nishiokubo, near Tokyo.

Kitahara, Ryukichi (nom de plume Hakushu), Poet; b. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; stud. at Waseda Univ. Works: Collection of poems, Japanese flute, Reed leaves, Collection of short poems, Memories, etc. Add. Setagaya, near Tokyo.

Koda, Nariyuki, D. Litt., a master novelist (nom de plume "Rohan"); b. 1867, a son of an artist family. His younger brother, Naritomo, is a grad. of the Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, and both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Tokyo Music Academy,

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but have resigned since. Works: "Gojunoto," "Futsuka Monogatari," etc. besides some historical works. Add. Koishikawa Omote-machi, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Tetsu, writer on art; b. 1886 in Tokushima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. which he left unfinished; once edited a literary magazine Shirakaba and was also on the teaching staff of Keio Univ. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Komaki, Omi (real name Omi Tanigoma), literary writer; b. 1894 at Tsuchizaki; edu. at the Morning Star School (Tokyo) and at Paris Univ.; attended conference at Geneva in '23 as adviser to the Government delegates; published a literary magazine while he was connected with the Information Bureau (Foreign Office). Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Masamune, Tadao (nom de plume Hakucho), Novelist; b. 1879 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Lit., Waseda Univ. in '02; writer for Yomiuri for years; visited America in '28. Works: Dusty Wind, To Where, Clay Doll, Two Families, Sunset, The Setting Sun, etc. Add. Oiso-machi, Kanagawa.

Mikami, Otokichi, Novelist; b. 1891 in Saitama-ken; stud. at Waseda Univ. Works: Mist of love sentiment, Empty youth, Gloomy passion, Sweet ages, Vice of youth, Torrent Stream, The Sun, Flamy Sky, and other translations. Add. Ichigaya Sanai-cho, Tokyo.

Mishima, Shodo, Visc., 3rd son of the late Yataro Mishima (Gov. of the Bank of Japan); b. 1897 in Tokyo; edu. at the Peers School; has since devoted himself to literary work and also to questions of social service; is n active manager of the Boy Scout Movement in Japan and attended the World Conference at Copenhagen in '24. Works: "Tragedy at Teradaya," "Miss and I," etc. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Miyajima, Shinzaburo, lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1892 in Tokyo; grad. at English Lit., Waseda Univ. in '15; visited England. Works: Pioneer of modern civilization, Study of reconstructive thoughts, Translation of Sixteen Writers of England and America, Sacrifice, etc. Add. Nishiokubo, near Tokyo.

Mushakoji, Sane-atsu, Novelist and founder of a "New Community" in the far-off Hyuga; b. 1885; edu. at Peers' School and Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Literature, but left unfinished. Works: Life in the New Village; His Sister, etc. Add. Tokyo.

Nakamura, Kichizo, Novelist and dramatist; b. 1877 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Lit., Waseda Univ., '03; further studied in Princeton and Columbia Univs., '06-09. Add. Sugamo Miyanaka, Tokyo.

Noboru, Naotaka (Pen-name Shomu), Russian scholar and writer; b. 1888 in O-shima, Kagoshima; edu. at the Orthodox Church Divinity School, class '03; connected with the Osaka Asahi, '05; Instructor of Russian at Waseda and military schools, '12-16; in the service of the Home Office, '19; visited Europe, '13. Works: Russian Thoughts and Literature of Today, Russia and Russians, Russian Revolution and Socialist Movement, Russian Proletariat Literature, Master Writers of Russia, etc. Add. Kamakura.

Noguchi, Yonejiro, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circles in both America and England, Lecturer at Keio Univ.; b. 1875 at Aichi-ken; studied at Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., where he was patronized by Joaquin Miller but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned; delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "Hiroshige," "Korin," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Onoye, Hachiro, D. Litt., master writer of the Mannyo style of script. Prof. at Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School and other institutions:

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b. 1876 in Tsuyama; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Literature, class '00. Works: Poetical Works, History of Japanese Literature. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Saijo, Yaso, Poet, Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1892 in Tokyo; grad. at English Lit., Waseda Univ. in '15, and stud. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied in France, '24-27. Works: Alluvial Gold, Still Morning, White Peacock, Study of Modern English Poetry, etc. Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

Sasagawa, Taneo (nom de plume Rimpu), Commissioner of the Home Office, Dir. of the Narita Mid. and Girls Schools, historian and essayist; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in History, class '95; was connected with Prince Mori's Historical Compilation Office, Sansho-do's Encyclopaedia Japonica, Meiji, Senshu and other private universities; is also known as art critic. Add. Hongo Nishi Katamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Nobutsuna, D. Litt., Poet, Lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Miye-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '88; has written a Japanese anthology of poems; was awarded Imp. Academy prize in 1917. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Shimamura, Tamizo, ex-Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1888 in Tokyo; grad. at English Lit., Waseda Univ., '09; lecturer at the alma mater, '16-25. Works: Drama, Yashamaru, Seijuro, and Principles and Practice of Modern Drama. Add. Ushigome Waseda-machi, Tokyo.

Shimazaki, Haruki (nom de plume Toson), a novelist and man of letters; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin (Methodist school). Works: Toson's Collected Poems, "Hakai", "Iye" and other novels; Complete works issued in '22. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Takahama, Kiyoshi (pen-name Kyoshi), Haiku poet; b. 1874 in Iyo; left the Third High School unfinished; has since been taking prominent part in the haiku poetry and as a man of letters. Add. Kamakura Haranodai.

Takebayashi, Sei-ichi (nom de plume Musoan), Novelist; b. 1880 in Sapporo; grad. at Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; visited France twice and stayed there. Works: For Marriage, and translation of Sappho, Sarnin, and others. Add. Paris, France.

Tanizaki, Junichiro, Novelist; b. 1886 in Tokyo; grad. at 1st High Sch. and stu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. one year; visited China in '18 and '26. Works: Tatoo, Devils, Between god and man, Love of simpleton, Sorrow of mermaid, Because I love her, etc. Add. Motoyama-mura, Hyogo-ken

Tanizaki, Seiji, Novelist & Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1890 in Tokyo, brother of above; grad. at English Lit., Waseda Univ. in '13. Works: Meeting and parting, Age for marriage, Love seekers, Love of life and death, Cheak upon the ground, etc. Add. Ushigome Kikui-cho, Tokyo.

Toshima, Yoshio, Lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1890 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at French Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Works: Challenge, Prosperity of Mankind, translation of Hugo's Les Miserables and Joan Christoph of Roman Roland, and others. Add. Hongo Sendagi-cho, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, Shiko, actor, dramatist, and literary writer, nephew of Dr. Tsubouchi; b. 1887 in Nagoya; edu. at Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '09; stayed in England for six or seven years; after returning home he was for a while an actor of a new school, then an instructor at the alma mater; now adviser of the Takarazuka Opera School near Osaka; is famous as a dancing master. Works: Translation of Moliere's complete works, Masterpieces of Ibsen, and some original works. Add. Takarazuka Kageki School.

Tsubouchi, Yuzo, Litt. D., Author and a man of letters; b. 1859 in

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Aichi-ken; has been connected with Waseda Univ., from its inception in '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Litt. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '82; is more widely known in public as pioneer novelist and dramatist and a Shakespearian scholar of Japan, having completed translation of his plays; has also written several works on ethics; organized in '11 the Bungei-kyokai but dissolved it in '13. Add. Ushigome-Yocho-machi, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, Rinkichi (nom de plume Bansui), Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; b. 1871 in Sendai; grad. Litt., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied literature in Europe, '01-04; has written a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Yamamoto, Yuzo, ex-Lecturer Waseda Univ., dramatist; b. 1887 in Tochigi-ken; grad. at German Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Works: Collection of Dramas, Colleagues, Waves, etc. Add. Kichijoji, near Tokyo.

Yosano, Akiko, Mrs., a poetess; b. 1878 in Sakae where she finished a girls school; has been with her husband, Kan Yosano, a leader of new poetry movement and has a large number of poetical works to her credit; travelled abroad in '14. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Kan, Poet, Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. 1873 in Kyoto; edu., common school, and studied poetry under the late Naobumi Ochiai and Surgeon-Gen. Mori; travelled in Europe '11-14. Works: collected poems. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yoshie, Takamatsu (pen-name Kogan), Prof. at Waseda Univ. from which he grad. in Literature, class '05; further studied in France, '16-20. Works: Modern Civilization and Literature, Love and Art, Translation of Maupassant, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

MEDICINE & SURGERY

Adachi, Buntaro, Dr. Med., Emeritus Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; Ass.-Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. at 3rd High School till '98; studied anatomy in Germany, '99-04. Wrote in German an exhaustive treatise on the "Arterial System of Japanese." Add. Kamikyo Yoshida-machi, Kyoto.

Akutsu, Saburo, Dr. Med., Prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. 1873; grad. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of Juntendo Hospital. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Araki, Torasaburo, M.D. (Strasburg), ex-Pres. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Special Course, Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; studied physiology at Strasburg Univ., Germany, '89-91; Prof. at 3rd High School, '95; transferred to Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Dean of its Med. Coll., and Pres. of the Univ., '15-29. Add. Kyoto.

Asahi, Kenkichi, M.D., Prof. at Med. Dept., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Med. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; then studied in Germany and on his return home appointed Ass.-Prof. at Kyushu Imp. Univ.; is proprietor of an Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital. Add. Fukuoka city.

Chiba, Shin-ichiro, M.D., Pres. of Chiba Hospital (private) in Tokyo for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat; b. 1880 in Tokyo; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05, and further studied his speciality at the post-grad. course and next at Strasburg Univ., and Frankfort Hospital, '08-11; served at the Junten-do Hospital, '08-20 and then established the present Hospital. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho, Tokyo.

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Chiwaki, Morinosuke, L.L.D. (Loyola Univ., Chicago), Pres. of Tokyo Dental Coll.; b. 1870 at Hitachi; grad. from Keio Univ., and was for some years on the staff of the Tokyo Shimpo; grad. from Dr. Takayama's Dental School, and after practice for some years established the present school. Add. Tokyo Dental Coll., Kanda.

Dohi, Keizo, M.D., Dermatologist, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, '94-98; is corresponding member of the Vienna ('02), Berlin ('03), and Paris Derm. Society ('11); recommended hon. mem. of the Italian Derm. Society, '06; is Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology; was for many year Prof. at his alma mater. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Fujikawa, Yu, D.M., D. Litt., Prof. at Toyo, Keio and Japan Women's Universities & ex-Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; further studied in Germany; was once lecturer on pathology at Kyoto Imp. Univ. Add. Kamakura Yukinoshita.

Futaki, Kenzo, M.D., Expert of Epidemic Diseases Research Institute, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1873 in Akita-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo Motofujicho, Tokyo.

Hata, Benzo, M.D., Prof. of Surgery & Dean of Med. Coll., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Fukui; grad. from Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '02; after serving as Assis. at the alma mater's hospital and next at the Sapporo Hospital, was sent for study to Berlin and Prague in '12; on return home in '14 appointed Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. and Dean of its Med. Dept. Add. Sapporo.

Hata, Sahachiro, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich in the discovery of No. 606 or Salvarsan; b. 1872 in Iwami; grad. with honors from Med. Dept. of Okayama High School, '95; was Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory, '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort, '07-11; Dept. Chief of Keio Hospital. Add. Nakameguro, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Haruo, M.D., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken; studied at the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; its Assist.-Prof., '00 and Prof., '09. Add. Shitaya Yanaka, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Shigeji, M.D. (Japan and Rostock, Germany), Obstetrician & Gynecologist; b. 1876 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Medicine, First High School, class '99, and further at Breslau, Rostock, Halle, Berlin and London between '00 and '11 with some break spent at home; now Prof. at Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical Coll. and is connected with its hospital; also practices at his Higuchi Hospital at Shiba Tamura-cho. Add. Nishikubo Shiroyama, Tokyo.

Hirai, Masamichi, M.D., Surg.-Gen.; b. 1863 in Wakasa; edu. in Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; attached to Otsu Regiment, '90; studied in Germany, '97-00; Dir. of Tokyo Garrison Hos. and Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos., '06; then its Pres., '09-20. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D., Dir. of a private Gastro-enteric Hospital in Tokyo; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. at Coll. Med., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '03; served as assistant at the alma mater, '03-05; was next appointed Vice-Pres. of the Hospital founded by Dr. Nagayo; studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, etc., '07-10. Add. Koi. Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Narinobu, Baron (cr. '25), Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20, Privy Councillor; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dept. of Finance and of Home Affairs; nominated Mem. of House of Peers, '93;

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Steward to Prince Arisugawa, '07. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirota, Tsukasa, M.D., specialist in Children's Diseases, Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1856 in Kochi-ken; edu. at Coll. Med. of said institution, class '80; served at the Kumamoto Med. School and its hospital, '81-83; further studied at Strasburg, '85-88; Prof. at his alma mater, '89-21; was once Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court. Add. Iidamachi Rokuchome, Tokyo.

Inada, Ryukichi, M.D., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., since '18; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; after studying at the post-grad. course, studied in Germany, '02-05; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '05-18; now in charge of the Inada Ward, Univ. Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Univ. Hospital, Tokyo.

Inouye, Michiyasu, M.D., Oculist, Prop. & Dir. of Inouye Hospital; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Med. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; Prof. at 3rd High School in Kyoto, '95; est. his own Hospital, '04: is also noted as an "uta" poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D., Oculist; b. 1881 in Tokyo; studied his speciality at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London; has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases; maintains his own hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, Toyotaro, Oculist, Dir. of Tokyo Eye Hospital; b. 1861 in Matsuye; finished the local medical school in '85; also studied at Tokyo and then in Germany, '91-95. Add. Kojimachi Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater, '88-94; meanwhile Dir. of Komagome Hospital; later Chief Physician-in-Ordinary to the Imperial Household, which post he resigned in '27. Add. Hongo Kinsuke-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D., Prof. of Dentistry at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Saitama; edu. at Coll. Med., above institution, class '94; further studied his speciality in U.S.A. and Germany, '99-03; meanwhile served as assist. at the alma mater; on returning home was appointed to the present chair. Add. Hongo Nezu-Suga-cho, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D., Prof. of Ophthalmology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; Surgeon Lieut., '06; after going through the post-graduate course was appointed Prof. at Military Medical College, '09; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '12, and studied his speciality at Jena, Freiburg, etc., returning home in '14 on the outbreak of the War; Dir. of Tokyo 1st Garrison Hospital and Prof. at the said College till '20; transferred to the present post later. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Teikichi, M.D., Dir. of Sugamo Brain Hospital (private); b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; Vice-Pres. of Yamagata Prefectural Hospital, '96; Pres. Shizuoka Pref. Hospital, '99; resumed study at the post-grad. course of his alma mater for about one year, and at the same time attended lectures on Psychology at Coll. of Literature; medical expert at the Metropolitan Police Office; founded his own hospital, '13. Add. Sugamo Nobyo-in, Tokyo.

Ito, Hayazo, M.D., ex-Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Kyoto Imp. Univ., class '00; had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital, '90-99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years; also had charge of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Tottori.

Iwase, Yu-ichi, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics & Gynecology at Tokyo Imp.

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Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at above institution, class '00; Assistant at the alma mater on graduation; instructor at Okayama Medical College, '02-04; Ass.-Prof. at the alma mater, '04-06; further studied in Germany and France, '06-10; Prof. at the alma mater since his return. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D., Otorhinolaryngologist, Prop. of Kanasugi Hospital, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. 1865 in Chiba-ken; edu. in Germany, '81-91; founded his own Hospital; represented Japan at the International Otonasopharyn Conference at Vienna, '08; was once an M.P. Add. Kanasugi Hospital, Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Katayama, Kuniyoshi, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany, '84-88, and has since been Prof. at the Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D., in charge of Gastro-Enteric Dept., Kyoundo Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. in Medicine, Kyoto Imp. Univ., class '06; further at its post-graduate course and finally at Berlin Univ., '08-12; Assist. at the alma mater, '06-08; has been in the service of the Hospital since his return home. Add. Kyoundo Hospital, Tokyo.

Kimura, Tokuya, M.D., Pres. of Izumibashi Charity Hospital donated by the Mitsui Family, Lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '99, and further at Berlin, Munchen, etc., '10-04, specializing in Lung Diseases. Add. Izumibashi Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D., Pres. of Kinoshita Obstetric & Gynecological Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1869 in Wakasa; edu. in Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in Germany, '97-98; Prof. at Osaka Prefectural School of Medicine, '99; assist.-Prof. and then full Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99-17. Add. Kinoshita Hospital, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kiribuchi, Kyoji, M.D., Dir. of Kiribuchi Optical Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; further studied in Germany for three years; is one of the noted ophthalmologists. Add. Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kitajima, Taichi, M.D., Bacteriologist & Prof. at Keio Univ., Mem. of the Kitazato Institute; b. 1862 in Kanazawa; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; was on the staff of the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Dept., till '97; further studied his speciality in Germany, '97-01; again appointed expert to the Home Dept., '01-14; meanwhile sent to Philippines and Italy for invetsigation; appointed to the faculty of the Keio in '14 where he occupies chair of Bacteriology. Add. Nishi-okubo, Tokyo.

Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron (created '15), M.D., Pres. of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory, Dean of Med. Coll. Keio Univ.; b. 1859 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof. Koch, '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc.; had charge of the Govt. Blood-Serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser, '09; retired from Govt. service to open his own laboratory in '14. Add. Azabu Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Koganei, Ryosei, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., his speciality being brain diseases; b. 1858 at Nagaoka; edu. at Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '70; studied at Berlin, '81-85; was connected with the University till he resigned in '22. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Kure, Ken, M.D., Prof. at Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07; further studied at Prague Univ., '11-13; served as assistant at his alma mater, '08-10; Lecturer at same in '14 and also

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Chief Physician of the Mitsui Charity Hospital; Prof. at Med. Coll., Kyushu Imp. Univ., '21; transferred to the present post, '24. Add. Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Kure, Shuzo, M.D., Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; studied in Germany, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Hongo Yushima Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Matsuo, Yoshio, 2nd Baron, Military pharmaceutist (ret.), 2nd son of late Shinzen Matsuo (1st Baron & Governor of Bank of Japan); b. 1876 in Tokyo; grad. from Chiba Medical School in '97 and was appointed pharmacist which he left a few years after. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Teiji, M.D. (Japan and Halle); b. 1875 in Kagoshima; edu. at the Fifth (Kumamoto) High School, class '94; further studied at Freiberg, Giessen, Halle, etc., '95-20; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '03-20, occupying chair of Hygiene, Micro-biology, etc. Works: (in Japanese) Parasitic Diseases, Wonderful Habits and Sights of Animals, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Minami, Daiso, M.D., Pres. of Minami Gastro-Enteric Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; edu. in Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; further at the post-grad. course and in Germany, '10-13; served as assistant at his alma mater in '04 and next as regular staff member of the Stomach & Intestine Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Minami Hospital, Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., ex-Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. 1864 in Tokyo; grad. Med. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '87; further studied in Germany and America, '89-92; Ass't.-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95; accompanied the Peace Envoys, '18 as an unofficial member, and the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Miwa, Shintaro, M.D., specialist in Children's Diseases, Dir. of Enjudo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1870 in Kanagawa; studied at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further in Germany, '95-98; served as assist. at first at his alma mater; was lecturer there on returning home; Prof. at the same, '01-15; resigned to begin practice, '15. Add. Ura-Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Miyairi, Keinosuke, M.D., Emeritus Prof. of Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. '06; grad. from Med. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; Prof. at Med. Coll. Kyushu Imp. Univ., '06-27; is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyajima, Mikinosuke, M.D., Pathologist, M.P., Editor of Japan Medical World, Mem. of Kitazato Infectious Disease Institute; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '98; further at the post-grad. course till '00; Lecturer on Zoology at the alma mater, '00; studied insects with special bearing to diseases at the post-grad. course, Kyoto Univ. in '01; was Lecturer at the Univ. the same year; expert at the Vaccine Laboratory, Tokyo, '03; sent to U.S.A., '04; expert at the Govt. Infectious Disease Institute, '05; sent to Philippines, '09; was granted the degree by submitting thesis, '09; removed to the present Institute in '14; was Japanese delegate at the 2nd International Health Conference at Geneva, '19; Dir. of Sanitary Dept. of the Tokyo Municipality, '21-23; visited U.S.A., '26, at the invitation of the Rockefeller Institute. Add. Kanda Jimbo-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hiidzu, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1848 in Tokyo; educated in France; was Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Nagayo, Mataro, M.D., Prof. of Pathology & Patho. Anatomy at Tokyo

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Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Univ. Infectious Disease Laboratory; b. 1878 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Baron Nagayo, father of sanitary work in Japan; grad. from Med. Coll., above institution, class '04, and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany till '09; has been connected with his alma mater ever since with a short break in '06-07 when he was attached to the Bodyguard Division; attended the Tropical Disease Conference at Batavia, '21. Add. Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Nukada, Yutaka, M.D., Dir. of Nukada Hospital & also of Teikoku Female Medical College (private); b. 1880 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '60; served a term of assist. in the Internal Med. Dept., Univ. Hospital; further studied in Munchen, '07-09; re-entered his alma mater to conduct special researches, and the thesis he submitted soon after got him the degree in '13. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Ogata, Masakiyo, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. 1864 Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., then at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere, '88-92; Chief of Obstetrics Dept. of Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own, '02; was Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Ass'n. and also of Osaka Midwives Ass'n., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Okada, Waichiro, M.D., Prof. of Otorhinolaryngology at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres. Otorhinolar. Society of Japan; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '89; after serving a term of assist. at his alma mater was sent to Germany and Austria to study his speciality, '96-99; prof. at his alma mater since '02; attended the International Medical Conference in America in '22. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Yanamatsu, M.D., Emeritus Prof. at Medical Dept. of Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1863 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Med. Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; further studied in Germany. Add. Yoshida-machi, Kyoto. •

Okamura, Tatsuhiko, M.D., Dermatologist, Dir. of Okamura Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; after serving a term of assist. at the alma mater, further studied his specialty at Freiburg and Vienna, '96-00; established the present hospital in '00. Add. Kanda Nishiogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Okonogi, Shinrokuro, Dir. of Okonogi Otological Hospital; b. 1860 in Fukushima-ken; first studied at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; then went to Germany for study, '88-94; established his own hospital in '96. Add. Hongo Moto-machi, Tokyo.

Saiki, Nori, M.D., Ph. D. & M. Sc. (Yale), Dietetist, Dir. of the Dietetic Laboratory, Home Office; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Med. Dept., Third High School, class '98; further studied at Yale, '06-08; served as Assis. at his alma mater, '98-99; assisted his father's practice in the country, '99-01; assist. in the Med. Chemico Class-room, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '01-02; in the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Office, '02. Add. Govt. Dietetic Laboratory, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D., Dir. & Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Med. Tokyo Imp. Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Masakichi, M.D., Adviser to the Sasaki Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1856; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '78; further studied in Germany, '79-83; appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater and Dean of the College of Medicine; later resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Taka-oki (or Ryuko), M.D., Mem. of German Chemical Society & of Berlin Physiological Society, Pres. of Kyoundo (private) Hospital,

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Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tokyo; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '02, and further studied at the post-grad. course and at Strasburg, Berlin, etc., '05-10; filled chair of Internal Medicine at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '13-16; resigning the post in '17 has since devoted himself to his Hospital. Add Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sassa, Rempei, M.D., Chief of the Heart and Kidney Dept., Kyoundo Hospital (private), Tokyo; b. 1882 in Okayama-ken; took license in '00; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; assistant to Dr. Kumakawa, his teacher, '00-11; studied at Munchen, Vienna and Halle, '11-14. Add. Kyoundo Hospital, Tokyo.

Sata, Yasuhiko, Dr. Med. (Japan), Pathologist & Pathological Anatomist, Pres. Osaka Pref. Medical College; b. 1871 in Kagoshima; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; further studied in Germany, '97-00; appointed on the staff of the Osaka Medical School, '94; then its director, '02, Lecturer at the Med. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. as additional post, '04; toured through Europe and America by Government order, '12-13; appointed Dir. and Prof. of the Osaka Pref. Med. Coll. and Pres. of the University Hospital, '19; represented Japan at the International Tuberculosis Conference in Naples, '00, and was recommended its hon. president. Add. Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Sata, Yoshihisa, M.D., Dir. of Sata Nerve Hospital (private); b. 1886 in Kagoshima; edu. at Chiba Medical School, '11; served at the Yamada Nerve Hospital (Tokyo) till '23; set up his own hospital; granted the degree in '23 by the Tokyo Imp. Univ., by submitting a thesis. / Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Sato, Sankichi, M.D., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; studied in Germany, '83-87; appoint. Prof. of his alma mater on return. Add. Kanda Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Sei-ichiro, M.D., Dir. of Surgical Dept., Juntendo (private) Hospital; b. 1883 in Tokyo; grad. from the Fukuoka Med. Coll. affiliated to the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '90; was for a while assistant at the Fukuoka Coll.; after returning home continued his study at the alma mater; entered the Juntendo Hospital, '15. Add. Juntendo Hospital, Hongo, Tokyo.

Sato, Tatsujiro, M.D., Pres. of Juntendo Hospital (private), 2nd Baron, being the adopted son of late Baron Susumu Sato, founder of the Hospital and a noted surgeon of the day; b. 1868 in Wakasa; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany, '97-00, and in Austria, '03-04; succeeded to the adopted father's duty as Pres. of the Hospital on his death in '21; also acts as Dir. of Tokyo Coll. of Medicine since '81. Add. Juntendo Hospital, Tokyo.

Sato, Tsunemaru, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret), Chief Physician-in-Ordinary to the Imperial Household; b. 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at Coll. Med., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96, and post-grad. course, '98; sent by Govt. to study at Berlin, Munchen, etc., '07-10; entered the Army in '97 as Surg. Sub-Lieut.; Surg.-Maj., '04; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '07-10; Surg.-Col., '12; Maj.-Gen., '17; Surg.-Gen., '22; Pres. of Japan Red Cross Hospital, '21-27; present post since '27. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Segawa, Masago, M.D., a specialist in Children's Diseases, Dir. of Segawa Pediatric Hospital; b. 1884 in Sendai; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '09; assist. at the alma mater, '09-13; proceeded to Berlin to further study his speciality, but had to return in '14 owing to the outbreak of the War. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shiga, Kiyoshi, M.D., noted Bacteriologist, Dir., Govt. Hospital of Chosen & Pres. Seoul Medical Coll. since '20; b. 1870 in Sendai; grad.

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from Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; entered the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; its Section Chief, '99; studied further in Germany, '01-04; sent to India by the Government '09, and to Italy and England '12; entered Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory in '14, later combining a chair of bacteriology at the Med. Coll., Keio Univ. Add. Seoul.

Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres. of Internal Med. Society of Japan, etc.; b. 1879 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; one-year volunteer in the Army in '04 and as Surg.-Lieutenant went through active service in the Russo-Japanese War; placed on the reserve list, '07; assist. at the alma mater, '07-11; stayed in Germany studying his speciality, '11-13; Prof. at Okayama Medical Coll., '13; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '16-26. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D., Prof. of Surgery at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp Univ. and Chief Surgeon of the Univ. Hospital; b. 1873 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from above Univ., class '99; assist. at the alma mater till '07; studied his speciality at Vienna, '07-09; Prof. at the alma mater since '09; elected Pres. of the Japan Surgical Society, '19. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Takagi, Kikan, Baron (2nd), M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Prof. Tokyo Jikeikai Medical Coll.; b. 1874, son of the late Surgeon-Gen. Takagi Kenkan; studied medicine in England. Add. Azabu Higashi-Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Takata, Koan, M.D., Prop. of Takata Hospital (Tokyo) and Nan-ko-in Hospital (Chigasaki); b. 1861 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; subsequently commenced practice, lung troubles being his speciality. Add. Kojimachi Sambancho, Tokyo.

Tashiro, Yoshinori, M.D., Prof. at Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1864; grad. from the Med. Coll., '89; a chair at his alma mater, '92: established the Tashiro Hospital, '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital. Add. Shitaya Neribei-cho, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yoshizumi, M.D., Mem. of Japan Pharmacopœia Com., Home Office, etc.; b. 1855 in Saga-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., (Pharmacy) class '81; further studied his speciality by Govt. order at Berlin, Heidelberg, etc., '90-93; has devoted himself to pharmaceutical affairs as expert of the Home Office or member of institution in this line; Dir. of the Sanitary Laboratory, Home Office, '87-23. Add. Kyobashi Echizen-bori, Tokyo.

Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D., Dir. and Chief of Internal Division of Japan Red Cross Hospital; b. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Med Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; assist. to Dr. Prof. Aoyama, head of the Internal Dept., Univ. Hospital, '97-02; physician of the Red Cross Hospital, '03; sent to Germany to study Pathology and Pathological chemistry at Berlin, '06-09; served in the Russo-Japanese War attached to the Red Cross Medical Corps. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Yoshioka, Yayoi, a lady physician, Principal of the Tokyo Female Medical Coll., Pres. of Tokyo Shisei Hospital; b. 1871 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the former Saisei Gakusha (a private medical school); established the Medical Coll. in '04 and became its Principal. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Yukawa, Gen-yo, M.D. (Japan and Germany), Dir. of Yukawa Gastro-enteric Hospital (private), Osaka; b. 1867 in Wakayama; grad. from the Kyoto Prefectural School of Med., class '90; further studied at the Elective course, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91-93, and lastly in Germany, '00-02, specializing in digestive organs; meanwhile practised in Wakayama and also served at the Nagayo Gastro-enteric Hospital; established his hospital in Osaka on returning home. Add. Imabashi Sanchome, Osaka.

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MINING

Abe, Goichi, Chairman of the Board of Dir. of the Ibaraki Smokeless Coal Co., Ltd., Karatsu Mining Co., Ltd., etc.; b. 1873 in Gifu-ken. Has risen to the present position through connection with Mr. S. Asano's business. Add. Kyobashi, Tokyo.,

Furukawa, Toranosuke, Baron (cr. '15), Pres. of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines; b. 1882; edu. in Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07. Add. Nihombashi Setomono-cho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kishichiro, 2nd Baron (suc. '26), Pres. of Okura Mining Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc; b. 1882; first son of late Okura Kihachiro; studied at Cambrdige and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Saka, Nakasuke, Chairman of Board of Dirs. Fujita Mining Co., Fujita Gumi, etc.; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed higher civil service examination, '95; entered the Home Dept., '01, being promoted to Personal Secy. to the Home Minister; served at local government, '04-08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc.; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Nizaimon-cho, Osaka.

Suzuki, Tsunesaburo, Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co., Nihon Elec. Wire Co.; b. 1873 in Oita-ken; grad. at Keio Univ., '96; entered Furukawa Mining Co.; went to U.S.A. and studied at Harvard Univ., meanwhile observing mining industry there, '03-06; visited Europe, '12. Add. Nakano-machi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ginnosuke, Dir. of Tanaka Mining Co., Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank; b. 1873 in Tokyo, grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" in his day; studied at Trinity Hall, Camb., England; is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Buntaro, Dr. Eng., Dir. of Mitsui Mining Co.; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '86; further studied in Germany, '89-91; returning home, expert to Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamada, Naoya, Dr. Eng., Dir. of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.; b. 1860 in Tokyo; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '85; was Mining Supervisor before he entered the Mitsui. Add. Koj. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Kisaburo, Ph. D., Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Dir. of Furukawa Trading Co., Asahi Denka Co., etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from Johns Hopkins, '02. Add. Shinagawa Higashi-dai, near Tokyo.

Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro, Baron (cr. '19), highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several cos.; b. 1819 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Keio-gijuku, '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining; founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in '08 by contributing ¥3,000,000, and has been duly rewarded (the institution being transferred to the Govt. with all its properties in 1920). Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

POLITICS

Abe, Isoh, M.P., Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha (Kyoto), class '84: then a pastor for some years; studied at Theological Seminary at Hartford, '91-94, and at Glasgow;

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Principal of the Doshisha Middle School for some years; Prof. at Waseda Univ., '04-27, and then lecturer; founded the Japan Febian Society in '24; organized in '26 with others the Social Democratic Party of which he is leader; visited U.S.A. and Europe in '29: is an authority on social politics and local administration. Works: Interpretation of Social Questions, Municipal Monopolies, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Adachi, Kenzo, M.P., Minister of Home Affairs, a leader of the Minsei Party; b. 1864 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula and was involved in the Korean Queen assassination affair but acquitted on trial; Parl. Senior Under-Sec. of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet; made a tour through Europe and America, '19; Minister of Communications, '25-27; present post in July '29. Add. Azabu Hiroo-machi, Tokyo.

Aoki, Nobumitsu, Visc., Mem. House of Peers since 1897; b. 1867, 2nd son of late I. Nakayama, of Mito clan and adopted by the Aoki family which was the petty daimiate at Asada, Settsu; was auditor of the Bank of Japan till '25; took active part in the formation of Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Yukinobu, Visc., Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyukai, the most powerful group; is also on the Board of Directors of the Fifteenth Bank and other concerns; b. 1861, a ninth descendant of a small daimiate in Mino; has a seat in the Upper House since 1890; is Manager of the Tokyo Rifle Society. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Arai, Kentaro, Privy Councillor, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1863 in Niigata; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in law, '90; entered the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; Dir. of Finance Dept. of Korean Govt.-Gen.; was Min. of Agr. & Com. in the Kato (Adm.) cabinet in 1922; then present post in '26. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Den, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. House of Peers, Chairman of Japan Electric Society, etc.; b. 1855 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-06; Min. of same, '16-17; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '18-20; Min. of Agr. and Com., '22-23. Add. Tamagawa Kaminoge, near Tokyo.

Egi, Yoku, Minister of Railways, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau, '10-13; Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14-16; same post in the Kato (Visc.) Cabinet, '24-25; Justice Minister, '25-27; is Adviser to the Minsei-to party; present post in July, '29. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Fujimura, Yoshiro, Baron, Mem. House of Peers, Bar of Middle Tem., ex-Sect. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan Co.; b. 1870 in Kumamoto; edu. in Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, and entered the Mitsui; its London agent till '10; removed to the head office, but left it soon after; was Minister of Foreign Affairs and then of Communications in the Kiyoura cabinet, '24. Add. Nakano-machi, near Tokyo.

Fujita, Shiro, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1861 in Tokyo; attache to Japanese Legation in Vienna, 1886; then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture & Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture & Commerce, '98; now Pres. of Taiwan Sugar Co. and other concerns. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Mitsunojo, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. House of Peers;

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b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '86-93; passed Diplomatic Service Examination in '94; Eleve Consul at Vladivostok the same year; at San Francisco in '95; Legation Secy. at Washington in '97; to London in '99; Secretary at head office, '02; Secy. at Vienna in '03; at Berlin, '06-09; then at head office and lastly Emb. Counsellor at Berlin, '12-14. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Futa-ara, Yoshinori, 1st Count; b. 1886, of the house of Date, formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England in '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Yotsuya Kasumiga-oka, Tokyo.

Hamada, Kunimatsu, M.P. & Parl. Vice-Minister of Justice Dept. ('27-29); b. 1868 in Miye-ken; grad. from Chuo Univ.; returned to the House of Representatives thrice from Miye-ken and was once Vice-Pres. of the House. Add. Koishikawa Otsukanaka-machi, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Yuko, Premier & Pres. of the Minsei Party, M.P.; b. 1870 in Kochi; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; Dir. Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, '07-12; Vice-Min. of Communications, '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14-15; Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in '15; Minister of Finance in '24; Minister of Home Affairs, '26-27. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Hara, Kado, Lawyer, D.L., ex-Min. of Justice; b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University, '89; Counsellor of Agr. & Com. Dept. in '09 Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka, '01-03; then opened law office; Min. of Justice, '27-29. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Tetsuya, ex-M.P.; b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. at Sapporo Agr. Coll., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attache at Seoul Legation until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco; to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture, '92-97; Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, in the 1st Okuma Cabinet; succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery Co. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Higuchi, Hideo, M.P.; b. 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; was lecturer at the Shinshu Univ. and the Bukkyo Univ. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Hirosawa, Kinjiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; Private Secretary to the Premier; Min. to Spain and Portugal, '21-24. He is a son of the celebrated State Councillor Hirosawa who took active part in the work of Restoration. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro, M.P., social reformer and journalist; b. 1887 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '17; Mng. of Y.M.S. of said Univ., and Dir. of Central Legal Advisory Council. Add. Hongo Masago-cho, Tokyo.

Inukai, Ki, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Communications; leader of the former Nationalist Party (dissolved in '22) and then that of the Kaku-shin Club (merged in Seiyu-kai in '25); b. 1855 at Okayama; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of Imperial Diet, '90; Minister of Education for a short while in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98; Min. of Com'tions, '24-25. Add. Yotsuya Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Inuzuka, Katsutaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers; ex-Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; b. 1868 in Tokyo; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Per. Sec. to Home Minister, '90; Sec. of Communication Dept., '92; Dir.

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of R'ly Bureau, '99; Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '01; Pref. Governor, '10-12; Vice-Min. of Communications, '13-14; Japanese Delegate in the Inter. Labor Conference in '22. Add. Kami-Osaki Chojamaru, near Tokyo.

Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc. (created Baron '12; Visc. '16), Privy Councillor, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1866 at Chiba; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; attache to Paris Legation, '91; 3rd Legation Sec., '93; Consul at Jinsen, '96; 2nd and then 1st Sec. at Peking Legation during the Boxer trouble; Sec. at the head office and Chief of Telegraph Section, '00; Director of Commerce Bureau, '04; despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riot there; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs, '08; Amb. to Paris; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '15-16; Special Envoy to U.S.A. in '17; Amb. to Paris, '20-27; present post in '29. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1865 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser to the Korean Govt. in '95; next held the post of Chief Counsellor to the Government-Gen. of Formosa; then Civil Administrator of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; Chief Counsellor of Chosen Govt. in '07; Dir. of Com., Agr. & Ind. Dept., Korea, in '12; Pres. Oriental Development Co., '16-24. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Miyoji, Count (cr. Baron '95; Visc. '07; Count '22), Privy Councillor; b. 1857 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary, '90-95; Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince; Minister of Agriculture & Commerce in '98 in the Ito-Itagaki Cabinet; Privy Councillor in '99; on the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the Signed Treaty of Peace; was conspicuous for causing the fall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet in '27. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Izawa, Takio, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1869 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector, '00; Governor of Wakayama, '07; Gov. of Ehime, '08-12; Gov. of Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Police Superintendent, '14-15; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '24-26; Mayor of Tokyo, '26. Add. Sugamo Miyanaka, Tokyo.

Kamada, Eikichi, Privy Councillor (since '27), ex-Pres. of Keio Univ., etc.; b. 1858 in Kii, for which he sat once in the House of Representatives, '95; studied at Keio, '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School, '81-83; Dir. of Oita Middle School; but returning once more to his alma mater in '89 toured abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America; Pres. of Keio on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference at Washington, '19; Min. of Education in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kanda, Masao, M.P.; b. 1878 in Tochigi; edu. at Waseda Semmon Gakko (now univ.), class '01; served as teacher in Szechuan, China, for a number of years; special correspondent of the Asahi in Peking, '07-15; on the editorial staff of the Asahi till '24. Add. Mejiro Bunka-mura, near Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro, Viscount (Baron '95; Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, Hon. L.L.D. (Harvard); ex-Pres. of America's Friends Society and Japan-American Association; b. 1853 in Fukuoka; grad. from Harvard, U.S.A., class '78; private Secretary to the late Prince Ito as Premier, '85-86, and Pres. of the Privy Council, '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers; Vice-Min. of Agr. & Com., '94-96; full Minister, '98; Minister of Justice, '00-01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan unofficially. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kanno, Katsunosuke, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22); b. 1867 in Gifu-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; passed the higher civil

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service examination the following year; secretary of Agr. & Com., and next a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London, '07: Dir. Printing Bureau; Dir. of the Finance Bureau; Vice-Min. of Finance, '18-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kano, Jigoro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (since '22), ex-Pres. of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. 1860 in Kumamoto-ken; Dir. and Prof. of the Peers' School, '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '98; is a patron of athletic sports having led the Japanese lads that attended the Olympics in Paris. Add. Koishikawa Otsuka Sakashita, Tokyo.

Kataoka, Naoharu, M.P., Adviser to the Minsei Party; b. 1859 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toyo Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; officer of the Nippon Life Ins. Co. and later its Pres. which post he resigned in '18; was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; Parl. Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, '24-25; Minister of Commerce & Industry, '25; Finance Minister, '26-27. Add. Waseda Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Taiwan, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 in Akita-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; entered the service of Dept of Communications; transferred to Home Office, then to Formosan Govt.; attended the 6th International Post Conference in Rome; Dir. of Police Affairs Bureau, '19-21; Pres. of Colonization Bureau, '21; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs and next Pres. of South Manchuria R'ly, '22-24; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, '27-29. Add. Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kenjiro, M.P. from Mito City; b. 1867 at Mito City; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; Prof. of the Yamaguchi High School; went to China and became Superintendent of the Tung Wen College in Shanghai; then General Superintendent of the Normal College in Nanking; after returning from China was Principal of the Mito Middle School for some years. Add. Mito City.

Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L., Vice-president of House of Representatives, M.P. for Osaka; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; edu. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., in Law, class '08, and further studied in England and elsewhere. Add. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Kiyoura, Keigo, Visc. (cr. 1912), ex-Premier; b. 1850 at Kumamoto; first was a school master; then a humble clerk in Saitama prefectural office; Public Procurator, '73; next Secy of Police Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Justice in quick succession; Minister of Justice, '98-00 and '01-03; Minister of Agr. & Com., '03-06; Privy Councillor, '06; Vice-Pres. of Privy Council, '17-22; Pres. of Privy Council, '22-24; Premier, '24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, Sadanaga, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1859; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; next Dir. of Ordinary Edu. Bureau, Chief Counsellor and Vice-Min. of Education, '03-05. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kobashi, Ichita, Min. of Education and Minsei-to M.P.; b. 1870 in Kumamoto; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '98; Counsellor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dept. as Secy.; then became Counsellor; sent abroad; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, '18-22; Chief Secy. of Cabinet, '24; present post in July '29. Add .Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo, 2nd Count, Administrative Superintendent of Chosen, Mem. House of Peers (since '18); b. 1876 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff at the time of the Japan-Russia War; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '00 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs, '12; transferred to

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Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet, '16; Dir. Bureau of Decoration, '18-21; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung, '24-27; present post in June '29. Add. Seoul, Korea.

Kodera, Kenkichi, M.P.; b. 1877 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com. School, Columbia & Johns Hopkins Universities; and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and served in the '04-05 war; has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Matajiro, Minister of Communications and M.P.; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; took to journalism as Editor of the Yokohama Boeki Shimbun; was mem. of the Kanagawa Pref. Assembly; became Min. of Communications on the formation of Hamaguchi Cabinet in July '29; sits in the Lower House since 1912 as a Minsei-to M.P. Add. Shiba Isarago-cho, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Sakutaro, M.P.; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives, '24-27; has been connected with various papers in the country and also sat in Tokyo Municipal Council, etc. Add. Azabu Hiroo-machi, Tokyo.

Kojima, Kazuo, ex-M.P.; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; formerly a journalist and chief editor of the Yorozu Choho; was returned to the Lower House six times from Tokyo City. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kenjiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '88; entered the Department of Communications for which he was Vice-Min. in '11, but resigned in '12; Min. of R'lys in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Shiba Kuruma-cho, Tokyo.

Kuhara, Fusanosuke, M.P., ex-Min. of Communications, formerly Pres. of Kuhara Company & lessee of the Hidachi copper mine, etc.; b. 1869 in Osaka; grad. at Keio Gijuku, '89; a clerk at Kosaka copper mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay; was superviser of the mine till '98; bought Hidachi mine, '05; and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan; sent to Germany and Russia by the Govt. on semi-official mission, Oct. '27; retired from business and took to politics joining the Seiyukai party, '28; entered the cabinet occupying the portfolio of communications under Premier Tanaka, '28. Add. Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Matsuda, Genji, Minister of Overseas Affairs and M.P.; b. 1878 in Oita; edu. at a private law school in Tokyo which he grad. in '96; passed same year High. Civil Service and Judicial Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo; once a whip of the Seiyu-kai; Senior Sec. of Home Office, '20-21; Vice-Chairman of Lower House, '22; became Minister of Overseas Affairs on the formation of the Hamaguchi Ministry in July '29; is a leader of Minsei Party. Add. Koj. Gobancho, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Kimpei, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '00; further studied Political Economy at the post-grad. course; after teaching at the alma mater for two years as Assist.-Prof., proceeded to Europe in '05, returning home in '09 after studying Economics in England; resumed duty at the Univ., '19; Japanese delegate at the International Seamens' Conference at Genoa in '20. Add. Azabu Kasumi-cho, Tokyo.

Minami, Hiroshi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1869 in Toyama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '06; Secretary of the Cabinet and then chief Secretary, '08; Governor of Fukuoka; Vice-Min. of Education, '18-22. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Minoura, Katsundo, ex-M.P.; b. 1854 in Oita-ken; began political life

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in early part of Meiji era under the then Count Okuma; three times entered the Govt. service first as Dir. Com. Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Com. in '97, second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications, '15-16; was for a long while Manager of the Hochi Shimbun; was implicated in the Osaka Licensed Quarter Scandal in 1926-27. Add. Ushigome Higashi-gokencho, Tokyo.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo, M.P., ex-Min. of Finance; b. 1871 in Kagawa-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and further studied in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater; educational adviser of the former Korean Govt.; later took to politics and was repeatedly returned M.P., Sec. to the Education Min. and then Chief Sec. of the Cabinet under the Seiyukai Administration; then Parl. Vice-Min. of Agr. & Forestry: Minister of Education, '27 and then Min. of Finance, till June '29. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Rentaro, D.C.L., ex-Minister of Education, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1868 in Akita; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '92; entered Home Office, '95; sent abroad '96 to investigate copy-right affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; framed the draft of the Copyright Law; Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office, '13-14; full Minister, '16-18; Civil Administrator, Korea, '20-22; Home Minister, '19-23; Education Minister, '27-28. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mochizuki, Keisuke, M.P., ex-Min. of Communications ('27-29), mine-owner in Hiroshima; b. 1867 in Hiroshima Pref.; was returned to the House of Representatives eight times from his native place; is one of the leading members of the Seiyukai party. Add. Shinagawa-machi, near Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime, M.P. of unbroken record, Lawyer; b. 1856 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association organized in '92, as organ of the clan statesmen; joined late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai n '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Dir. of Colonization Bureau, '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14; Min. of Railways, '18-21; Pres. of the Lower House, '28-29. Add. Kojimachi Kioicho, Tokyo.

Nagai, Ryutaro, M.P. and Parl. Vice-Min. of Foreign Office; b. 1881 at Kanazawa; grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany, '06-09; Prof. at Waseda Univ.; Parl. Counsellor of For. Office, '26-27; the present post in July '29. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, near Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '23); b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st High Sch.; passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home Office; Prof. at a Govt. School for a time; Dir. Police Bureau, '13-18; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo, '21-23; Mayor, '23-24. Add. Zoshigaya,Tokyo.

Nakahashi, Tokugoro, M.P., ex-Min. of Com. & Ind., Pres. of Ujigawa Electric and Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos., Auditor of South Manchuria Rly, and Japan-China S.S. Cos.; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '84; was an official in the Com. Dept. where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau; resigned about '98 to take charge of Osaka Shosen Kaisha of which he was president till 1916; elected M.P. for Kanazawa city, '17; Min. of Education, '18-22; Min. of Com. & Ind., '27-29. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Takashi, M.P. from Wakayama-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School and passed Diplomatic & Consular Service Exam., '06; Consul-General at New York, '17; Director of the Com. Affairs

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Bureau, Foreign Office; then Ambassador to Argentina and later Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs. Add. Ushigome Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Nakano, Seigo, M.P., Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications Dept.; b. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda in Politics, class '09; connected with the Tokyo, Asahi, resigning which he started the Oriental Review; present post on the formation of the Minseito Cabinet under Premier Hamaguchi in July '29; is one of the prominent members of the Minsei party. Works: The World Politics, At the Seat of the Peace Conference, etc. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Torakichi, M.P.; b. 1879 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from Law, Waseda Univ., '01; Police-Inspector in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Korea. Add. Fukushima.

Nishikubo, Hiromichi, ex-Mayor of Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1863 at Saga; grad. from the now defunct Govt. Law School; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Board, '15-16; Mayor of Tokyo, '27. Add. Ichikawa-machi, Chiba-ken.

Ogasawara, Chokan, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1885 of a former Daimyo family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household; was Senior Counsellor to Navy Office and then Dir. Census Board till it was abolished in '23. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Gotaro, D.L., M.P., Parl. Vice-Min. of Finance Dept. since July '29; b. 1876 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Law, class '03; Lecturer at Kyoto Imp. Univ. till '07; further studied Finance in Germany, France, etc. on Govt. order, '08-12; resumed duty at the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; attended the Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference held in '14 at Geneva; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. till '24. Works: Manuals of Political Economy; Lectures on Taxes; Lectures on Economics, etc. Add. Finance Dept., Tokyo.

Ogawa, Heikichi, Barrister, M.P., ex-Min. of Railways; b. 1869 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; Dir. Census Bureau on its creation in '20; left it in '22 when its status was lowered; Minister of Justice in the Coalition Cabinet, '25; Min. of Railways in the Tanaka Cabinet, '27-29. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Oishi, Masami, a retired politician; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken; became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives, '96-97, and next Minister of the same Dept., '98, in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, Kishichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1866 in Okayama; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp., Univ., '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces, '93-04; Governor of Akita, '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr., Ind. & Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea, '07-10; Governor of Tottori, '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police, '18-21. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Okada, Ryohei, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education, '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; Pres. of Kyoto Imp. Univ., '07;

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Vice-Minister of Education, '08-11; Minister of same, '16-18 and again in '24-27. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kunisuke, M.P., ex-Min. Agriculture & Forestry, Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., etc. Is more widely known as a politician who works behind the scene; was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of Communication Dept. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio, but has only short Govt. career, having been once a Chief Police Inspector; was adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutsune, Marquis (2nd), adopted son and heir of the late Shigenobu Okuma; b. 1870 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers School in '93 and then at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '97; at Cambridge, '05-07; Personal Secy. to Premier, '14-16; M.P., '15-16; Parl. Jun. Secy. of Edu. Dept. and then of Foreign Dept., '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Oyama, Ikuo, former Prof. Waseda University which he graduated in Politics and Economy, class '05; b. 1880 in Hyogo-ken; sent by the Univ. to England for study and stayed there four years; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi in '17 which he resigned in '18 and founded with his friends a monthly "We"; organized in '27 with others the Ronoto (Labor & Farmers Party) whih was later dissolved. Works: Democratic Culture, Social Foundation of Politics, Social Education, etc. Add. Toyamagahara, Tokyo.

Ozaki, Yukio, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice; b. 1859 in Miye-ken; studied at Keio, and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Govt., but soon became a cause champion of the clan Govt. for introducing party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Counsellor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and severed connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo, '13-14; Min. of Justice, '14-16; joined the Kenseikai Party in '21 but left it soon after. Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Saionji, Kimmochi, Prince (Marquis '84; Prince '22), formerly courtier, ex-Premier, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1839 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France, '69-80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator, '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then to Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet, '94-96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and President of the Privy Council, and as President of the Privy Council he had to occupy the post of Prime Minister ad interim no less than three times during the intervals between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another; became leader of the Seiyukai, '03 and twice formed his own Cabinet in '06-07 and '11-12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles, '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (died '26). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sengoku, Mitsugu, D. Eng.; b. 1857 in Kochi; a pioneer grad. of Eng-

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Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. which he finished in '79; long connected with the Govt. R'lys and was Pres. of Kyushu R'ly Co. till its nationalization in '11; promoted a Hydro-Elec. Co., '11; toured in Europe, '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co., '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys, '14-15; Min. of Railways, '24-26. Add. Azabu Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron (cr. '20), Foreign Minister; b. 1872 in Nara-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95 and served in Agr. & Com. Dept.; Eleve-Consul at Chemulpo, '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, etc.; Sec. at Head Office, '11; Embassy Counsellor at Washington in '12; Minister at The Hague, '14-15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; Ambassador to U.S.A., '19-22; Min. of Foreign Affairs, '24-27 and again in July '29. Add. Hongo Kamifujimaye, Tokyo.

Shoda, Kazue, ex-Min. of Education, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; inspector of taxation affairs, '07; Dir. of Finance Bureau, Treasury, '07; Vice-Min. of Finance, '11-14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the Head Office, etc.; Gov. of Chosen Bank in '15; again Vice-Minister of Finance and then Minister, '16-18; Minister of Education in the Tanaka Cabinet, '28-29. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Sugawara, Michitaka, Mem. House of Peers (since '16) and for several years Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co.; b. 1869 in Miyagi-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; entered the service of the Treasury; held post of Dir. of Revenue, Customs Offices at Hakodate, Kobe, etc.; Councillor in '04, then Dir. Tax Bureau; Vice-Min. of Finance, '15-16. Add. Koishikawa Kagocho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Fujiya, Lawyer, M.P. for Tokyo, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet since July '29; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; toured abroad '06-08; Parl. Counsellor, Home Office, '24-27. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Kisaburo, D.C.L., ex-Home Minister; b. 1867 in Kawasaki; grad. from Law Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '91, and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupied the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Affairs Bur., etc.; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; Vice-Min. of Justice, '14; Procurator-Gen., '21-24; Min. of Justice, '24; Minister of Home Affairs, '28-29. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Tagawa, Daikichiro, M.P., Pres. Meiji Gakuin; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker; was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article; Parl. Secy. of Justice Dept., in Okuma Cabinet; Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo, '23-25. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Korekiyo, ex-M.P., ex-Visc.; b. 1845 in Tokyo; sent to America for study '67; returned home the following year; an official of the Dept. of Agr. and Com., '81, ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau; was involved in the Peruvian silver mine fraud concocted by a German imposter and resigned the post in '87; entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '97; elected Deputy-Gov. of Bank of Japan; elected Pres. of the Specie Bank, '06, while retaining the former post; was Financial agent in England and America, and raised loans for the Government in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance, '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War; Premier, '21-22; resigned the Peerage in favor of his son and seat in the Upper House to contest the seat for Morioka in '24; resigned

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Leadership of Seiyukai, '25; Minister of Finance in the Tanaka Cabinet, Apr.-May, '27; became adviser to the Yasuda Holding Co., '29. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Taketomi, Tokitoshi, Mem. House of Peers (since '24); b. 1855 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the Lower House where he was returned almost without a break from the first session; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied portfolio of Finance, '15-16; retired from active politics in '24 but still acts as Adviser to the Minsei Party. Add. Ushigome Kaga-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Gi-ichi, Baron (cr. '20), Gen. (ret.), ex-Premier & Minister of Foreign Affairs; Leader of Seiyukai since '25; b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut., '86; grad. from the Staff Coll., '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau, '10-13; despatched abroad, '13; Com. of the 2nd Infantry Brigade; Lieut.-Gen. and Vice-Chief of General Staff, '15; Minister of War in Hara, Takahashi and Yamamoto Cabinets; organized a ministry in Apr. '27. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tokonami, Takejiro, M.P., Leader of the former Seiyu-honto Party; b. 1863 in Kagoshima; grad. in politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01; Dir. Local Administration, '03; Vice-Minister, '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys., '13; Minister of Home Affairs, '18-22. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Iyesato, Prince (cr. '84), Pres. of the House of Peers since '03; b. 1863 at Tokyo, 3rd son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, one of the three Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '08 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns; studied in England, '73-77; toured abroad, '10; a Japanese Delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Toyama, Mitsuru, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yosha (a political club); b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics; has befriended Chinese and other revolutionists. Add. Azabu Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo, M.P., Parl. Counsellor of the Home Office (since July '29), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1877 in Miyagi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (English Literature) and is one of the pupils of Lafcadio Hearn; also studied at Oxford, '08-11; again went abroad, '20-21. Works: Life and Literature, Religion of Contemporaries, Lloyd George, Lincoln, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Uyehara, Etsujiro, Dr. Sc. (London Univ.), M.P.; b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Univ. of Washington, U.S.A.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch., '11-14; Prof. at Meiji Univ., '13-20; Parl. Counsellor of Dept. of Commerce & Industry in '24; Parl. Counsellor of the Foreign Office, '27-29; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London. Works: The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitution of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institution in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Uyeno, Yasutaro, M.P.; b. 1865 in Toyama-ken; was in the local government service for years; next a newspaper editor and businessman; Sen. Sec. to the Dept. of Justice in the Seiyukai Administration, '20. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Jotaro, M.P., Pres. South Manchuria Rly. Co. ('27-29), ex-Executive Dir. of Mitsui Bussan; b. 1867 in Fukui; entered the

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service of the Mitsui Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to be its Manager and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12; was involved in the Navy Scandal. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron (cr. '20), Mem. House of Peers, adviser to the Minsei Party, ex-Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank; b. 1856 in Oita-ken; edu. at Keio; connected with educational work, '80-82; entered Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau and next Governor, 98-03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan, '10; Minister of Agr. & Com., '11-12 and again in '13-14 and for the third time in '18-22. Add. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Teijiro, D. Ph., ex-Min. of Agr. & Forestry, Chair. of board of directors of the Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., M.P.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; studied at the Halle and Leipzig Univ. in Germany for eight years; returned to Parliament seven times; Min. of Agr. & For. in the Tanaka Ministry, '27-29. Add. Kami-Meguro Gohongi, near Tokyo.

Yoshiuye, Sho-ichiro, P.M., leader of the Seiyukai; b. 1865 in Chiba; was for a long time in Hokkaido as editor of a local paper and for which he first entered House of Representatives but now for his native province; visited Chile years ago on Govt. commission to investigate condition of immigrants; Parl. Vice-Min. of Com. & Ind., '27. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Yu-asa, Kurahei, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1874 in Fukushima; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; Secy. in Local Govts.; then Secy. and Dir. of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office; a prefectural Gov.; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '15-16. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, Reijiro, ex-Prime Minister, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Adviser to the Minsei Party; b. 1866 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; Counsellor of the Treasury soon after graduation; Bureau Dir., '03; Vice-Min., '05; Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for a second time Vice-Minister of Finance, '68; resigned in '11; Minister of Finance, '12-12 and '14-15; Prime Minister as successor to Viscount Kato, also leader of the Kensei-kai party; resigned in Apr. '27. Add. Komagome Kamifujimaye, Tokyo.

PUBLICISTS

Baba, Tsunego, Political Writer; b. 1875 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Doshisha and Waseda Univ.; was on the staff of the Japan Times for 10 years; then connected with the Oriental Information Agency in New York for four years; Mng.-Editor of the Kokumin Shimbun for several years. Works: "Cry for Reconstruction," "Labor Problems & General Election," etc. Add. Yotsuya Minami-Teramachi, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Fusae, leader of woman's movement; b. 1893 in Aichi-ken; teacher for years, writer of Nagoya Shimbun, organized the new Women's Association with Miss Hiratsuka; visited America to inspect woman movement there in '21; entered Tokyo branch of International Labor Office in '23; joined the league of woman enfranchisement of which she is Director in '24; attended the Pan-Pacific women conference at Hawaii, '28; visited America to observe the condition of public education. Add. Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Ishimoto, Keikichi, 2nd Baron, Social reformer, eldest son of late

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Lieut.-Gen. Shinroku Ishimoto (War Minister in the 2nd Saionji Cabinet); b. 1887 in Tokyo; grad. from Mining, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '14 and was for years connected with Mitsui Mining Co. The Baroness also takes active part in social reform work, and the two are earnest advocates of birth control principle. Add. Takata-Toyokawacho, Tokyo.

Nitobe, Inazo, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '27), D. Agr., D.L., late of League of Nations Office (Geneva), ex-Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1861 in Iwate-ken; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll., '81; studied political economy at Johns Hopkins' Univ. and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years; an official in the Formosan Govt., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economics at the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Works: "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98; "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Oku, Umeo, leader of woman's movement; b. 1895 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at domestic economics, Nippon Women's Univ. in '16; on grad. joined the women movement and now leads the Society of Woman Salary Earners and edits its organ, "Woman Movement." Add. Ushigome Ichigaya-Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Sakatani, Yoshiro, Baron (cr. '07), D.L., ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1863 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar of Chinese classics; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ., and entered the Finance Dept., '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Counsellor, Accountant, Dir. of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. in 01, and Minister in '06-08; toured abroad, '00; Vice-President of Census Com., '10; attended the Peace Conference at The Hague, '11; Mayor of Tokyo, '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Sawada, Ken, a political writer; b. 1894 in Tottori-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Law, class '18; commissioner of the Foreign Dept.; member of he Tokyo Municipal Research Commission. Works: Revolution of International Politics, Outline of the League of Nations. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Yusuke, Writer and M.P.; b. 1885 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law; was long on civil service, the last as Secretary of the Govt. Railway Dept. which he resigned in '22; was resident officer for the Railways during '16-19 in America and Europe; lectured at Brown Institute on Japan-American relations in '25; toured through U.S.A., '27. Works: South Sea Travel, Impressions of Great Men, in Europe and America, Americanism and Future of the Japan-American Relations, Stories of Three Cities, Contemporary Japan (in English), etc. Add. Azabu Sangenya, Tokyo.

RELIGION

Ebina, Danjo, one of the veteran pastors, and formerly Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto; b. 1856 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo, for a long time; Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto, '20-29. Add. Kyoto.

Ibuka, Kajinosuke, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgers), Hon. Pres. of the Meiji Gakuin, Chairman of National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan, Vice-Chairman of World Students Fed.; b. in Aizu; studied at Dr.

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Brown's School in Yokohama and then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; represented Japan in the World's Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. (Mount Holyoke, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Kosaki, Kodo, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church (Tokyo), Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. 1856 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto; Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religions abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Otani, Kozui, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. 1876 at Kyoto; studied long in Europe, and started for home, '02 via Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning of the death of his father; visited Saghallen and China, '07; and also India, '10; retiring from active service, '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Shanghai.

Tsunashima, Kakichi, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo; b. 1860 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church for about twenty years; was Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Uchimura, Kanzo, Christian teacher and essayist; b. 1861 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '81; clerk at the Dept. of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ., '83-88; instructor at the 1st High School, Tokyo, and from religious scruples he had to resign; then took to journalism; and is now educationalist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher; is publishing a religious monthly "Seisho-no-Kenkyu"; started in '26 another religious magazine Christian Intelligencer which was later discontinued. Wrote "Representative Men of Japan," "How I Became a Christian," etc. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Gumpei, Lieut.-Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Japan; b. 1871 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha; entered Salvation Army in '95; travelled through Europe, '25-26; is known as an influential preacher as well as an able social reformer; has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army Headquarters, Kanda, Tokyo.

SCIENCE

Aso, Keijiro, D. Agr., Prof. of Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; grad. from Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., with honors in '99; then studied at the University Hall; Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '01; sent to Germany, etc. for study of agricultural chemistry, '08-12. Add. Yotsuya Minami-Teramachi, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, D. Sc., Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. in Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '92; went to Germany for study, '01; appointed Prof. at his alma mater, May '12. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc., Mathematician, Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers (elected '24); b. 1861 in Niigata-ken; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87; Exchange Lecturer in U.S.A., '22; has written several works on mathematics. Add.

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Koishikawa Suwacho, Tokyo.

Fujita, Keishin, Prof. of Fishery at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Tokyo; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '90 and Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; further studied in England and Germany. Add. Sapporo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei, D. Sc., Meteorologist; b. 1884 in Nagano-ken; grad. at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Theoretical Physics, '09; appointed assistant at the Central Meteorological Observatory the same year; granted the Doctorate, '15; promoted to Meteorologist (titular) in '18; proceeded to Europe on official business, '20; Prof. at his alma mater as additional duty, '23; attended the International Meteorological Observatory directors conference, '26. Is specialized in Theoretical Meteorology, especially vortex motions. Add. Central Meteo. Observatory, Tokyo.

Goto, Seitaro, D.Sc., Zoologist, Mem. Imp. Academy, Prof. & Dean of Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90, and further at the Univ. Hall, and went to America to study entomology; attended 3rd International Zoological Conference held at Leyden, Holland, '95; Prof. at First High School on return and next at the present institution. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Hatai, Shinkishi, Ph. D., Biologist, Prof. at Faculty of Science, Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai), Prof. at Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.); educated at Tohoku Gakuin; studied zoology under Prof. Goto at 1st High School (Tokyo); studied at Chicago University and appointed lecturer of the alma mater upon graduation; later Prof. at Cincinnati University and then at Pennsylvania University and Dir. of Biological Dept. of the Wistar Institute attached to the Univ.; appointed Prof. at Tohoku Imp. Univ., '23 while holding professorship at Pennsylvania Univ. Add. Wistar Institute, Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.) & Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai).

Hatta, Saburo, D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology & Entomology, Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Kumamoto. Grad. from the Coll. Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '91; Prof. at the Peers School, '93; next at the Sapporo Agr. Coll.; visited America, '06; sent for study to Europe, '12-15. Add. Sapporo.

Hayashi, Tsuruichi, D.Sc., Mathematician, ex-Prof. at Tohoku Imp. Univ. (Sendai); b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; edu. at Coll. of Science. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ., '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ., '11; Dean of Sc. Coll. of same till '29 when he retired from the post; is associate of various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy, etc. Add. Sendai.

Hirayama, Shin, D. Sc., Mem. Imp. Academy, Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at Science Coll. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '94. Add. Azabu Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo.

Honda, Kotaro, D.Sc., Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ. since '09, Dir. of Govt. Metal Laboratory; b. 1870 in Aichi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Physics, class '97; further studied at the Univ. Hall, specializing in Electro-Magnetism; sent to Europe by Govt. for further study; distinguished by his researches in steel; won the Imp. Academy prize; invented the Permanent Magnet patented in Japan and other countries. Add. Sendai.

Honda, Seiroku, Dr. Dendrology, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.: b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; edu. at Dendrology, Agr. College, '88; further studied in Germany. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Ikeno, Sei-ichiro, D.Sc., Botanist, Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from the Coll. of Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '87 and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany

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and Holland, '06-09, after having been assis. Prof. at the present Coll. for some years. Has discovered sparmatoboids in the fertilization of sago palms. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitsune, D.Sc., noted Seismologist, Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imperial Academy, Mem. Seismic Disaster Prevention Investigation Comm., Mem. Scientific Research Council, Deputy Chief of Geophysics Dept., same council; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. at Physics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 94; studied seismology under late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, noted seismologist; was instructor of Military Cadet School for some time; later appointd prof. of seismology in Tokyo Imp. Univ.; represented Japan at International Seismological Society Conf. in Strasburg (France) and the Conf. of the Geophysics Dept. of International Scientific Research Council Conf. in Rome, '22; is the only great authority on seismology after the death of Dr. Fusakichi Omori. Works: "Seismology," "Lectures on Earthquakes," several articles and essays on earthquakes and seismology, in Japanese or English, pub. in Reports of the Seismic Disaster Prevention Comm. and in magazines. Add. Higashi Okubo, Tokyo.

Ishihara, Jun, Dr. Sc., former Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. 1881 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in pure mathematics; was Prof. at the College of Science, Tohoku Imp. Univ. till 1920. Works: Translation of Einstein's works, Einstein's Relativity, etc. Add. Hota, Chiba.

Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu, D.Sc., Zoologist, Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imperial Academy; b. 1860 in Shidzuoka; grad. from the Science Coll. of the University, '82; further studied in Germany; Prof. at Tokyo Imp. University, '99-22; visited U.S.A., '26. Add. Yotsuya Obancho, Tokyo.

Ito, Tokutaro, D.Sc., F.L.S. (London), Botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, the Linnaeus of Japan; b. 1868 in Nagoya; studied at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and in England. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Kawai, Shintaro, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. University; b. 1865 in Aichi-ken; grad. at Agr. Coll. in '92; Assist.-Prof. at the College, '94; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years; Prof. at the same College, '03. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kimura, Sakaye, D.Sc., M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. at Astronomy, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference in '98 and '06; discovered error in the formula relating to the axis, and the "Kimura term" has been acknowledged by the world's astronomers; received first prize from Imperial Academy (Japan) in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kishinouye, Kenkichi, Zoologist, D.Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & For.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; appointed technical expert of the Dept. of Agr. & For., '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Kyuhei, D.Sc., Prof. Waseda Univ. since '18; b. 1875 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Chemical Tech., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '00; Lecturer at his alma mater and Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '02-05; chemist to the Asano and next Hoden Petroleum Co., '07-12; supervising chemist to the Japan Acetic Co., '12-13. Add. Waseda Univ.

Koide, Fusakichi, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. since '07; b. 1869 in Gifu-ken; after grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. was sent to Germany for furthering his studies in dendrology, '00-03; Prof. at Morioka Agricultural Coll., '03. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Makino, Tomitaro, Dr. Sc., Botanist, Lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1863 in Kochi; started the first botanical magazine in Japan in '86; published "Flora Japonica" in '89; awarded doctorate in '27; is editor of "Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi" (a monthly devoted to the study of botany). Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kojiro, D. Pharm., Standing Dir. of the Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co. Add. Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen, D.Sc., D. Agr., Entomologist, Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '95; Dr. Sc. granted in '03 and Dr. Agr. in '05. Add. Sapporo.

Minakata, Kumakusu, authority on lichens and moss; b. in Wakayama-ken; studied natural history at Michigan and Cambridge; wrote a number of works on his specialty in English. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Minami, Takajiro, Dr. Agr., Emer. Prof. of Hokkaido Imp. Univ. (Sapporo); b. 1859 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition, '89; again visited U.S.A. on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Cham. of Com. in '13; Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. (Agr. Coll.), '81-28. Add. Sapporo.

Miyabe, Kingo, D.Sc. (Japan), D.Sc. (Harvard), Emer. Prof. of Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. 1860 in Tokyo; grad. at the Sapporo Agr. College, '81; sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home, 87; was Prof. at the Hokkaido Imp. Univ. (Agr. Coll.) till '28. Add. Sapporo.

Miyake, Kiichi, D.Sc., Ph. D., M.A., Botanist, Ass.-Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied botany at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cornell Univ., U.S.A., '02; then at Bonn Univ., Germany, '02-05. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, Manabu, D.Sc., Mem. Imp. Academy, Emer. Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Dir. of its Botanical Garden till '23; b. 1861 in Gifu; grad. in Botany at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '90; next studied in Germany, '91-95. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Toshinojo, D. Sc., Prof. Science Dept., Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Science Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; studied physics and electrical science in Germany, '90-01; appointed Assist.-Prof. at the Coll. of Science and Engineering of Kyoto Imp. Univ., '98; Prof. in '02. Add. Sakuragi-cho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nagaoka, Hantaro, D. Sc., Hon. D. Sc. (Cambridge), Emeritus Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1865 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. in Theoretical Physics at above institution, class '87; Assis.-Prof. at the alma mater, '90-93; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany. Interpreted Einstein's lectures addressed in Tokyo in '12: succeeded in converting mercury into gold after 15 years' researches and announced this discovery early in '24; and also obtained a species of platinum from mercury in the same year; lectured in Belgium, '25. Add. Coll. Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Nakamura, Seinan, Dr. Sc., ex-Dir. of Central Meteorological Observatory; b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and sent to Europe to study meteorology, '86-89; Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad, '99; retired in '23. Add. Ushigome Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Niijima, Yoshinao, D. Dend., Prof. of Forestry at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1871; edu. at Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '94, Forestry course; granted the doctorate in '90; has charge of the Experimental Forests attached to the University. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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Oka, Asajiro, D. Sc., Zoologist, Mem. Imp. Academy, Prof. of Biology at Tokyo Higher Normal School and Tokyo Univ. of Literature & Science; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Sc. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '86, and further studied in Germany till '91: Prof. at Yamaguchi High School and then at Tokyo Higher Normal School, '95; then present post in '29. Works: Lectures on Evolution, Evolution and Human Life, etc. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Okada, Takematsu, D. Sc., F.R. Met. S. (England), Dir. Central Meteorological Observatory and of Oceanic Meteorological Observatory, Mem. of Govt. Earthquake Com. since '23; b. 1874 in Chiba-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '90; represented Japan at the International Meteorological conference in '26. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory.

Okamura, Kintaro, D. Sc., Specialist in Sea-weeds, Dir. of the Govt. Fishery Institute; b. 1864 in Tokyo; edu. at the Coll. of Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '89; after having been Prof. at Fourth High School for few years was appointed to the present post. Add. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo.

Oya, Gompei, D. Eng., ex-Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau; b. 1862 in Yamaguchi; grad. Eng. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '81; railway engineer in '94; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03; re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, Joji, D. Sc., LL.D., Privy Councillor, Pres. Imp. Acad., Pres. Nation. Res. Council, Emerit. Prof. (of Chem.) in Tokyo Imp. Univ., Hon. Mem. of Chem. Soc. of France, Soc. of Chem. Ind. of London, Roy. Inst. of Great Britain, Amer. Chem. Soc., and Acad. of Sci. of USSR; born 1858 in Kanazawa; studied Chemistry in Univ. Coll. London, '76-81; delegate to 9th Jubilee of Glasgow Univ., '01, Intern. Conf. on Intern. Catalogue of Sci. Liter., '07, Gen. Meet. of Intern. Assoc. of Acad., '10, Intern. Conf. of Sci. Acad. '18, Gen. Meet. of Intern. Res. Council, '22, and Second Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress, '23; Pres. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress, '26. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Chujiro, Zoologist and Sericultural expert, D. Sc., Emeritus Professor of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ., '80; Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater, '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Umetaro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and discoverer of vitamin; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. in Agr. Chemistry, above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its Assist.-Prof.; made scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland, '03; Prof. at Morioka Higher Agr. and Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater; was once Dean of Agr. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., ('27-28); attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Takagi, Teiji, Prof. of Mathematics at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Gifu-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mathematics, class '97; appointed Ass. then full Prof. at the alma mater; sent to Germany for further study and is in charge of the present chair since returning home; received honorary degree from Oslo Univ. in commemoration of the Albert centenary, '29. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Tanaka, Shohei, D. Sc.; b. 1862 in Awaji; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

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Tanakadate, Aikitsu, D. Sc., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emer. Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., and was in England and Germany to complete his studies in physics; Prof. of physics at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91-20; member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imperial Geodetic Commission and of the Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloons during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Koishikawa Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Tokunaga, Shigeyasu, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '11 and Dir. of Waseda Technical School; b. 1874 at Kagoshima; edu. in Geology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; supervised a gold mine at Kaori, '03-09; Dir. of Tokyo Eng. School, '07-09; made an inspection tour in Europe and America, '23. Add. Waseda Univ., Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Einosuke, D. Sc., Court Councillor and ex-Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; b. 1863 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '84; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '97; President of Peers' Sch. in '05. Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '15), D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., and Privy Councillor since '23; b. 1854 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America; connected with Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to be President; Mem. House of Peers, '04; Pres. of Kyushu Imp. Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '13, combining ad interim a similar post at Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tada-oki, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '12; b. 1880 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Electric Engineering, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; Lecturer at the alma mater, '07-08; further studied his speciality at Carlsruhe and the practical side at the G.E. Co. Advisory Technical Dept., New York; served at Shibaura Eng. Works, '05-08. Add. Waseda Univ.

Yamasaki, Naomasa, D. Sc., Geologist, Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal School, Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1870 in Hokkaido; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; studied geology in Germany, '98-01; present post since '11; attended the Pan-Pacific Congress in Honolulu in '27. Add. Koishikawa-ku Otsuka Kubo-cho, Tokyo.

Yazu, Naohide, D. Ph. (Columbia Univ.), D. Sc., Zoologist, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Director of Misaki Marine Biological Station; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinanomachi, Tokyo.

Yokoyama, Matajiro, Geologist, D. Sc., ex-Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1860 in Nagasaki; grad. in Geology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; an official at the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Ushigome Higashi-Gokencho, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, Manji, Dir. of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, of Agr. and Com.; b. 1882; grad. in '06 from Tokyo Imp. Univ. where he studied mining and metallurgy; studied abroad, '13-15; passed Higher Civil Service Examination. Add. Azabu Yamamotocho, Tokyo.

SHIPPING

Abe, Masaya, Dir. of Kokusai Steamship Co., Ltd., and Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.; b. 1867 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the ship-building course, Eng. Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93, and entered the service of Kawasaki Dockyard Co.; then transferred to the present post in '16. Add. Suma, Kobe.

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Asano, Soichiro, Pres. Toyo S.S. Co. and Asano Dockyards, Ltd., and Dir. of many other concerns; b. 1848 in Toyama-ken; arrived in Tokyo, '71 with empty purse; purchased from the Yokohama Gas Works coal-tar and other refuses then left unutilized as first step to his success. In '75 he bought the Govt. Cement Works at Fukagawa and organized Asano Cement Co.; also started tank oil business, '93, and then promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95, and later Asano Dockyards. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Hampei, Dr. Eng., Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1871 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and entered the Co., '94; sent by the Co. to England to study shipbuilding, '98-00. Add. Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Hori, Keijiro, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1867 in Kanazawa; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; entered the same year a Russian Oil Co.; the present Co. in '95; Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres., '11; Pres., '15. Add. Edobori Kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Imaoka, Jun-ichiro, D. Eng., Pres. of the Uraga Dock Co.; b. 1894; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., in 1898; stayed in England and Germany for study; Engineer to Communication and Railway Depts.; judge of the Higher Marine Court; Mng. Dir. and then Pres. of the Uraga Dockyard Co. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Ishi-i, Akira, ex-Vice-President of Nippon Yusen Kaisha ('23-24). Lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1870 at Shidzuoka; grad. at law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '96; entered the N.Y.K. the same year and was Manager of Branch Office in Shanghai, London, and Kobe; elected to the Board of Directors, '20; Mng.-Dir., '21-23; attended the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Isomura, Toyotaro, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dept. of Communications; journalist for a short while; entered the Bank of Japan in '94; then a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan; its Section Chief and next promoted to its London Agent. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Itaya, Miyakichi, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of a steamship company in Otaru (Hokkaido); b. 1885 in Hokkaido; 1st son of late Miyakichi; grad. from Waseda Univ. in 1909. Add. Otaru City.

Kurokawa, Shinjiro, Pres. of the Kokusai S.S. Co.; ex-Vice-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1875; grad. from Aoyama Gakuin College, '94; entered the service of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, '94; Assist. Manager of its Shanghai branch, '11; Manager of Foreign Service Dept., Head Office, '16; Manager of Kobe branch, '20; promoted to Director and Vice-President, '23; resigned the post, '24; was Delegate (on shipping affairs) to the Peace Conference at Paris, '19. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Mori, Benjiro, Pres. of the Nisshin Kisen (Japan-China S.S.) Co., Ltd., since '24; b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Waseda, class '88, and further at the Elective course, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered the Japan Times in '95; served in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, '99-21, during which time he was Local Manager at Tientsin, Hongkong and Osaka; Mng.-Dir. of the present Co., '21-24. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Otani, Noboru, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1870 in Fukui-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Account School, 'class 90; entered the present Co. and was its Agent at Calcutta, '20-22; present post, '23. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Shimizu, Teikichi, Capt. Infantry (ret.), Dir. Ishikawajima Dockyard; b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from Eng. Coll.,

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Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00 and took up his adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi (Public Work Contractor); toured abroad, '01. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shiraishi, Motojiro, Dir. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hinode Life Ins Co., etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered Toyo Kisen Kaisha; founded Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. over which he presides. Add. Mita-Koun-cho, Tokyo.

Shirani, Takeshi, ex-Pres. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1863 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Home Office and rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau, '02; served at Hokkaido Office, and then at the Edu. Dept.; Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir. of Ordinary Edu. Bureau, '06-08; Dir. of Civil Gov. Kwantung, '08-16; Dir. of Colonial Bureau, '18; Pres. of Imp. Iron Foundry, '18-24; Pres. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, '24-29. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Tokyo.

Takeda, Hideo, D. Eng., Vice-Adm. (ret.), Chair. of Board of Dirs., Mitsubishi Shipbuild. Co.; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in Farnce, '91-92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in '13; Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14; took part in 1894-5 and 1904-5 Wars. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Tetsuya, D. Eng., Dir. of the Uraga Dockyard Co., Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. 1856 in Tokyo; studied engineering at the former Govt. Engineering Coll. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamashita, Kamesaburo, Pres. of Yamashita Steamship Co., etc.; coming up to Tokyo while under '20, he became in '98 a small coal-dealer; started shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The War and unusual activity of shipping business established his fortune. Add. Shiba Takanawa.

Yugawa, Moto-omi, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Shizuoka; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; was long connected with the Com. Dept. having been its Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; Dir. of Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time; Vice-Min. of Com., '14-16. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

SPINNING & WEAVING

Abe, Fusajiro, Vice-Pres. of the Toyo (Oriental) Spinning Co., Ltd.; Dir. of the Omi Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1868 in Shiga-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and assisted in opening the Omi Bank on graduation. Removed to Osaka in '95 and started flax and umbrella business to rise to be a prominent businessman there. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Ichitaro, Pres. of the Gosho Co., Cotton-Yarn and Cotton-Stuff Exporter; b. 1882 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. and went to U.S.A. where he studied at Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Minami-kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Aoki, Gohei, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Muslin Mfg. Co.; b. 1871 in Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '90; was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. Add. Kojimachi Kami-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Hashizume, Sutesaburo, Dir. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.; b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in 1895; entered the service of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. and promoted successively to the present post. Add. Totsuka-machi, Tokyo.

Ito, Bunkichi, Baron (created 1900); Chairman of Board of Dir.

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Manchuria Cotton Mill Co.; b. 1885 in Tokyo, son of the late Prince Ito; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; early entering the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce he was promoted to its Counsellor and section chief, which he resigned in '22. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Kawanishi, Seibei, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway and San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu Co., Kobe Elec. Light Co., Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. 1865 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kikuchi, Kyozo, D. Eng., Pres. of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Pres. of 130th Bank (Osaka), Dir. of the Nagoya Cotton Mill, etc., Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '27); b. 1856 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the now defunct Govt. Engineering Coll., class '85; studied practical side of cotton spinning in England; since returning home he had been connected with a number of mills; was Pres. of the Amagasaki Mill which with the Settsu Mill was reorganized as the present mill in '18. Add. Amagasaki, near Osaka.

Kita, Matazo, Pres. of Nippon Cotton Co., Tsuji Spinning Co., Nikka Spinning Co., Nikka Oil Mfg. Co., Asahi Silk Weaving Co.; b. 1877 in Nara-ken; grad. at Osaka Higher Com. Sch. in '93; besides shared in Taisho Linen Co., Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co. and others. Add. Tennoji-machi, Osaka.

Miyajima, Seijiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. 1879 in Tochigi-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered Tokyo Spinning Co., '08 and remained there till he was installed in the present post, '14. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Muto, Yamaji, M.P., Pres. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. 1867 in Gifu; grad. from Keio-gijuku, '84; studied in America, '85-87; entered the Mitsui Firm, '90; Mng. of Kanegafuchi Mill then controlled by the Mitsui and has since been connected with it; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '18 for his service in promoting spinning industry; attended the Inter. Labor Conference at Washington, '20; organized the Business-men's Party in '23. Add. Tarumi, near Kobe.

Nakamigawa, Jirokichi, Dir. Nippon Silk (Kempu) Co., etc.; b. 1883; edu. at Keio, and in England. Add. Azabu Kita-higakubo, Tokyo.

Ohara, Magosaburo, Pres. of the Kurashiki Spinning Co., founder of the Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems, also connected with many other business concerns; b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Add. Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.

Ono, Tetsuro, Chairman, Nippon Raw Silk Co., Dir., Ono Trading Co., Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins.; b. 1890 in Yokohama; studied economics at Keio; further studied in U.S.; is engaged in silk trade. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

Saito, Tsunezo, D. Eng., Chairman of the Spinners Union, Pres. of the Toyo Cotton Mill, Ltd.; b. 1858 at Hagi in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at the new defunct Govt. Eng. Coll. which was later merged with the present Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was for some years an official of the Osaka Mint; entered the Miye Mill which was expanded to the present Mill by absorbing several other minor mills; is connected with the Co. for about 40 years. His inspection of the American cotton industry fired his zeal in this business. Has been awarded with the Blue Ribbon (public utility) Medal. Add. Toyo Cotton Mill, Osaka.

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THEATRICAL

Ichikawa, Sadanji (real name Eijiro Takahashi), prominent actor; b. in Tokyo, son of the late 4th Sadanji who was one of the greatest actors of Meiji Era; succeeded to his father's name on his death, '06; toured abroad, '21; combines classical and "new" style of acting. Add. Kanda Kita-Koga-cho, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Uzaemon (real name Rokutaro Ichimura), actor at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo; b. 1874 in Tokyo, son of the late Kakitsu Bando famous on the stage in Meiji Era; assumed the name of the 15th Uzaemon Ichimura at the age of '13. Add. Shiba Nishikubo-Akefune-cho, Tokyo.

Onoye, Baiko (real name Einosuke Terajima), a distinguished "male actress"; b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted by the late 5th Kikugoro Onoye, famous actor; began his stage career under the guidance of the late Danjuro Ichikawa. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Onoye, Kikugoro (real name Kozo Terajima), distinguished Tokyo actor: b. 1885 in Tokyo and is the 6th of the hereditary stage name. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

TRADE

Aoki, Kikuo, Mng.-Director of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm since '15; b. 1867 in Nara-ken; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law. class '92 and has since been connected with Mitsubishi. Add. Mitsubishi Firm, Koj., Tokyo.

Ariga, Nagabumi, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. 1865 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to the late Dr. Nagao Ariga; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., in Law, '86; was in Government service for a long while ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi, Pres. of Teikoku Life Ins. Co. and Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Dry Goods Store; b. 1877 in Tokyo, son of the late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio and then in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Asakura, Denjiro, Mng.-Dir. of Japan-America Trust Co., Ltd.; b. 1872 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; Chief of the Mining Section of the South Manchuria Railway Co.; then present post. Add. Japan-America Trust Co., Kitamaki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Taijiro, Dir. of a number of the Asano undertakings; b. 1884, eldest son of Soichiro Asano; edu. at Waseda Univ. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Dan, Takuma, Baron (cr. '28), D. Eng., Gen. Director of Mitsui Firm; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at govt. schools; technical official at the Govt. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Eguchi, Teijo, Dir. Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1865 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School, '87 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm in '91 as a member on the staff of Banking Department; sub-Mng. of Mining Dept. at Head Office in '97; Dir. of the Land Dept., '00-22. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

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Fujise, Masajiro, Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1867 at Nagasaki city; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '85 and entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, New York, etc. Add. Shirokane Imazatocho, Tokyo.

Fujita, Ken-ichi, Chairman Tokyo Chamber of Commerce & Industry; b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from Meiji Law Coll., '98; in civil service for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai Nippon Salt Mfg. Co. (Kwantung Leased Territory); present post in '25. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fujita, Yuzuru, Mng.-Dir. of Meiji Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '88; further studied at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco, '91; a clerk at a certain American store and returned home, '95 to enter the present Co.; Manager of its Nagoya Branch, '98; present post, '17. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Toshio, Prop. Mitsugashi Trading Co., and Mng.-Dir. of Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co.; b. 1867 in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S.; was once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1883 and then entered the service of the Mitsui, to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years; was on the suite of the Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Hanta, Ryotaro, Partner of Hunter & Co. of Osaka, Dir. of the Osaka Marine Ins. Co. and Aud. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1871 in Kobe; grad. from the Engin. Coll., Glasgow Univ., '88. Add. Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Kingo, Pres. of Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co. (non-tariff); b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School; was for many years in the service of Mitsui Bussan; organized the above Co. with Mitsui's backing. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Hara, Kunizo, Pres. of Aikoku Life Ins. Co., ex-Pres. of former Dai-Hyaku Bank, etc.; b. 1883 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of Rokuro Hara, a prominent retired businessman; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '07 and passed Higher Civil Service Examination the next year. Add. Kita Shinagawa-juku, Tokyo.

Hara, Rokuro, a prominent businessman; b. 1844 in Tajima; took part in the work of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S.A., '71-77; entered business circles and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank; was Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank, '83-90. Add. Gotenyama, near Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Yokohama Warehouse Co.; b. 1865 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council, '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance, '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; Pres. of the Hoden Petroleum Co. till it merged with the Japan Petroleum Co. in '27. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kizo, M.P., Pres. of the Dojima Bldg. Co., Dir. of the Hashimoto Steamship Co.; b. 1872; stayed abroad for study many years. Add. Shiba Nihon-enoki, Tokyo.

Hatano, Shogoro, Dir. of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio, '76; was on the staff of Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul

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at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office; M.P., '21-24. Add. Koj, Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Horikoshi Zenjuro, Pres. Horikoshi Firm; b. 1863 at Ashikaga; in early days was connected with Mr. Mason's in New York carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returning home he organized the Horikoshi Shokai with branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyons, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Seki, Chairman of Tokyo Businessmen's Confederation; Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co.; b. 1854 in Tokyo; started printing business in '74; went to America n '87 to investigate printing business; is promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. House of Rep. in '12. Add. Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.

Iida, Shinshichi, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm (Takashimaya), one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. 1859 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; keeps branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son Shintaro; b. '84 is a graduate of Waseda Univ. and Mng. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Imai, Gosuke, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of the Katakura Life Ins. Co. and Vice-Pres. of Katakura Filature Co.; b. 1859 in Nagano-ken; was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal in recognition of his services to the development of commercial and industrial interests in '17; visited Europe and America for inspection in '19. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Isaka, Takashi, Chairman of Yokohama Cham. of Com., Pres. of Yokohama Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1869 at Mito; studied English Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; entered Toyo S.S. Co., '96; transferred to its San Francisco Branch, '98; Manager of its Yokohama Branch, '02; Dir. at the Head Office, '09; left it to enter the Ins. Office, '15. Add. Kyobashi Oga-cho, Tokyo.

Isono, Chozo, Prop. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc.; b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co., and was adopted by its founder. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Hisaya, Baron (cr. '00), Dir. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1866; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; edu. at Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; has travelled in Europe and America a number of times. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kagami, Kenkichi, Pres. of N.Y.K. since '29, Chairman of Fire Ins. Ass. of Japan; Pres. of Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. and of Mitsubishi Trust Bank; b. 1808 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School early eighties; was London Agent of the Co., '05-12. Add. Koishikawa Otsuka, Tokyo.

Kaijima, Taichi, Pres. of Kaijima Com. Co., Dir. of Kyoho Life Ins. Co.; b. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '06; entered Mitsui Bussan Co.; stayed in Europe for three years; also shared in Chuo Fire Ins. Co., Fuji Paint Mfg. Co. Add. Chofu-machi, Fukuoka-ken.

Kaneko, Naokichi, Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1866 in Kochi-ken; was partner of former Suzuki Firm (once influential trading concern in Kobe, dissolved in '27) and director of various undertakings controlled by the Firm. Add. Kumoi-dori, Kobe.

Kawasaki, Hajime, Pres. of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Vice-Pres. of former Kawasaki Bank; b. 1884 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo

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Higher Commercial School in '03, and next at Penn. Univ. in Economics, class '09. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kusuyata, Dir.-Gen. of Mitsubishi Partnership and of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. 1865 in Kochi; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '82, and on grad. entered the Mitsubishi; Chief of its Kobe Branch in '00; Chief of General Affairs in '15 and later Director at head office. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji, Pres. of Tokyo Life Ins. Co., since '24; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '99; Sub-Manager of the 1st Bank's Seoul Branch; Dir. of Chosen Bank, '09-24. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Kirishima, Soichi, Dir. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1864 in Kochi; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; toured abroad in '13. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Kitagawa, Reisuke, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. 1861 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81; was once editor of the Jiji. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Kitamura, Shigemasa, Prop. of the Seiyoken Hotel; b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Masanao, Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha; entered the Mitsui Bussan Co. in '93 and was for some time Manager of its New York branch. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Takejiro, Dr. Juris., Dir. Imp. Hotel and Osaka Hotel, etc.; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; edu. at Peers' School and Halle and Rostock, Germany, returning home 1903. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Kodera, Sokichi, Importer and Exporter, Deputy of Yingkow Kodera Engine Oil Co., Chairman of Yingkow Business Association; b. 1881 at Kobe city; studied at the 1st High School; went to Yingkow, South Manchuria, 1906 and established the Kodera & Co. at Newchwang. Add. Kobe.

Kondo, Rihei, Pres. R. Kondo & Co. (dealers in "Bee" Brand Kozan Wine and others), Dir. Kokka Life Ins.; b. 1886 and was adopted into the family; edu. at Keio and then Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Nihombashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Koyama, Junji, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co.; b. 1870 at Kumamoto; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, and was once Sec. to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau, '06; Governor of Gumma, '08-12. Add. Azabu Ryudocho, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro, Chairman of Tokyo Rice Exchange; b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '96; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years; was for years Pres. of a hydro-electric co. Add. Akasaka Tangocho, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Seifu, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsukoshi Dry-Goods Store Co.; b. 1867 at Kanazawa; edu. at now defunct Osaka English Language School and Keio, and further in America 1890-94; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch, '95; next served with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of Kyoto Fire Ins. Co., '09-11. Add. Shiba Mita-Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

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Kurachi, Tetsukichi, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. 1871 in Kanazawa; edu. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed Higher Civil Service Examination in '96; Counsellor of For. Office, '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Office, '11-12. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Tsuguhisa, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., since '21; b. 1880 at Suwa; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '06; passed Civil Service Examination the same year; Counsellor & Per. Secretary to the Minister of Education, '07-10; Dir. of the Historical Bureau, '17-21. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Kusaka, Chojiro, Ph. D. (Jena), Dir. of the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha, Standing Dir. of the Sumitomo Warehouse Co., Auditor of the Sumitomo Bank, etc.; grad. from Tokyo School of Foreign Languages in '84; went to Germany in '87 and studied at Univ. of Jena, where he obtained the degree of Doktor der Philosophie; entered the Sumitomo Firm in '03, becoming a director of the firm in '18. Add. Osaka-fu.

Kushida, Manzo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1867 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A., '85-94 and grad. at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present post '14. Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Maki, Bokushin, Pres. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. 1854 in Shimabara; held various offices in provincial and Central Governments, '75-87; President of Sobu R'ly, '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities, '85-86; held the post of directorship of various Bureaus in Home Office till about '07; once sat in Parliament. Add. Shiba Kurumacho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Takashi, Baron (cr. '18), Adviser to the Mitsui Family; b. 1848 in Sado, of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate; after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui in which he has risen to the highest post. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Mitsui, Family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Co.), Mitsui Mining Co., Mitsui Trust Co., etc. **Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in 1857 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; created Baron, '00. The house includes **Morinosuke** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan), **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsui Mining Co.), etc. Add. Azabu Imaicho, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, Momotaro, Pres. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '92; entered the firm's service, '93; Branch Manager in various places and then promoted to the present post. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Moriya, Gohei, Proprietor of Moriya & Co. and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric apparatuses, steel, etc. Add. Kyobashi Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Murai, Yasutaka, Dir. of the Murai Firm, Ltd., Tokyo, and its agent

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in New York for some thirty years; b. 1854 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio about '80 and entered the firm which exports raw silk, porcelains, and sundries; married an American lady. Add. Mural-gumi, New York.

Nagamatsu, Atsusuke, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine, Transport Ins. Co.; b. 1864 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Tokyo Imp. Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Naito, Hikokichi, Manager of Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94; Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1865 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; studied English in U.S.A. in '85; returned home and entered the Firm in '93. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Ginza, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Naojiro, Prop. of Haibara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo; b. 1880; studied German in Tokyo Foreign Language School and further in Europe. Add. Nihombashi Tori 1-chome, Tokyo.

Nakano, Kinjiro, Pres. of the Central Association of Licensed Transporters, Naikoku Transport Co., Taihoku Fire & Marine Ins. Co.; b. 1882 in Fukuoka-ken; was once Vice-Pres. of Chamber of Commerce of Moji. Add. Koj. Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Nambu, Kyugo, D. Eng. (Japan), Dir. of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1855 in Fukui; grad. at Tokyo Imp. University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study, he studying mining in U.S.A., '75-80; was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Naruse, Masayasu, ex-Pres. 15th Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1868; studied at Keio and then in America; early took to banking. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba. His brother, **Masayuki,** b. 1876, also studied at Keio and is now in business. Add. Hiro-o-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nishino, Keinosuke, Pres. of Japan Air Transport Co., Dir. of several other cos.; b. 1864 in Kyoto; grad. from Keio Univ.; once Manager of the Sanyo Railway Co.; then became Mng.-Dir. of the Imperial Theatre, resigning the post in '13; Mng.-Dir. of Shirokiya Dry-goods Store, Ltd., '20-27; present post in '29. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Oishi, Hirokichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. and entered Mitsubishi, '98; went abroad with Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the Co., '03-06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reorganized into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kuniomi, Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange since '25; b. 1874 in Shimane-ken; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Dept. of Agr. and Com. and remained there for years; was at a time Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives; Mng.-Dir. of the Exchange for years. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kyujiro, Pres. of the Americo-Japanese Co., the Teikoku Storage Battery Co., and the Dai Nippon Bicycles Co., M.P.; b. 1874 in Yokohama; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School; elected M.P. four times. Add. Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Omura, Hikotaro, Pres. of Shirokiya Dry-goods Store, Ltd.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England; is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Otani, Kahei, foremost tea exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of

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Japan Tea Guild, ex-Chair. of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Pres. the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc.; b. 1844 in Miye-ken; had long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Sakai, Tokutaro, Mng. of Mitsui & Co., Chairman of the Harvard Club; b. 1880 in Nagoya; grad. from the Rikkyo Gakko (St. Paul's School), '91; Harvard, '94, and its University Hall, '97; toured abroad a number of times, staying with Visc. Kaneko in U.S.A. during the Russo-Japanese war; visited England in '07 in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition; accompanied Visc. Oura, then Min. of Agr. and Com., on his foreign trip in '10; was Pers. Secretary to the late Marquis Komura as Foreign Minister, '09; retired from official life and entered the Co. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Sakata, Minoru, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., etc.; b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal Sch., '83-86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the Jiji; entered the Bank of Japan, '99; Man. of its Nagoya Branch, '00; promoted the Toyokuni Bank. Add. Azabu Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, Ei-ichi, Visc. (cr. Baron '00); b. 1840 in Saitama-ken. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed to a high post in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it, '73. From that time to his retirement he consistently kept aloof from Govt. service, though frequently offered the chair of Finance. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank, in '73; was Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15; was also Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Ass'n. and Pres. or Dir. of many other concerns, but retired from business about 20 years ago only retaining the post of Tokyo Municipal Orphanage, etc. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U.S.A. in '10, in '15 and in '21-22. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

Sho, Seijiro, Mng. of Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1862 in Nagasaki; grad. from Tokyo Univ., '84; then studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Suenobu, Dosei, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; has since devoted himself to business. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sugino, Kisei, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaichi Securities & Co.; b. 1870 in Hirosaki; grad. in '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan; Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko, '01; entered Koike & Co., Tokyo, as its manager, '10; and on its voluntary winding up in '17 created the present concern. Office, Kabuto-cho, Tokyo.

Tadokoro, Yoshiharu, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Kochi; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; passed higher civil service examination the following year; Counsellor at various local offices and at Edu. Dept.; was in Europe, '03-05 to investigate educational administration; was Commissioner of Anglo-Japan Exhibition, '10; Dir. General Education Bureau, '11-16; Vice-Minister of Edu., '16-18. Add. Koj. Dote-sambancho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Koi, Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the Hara Ministry, etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio, '93; dispatched abroad by the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; journalist for a time; twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home

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Office. Add. 19 Shiba Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Tokyo.

Takechi, Naomichi, Dir. Tokyo Trust Co., Aud. Nippon Conscription Ins., etc.; b. 1870; studied at Keio and also at a Univ. in Hawaii; was once in diplomatic service. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Tamura, Shinkichi, ex-M.P., Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm (Kobe), ex-Chairman of Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co.; b. 1863 in Osaka; he proceeded to Canada when 25 years old and established the Japan-Canada Bank. Add. Sakai-cho, Kobe.

Tanabe, Benkichi, Dir. Kuhara Trading Co.; b. 1872 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. in Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; entered Sumitomo Bank but removed to Kyushu Colliery and Steamship Co. as its Manager; then at Okura Mining and finally entered the present Co. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Wakao, Kinnosuke, Mem. of Kofu Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Wakao Bank and Nippon Electro Chemical Industrial Co., Dir. of Tokiwa Life Ins., Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, etc.; b. 1882; studied Politics at Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Kofu.

Watanabe, Tetsuzo, L.L.D. (Japan), Chief Secretary of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., his alma mater, where he was graduated in Law; devotes himself to the study of municipal affairs from social standpoint; founder of a Municipal Research Society and was adviser to the Tokyo Municipal Office. Works: European War and Food Mobilization in Germany, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Shozo, Mng. of the Fujiya Hotel (Hakone); when young went to America and stayed eight years in Canada, England, France and Italy; returned to Japan through India and China in '00; again visited America in '19. Add. Miyanoshita, Hakone.

Yamasaki, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo; b. 1875 at Mito; grad. from the now defunct Post and Telegraph School, '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamashina, Reizo, ex-Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. 1864 in Hiroshima-ken; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan, '18, and again in '22. Add. Kyobashi Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Yano, Tsuneta, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. from Third High School in '89; entered Japan Life Ins. Co. and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Ins. Co.; attended the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95 in Belgium; entered a German Life Ins. Co. for business training; appointed an official in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yasuda, Family. One of the business magnate families owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading, building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro,** the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many other useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spend-thrift in his residence at Oiso. **Zenjiro** (eldest son of the late head & head of the family and Pres. of Yasuda Firm, etc.), **Zengoro** (2nd & Dir. Yasuda Bank, Pres. of Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., etc.), next **Zenshiro, Zen-ye** and **Zembei,** all relatives by blood, all take active part in the management of the Yasuda interests.

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Yasukawa, Yunosuke, Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1870 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Yoneyama, Umekichi, Pres. of the Mitsui Trust Co.; b. 1869 in Tokyo; edu. at the Aoyama Gakuin and U.S.A.; entered the Mitsui Bank, '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda, the Pres., for inspecting banking, '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bank, '04-24; second tour in Europe, '13; Pres. of the Mitsui Trust Co. since its establishment in '24. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, Manjiro, Mng.-Dir., Furukawa Trading Co.; b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in '02; further studied in the Halle and the Berlin Universities for 5 years; entered Furukawa firm, '15; married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

OTHERS

Ikeda, Nakahiro, 2nd Marquis (suc. 1899), Lieut. of the Army, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1867 in Tokyo; grad. from the Military Academy; made a tour in Europe and America, '08. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, near Tokyo.

Maki, Aritsune, a Japanese alpinist, Mng. of Japan Mountaineers Society; b. 1893 in Sendai; edu. at Keio Univ., Law, '17 and further at Columbia, Oxford and in Berlin, returning home, '21; climbed the Alps six times during his stay in Europe, winning his fame as the first climber of the virgin Eiger; made an ascent of Mt. Alberta, Canadian Rockies, in '25 with five others. Add. Japan Mountaineer Society.

Tokugawa, Yoshichika, Marquis (2nd), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1886 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and adopted by the late Girei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '91-93 in Literature and Zoology; is noted as a big game hunter. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

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APPENDIX B

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN: THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks and Trust Cos.
II. Breweries.
III. Sugar Mfg.
IV. Chemical Industry.
V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods. etc.
VI. Electricity and Gas.
VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers.
VIII. Exporters and Importers.
IX. Fishery and Marine Products.
X. Flour Milling and Confectionery.
XI. Glass and Ceramics.
XII. Insurance.
XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.
XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.
XV. Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.
XVI. Paper and Paper Wares.
XVII. Printing and Publishing.
XVIII. Shipping.
XIX. Shipbuilding.
XX. Railways and Tramways, steam and electric, (municipal undertakings excluded).
XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving.
XXII. Real Estate and Building.
XXIII. Miscellaneous.
XXIV. Leading Foreign Firms (Importers, exporters, shipping, insurance cos. etc.)

Abbrev. K.K.=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership limited). Capital and other sums of money in unit of ¥1,000.

Figures for 2nd half, 1928, or later term when available.

Section I. Banks and Trust Cos.

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking, J.Y.B.)

Aichi Bank, K.K., Tamaya-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. Mar., 1896. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,800 p.u.); res. ¥8,350. Pres., Y. Watanabe; Dirs., M. Sekito, K. Fukihara, etc.

Ashikaga Bank, K.K., Ashikaga-machi 3-chome, Tochigi Pref. Est. Oct. 1895. Cap. ¥7,820 (¥5,360 p.u.); res. ¥2,040. Pres., M. Ogino; Mng.-Dir., T. Taguchi; Dirs., R. Suzuki, H. Takanashi, etc.

Bushu Bank, K.K., Urawa-machi, Saitama Pref. Est. Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥8,290; res. ¥1,200. Pres., H. Okawa; Dirs., J. Nagata, A. Shibata, etc.

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Ltd., K.K., Seoul, Chosen. Est. 1909. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥25,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,201. Gov. K. Kato; Dirs., J. Matsubara, Y. Katayama, etc.

Dai Hyakushijushichi Ginko (147th Bank), K.K., Kinsei-cho, Kagoshima, Est. Jan. 1897. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥12,201 p.u.); res. ¥2,555. Pres., S. Yuji; Dirs., K. Umeda, T. Fujiyasu, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan. Est. July '73. Cap. ¥57,500 p.u.; res. ¥62,800. Pres., Y. Sasaki; Vice-Pres., K. Ishii; Dirs., Y. Sugita, etc.

Dai Ju Ginko (10th Bank), K.K., Tokiwa-machi, Kofu. Est. Mar. 1897. Cap. ¥10,400 (¥6,100 p.u.); res. ¥2,325. Pres., T. Hosoda; Dirs., E. Yajima, C. Ikehara, etc.

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Dai Juku Ginko (19th Bank), K.K., Ueda City, Nagano Pref. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥3,800. Pres., Y. Iijima; Dirs., E. Kiuchi, T. Kurozawa, etc.

Dai Rokujugo Ginko (65th Bank), K.K., Toba-cho, Kobe. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,730. Pres., S. Fujita; Dirs., K. Harada, G. Takigawa, etc.

Dai Shi Ginko (4th Bank), K.K., Higashihorimae-dori, Niigata. Est. Dec. 1873. Cap. ¥12,706 (¥10,206 p.u.); res. ¥5,950. Pres., H. Shirose; Dirs., M. Ikeda, S. Nakano, etc.

Enshu Bank, K.K., Denma-cho, Hamamatsu. Est. Mar. 1920. Cap ¥7,000 (¥4,850 p.u.); res. ¥2,600. Pres., Y. Takabayashi; Mng.-Dir., H. Nakayama, etc.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, K.K., Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,720. Branches at Kobe, Nagoya, Moji, Kyoto, Yokohama & Tokyo; world-wide connection. Chairman, I. Tanimura; Mng.-Dir., Y. Yokota; Dirs., K. Matsuba, etc.

Furukawa Bank, K.K., Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,720. Pres., Baron T. Furukawa; Dirs., M. Saijo, S. Nakagawa, etc.

Fujita Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥10,500 (¥5,375 p.u.); res. ¥6,570. Pres., H. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., Ichikawa; Dirs., R. Tanaka, etc.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), K.K., Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. Apr. 1900. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥9,181. Pres., S. Matsumoto; Vice-Pres., J. Kato; Dirs., E. Shimizu, etc.

Hyogo-ken Noko Ginko (Agricultural & Industrial Bank of Hyogo Pref.), K.K., Sakae-cho, Kobe. Est. July 1899. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥6,000. Pres., K. Kume; Dirs., C. Ito, S. Nakamura, etc.

Hyakugo Ginko (105th Bank), K.K., Marunouchi, Tsu City. Est. Dec. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,937 p.u.); res. ¥3,760. Pres., K. Kawakita; Dirs., M. Kumoi, T. Okada, etc.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), K.K., Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. May '77 and formerly called the Peers' Bank. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥68,117 p.u.). Was involved in the financial debacle of '27 and had to reorganize. Pres., M. Nishino; Dirs., S. Mori, S. Yokoyama, etc.

Juhachi Ginko (18th Bank), K.K., Kizuki-cho, Nagasaki. Est. Nov. 1877. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥2,180. Pres., S. Matsuda; Mng.-Dir., T. Adachi; Dirs., S. Fujise, etc.

Kashima Bank, K.K., Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. '17. Cap. ¥30,200 (¥18,875 p.u.); res. ¥426. Pres., K. Hirooka; Dirs., M. Matsui, K. Hirooka, etc.

Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank, K.K., Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1880. Formerly the Kawasaki Bank. Cap. ¥33,989 (¥23,072 p.u.); res. ¥4,650. Pres., A. Hoshino; Dirs., Z. Sekine, T. Kawai, etc.

Kobe Okazaki Bank, K.K., Nishi-machi, Kobe. Est. June '17. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,880. Pres., T. Okazaki; Mng.-Dir., G. Osumi; Dirs., C. Kawashima, etc.

Konoike Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May 1877. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,350. Pres., Z. Konoike; Dirs., H. Kato, M. Konoike, etc.

Meiji Bank, K.K., Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥14,200 (¥12,030 p.u.); res. ¥3,370. Pres., S. Ikoma; Dirs., J. Tomita, etc.

Mitsui Bank, K.K., Muro-machi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Oldest.

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est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in Tokugawa era; organized as Mitsui Bank, K.K., 1909. Foreign Branches in London, New York, Shanghai, Bombay & Sourabaya. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥60,000 p.u.); res. ¥63,500. Pres., Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ikeda, N. Kikumoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Bank, K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥30,000 p.u.); res. ¥31,000. Branches in London, New York & Shanghai besides 5 home branches. Pres., M. Kushida; Dirs., K. Sejimo, T. Kato, etc.

Nagaoka Bank, K.K., Hon-machi, Nagaoka. Est. Nov. 1896. Cap. ¥9,000 (¥5,843 p.u.); res. ¥132. Pres., S. Yamaguchi; Vice-Pres., Z. Shibuya; Dirs., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Nagoya Bank, K.K., Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. July 1882. Cap. ¥20,600 (¥13,950 p.u.); res. ¥8,860. Branches at Tokyo & elsewhere. Pres., K. Tsunekawa; Dirs., E. Kowo, T. Taki, etc.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K., Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1882. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥37,500 p.u.); res. ¥86,015. Gov., H. Hijikata; Deputy-Gov., E. Fukai; Dirs., C. Nagaike, I. Hamaoka, etc.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥50,000 p.u.; res. ¥17,566. Gov., S. Suzuki; Deputy-Gov., J. Yasuda; Dirs., K. Matsumoto, I. Horai, etc.

Nippon Kwangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K., Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895. Cap. ¥99,000 (¥74,876 p.u.); res. ¥49,469. Gov., E. Baba; Deputy-Gov., M. Ishii; Dirs., T. Yamada, K. Sugiura, etc.

Nippon Shintaku (Trust) Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1899. Cap. ¥17,500; res. ¥2,500. Pres. T. Kawakami; Dirs., M. Kadowaki, etc.

Osaka Noko Bank (Agricultural & Industrial Bank of Osaka), K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1909. Cap. ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥5,380. Pres., S. Hirose; Dirs., M. Nakaya, K. Takai, etc.

Osaka Nomura Bank, K.K., Bingo-machi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,300. Branches at principal places at home and abroad. Pres., M. Nomura; Dirs., J. Matsushima, Y. Hirose, etc.

Rokujuku Ginko (69th Bank), K.K., Omote-cho, Nagaoka. Est. 1898 Cap. ¥10,950 (¥7,470 p.u.); res. ¥1,550. Pres., M. Nagabe; Mng.-Dirs., T. Washio, K. Kondo, etc.

Sanjuhachi Ginko (38th Bank), K.K., Nakagofuku-machi, Himeji City. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥10,600 p.u.); res. ¥1,810. Pres., C. Ito; Mng.-Dir., S. Aso; Dirs., K. Nonogami, etc.

Sanjushi Ginko (34th Bank), K.K., Koraibashi-dori, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1878. Cap. ¥52,200 (¥39,700 p.u.); res. ¥24,360. Pres., K. Kikuchi; Vice-Pres., K. Ichinose; Dirs., Y. Kitamura, etc.

Shijusan Ginko (43th Bank), K.K., Juichiban-cho, Wakayama. Est. Oct. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,670. Pres., K. Miyamoto; Dirs., I. Oye, T. Kitashiro, etc.

Showa Bank, K.K., Kanabuki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1927 to consolidate the banking circles rudely shaken by the banking crisis. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Pres., S. Ikuta; Dirs., M. Tajima, N. Sugano, etc.

Sumitomo Bank, K.K., Kitahama 5-chome, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family, reorganized as K.K. in 1912. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥50,000 p.u.); res. ¥27,123. Pres., K. Yukawa; Mng.-Dir., N. Yashiro, etc.

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Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan), Ltd., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Est. 1899. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥13,125 p.u.). Gov., S. Shimada; Dirs., K. Hisamune, M. Araki, etc.

Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Commercial & Industrial Bank of Taiwan), K.K., Yamato-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa). Est. June 1910. Cap ¥5,000 (¥2,590 p.u.) Pres., M. Koga; Dirs., B. Jo, K. Ran, etc.

Tokyo-fu Noko Ginko (Agricultural & Industrial Bank of Tokyo), K.K., Yuraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1898. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥6,999 p.u.); res. ¥4,395. Pres., M. Suzuki; Dirs., T. Hoshikawa, K. Akimoto, etc.

Yamaguchi Bank, K.K., Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. '17. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥13,100. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Dirs., K. Sasaki, M. Yamazaki, etc.

Yasuda Bank, K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1864 by the late Zenjiro Yasuda and controlled by the Yasuda family. Sub. Cap. ¥150,000 (¥92,750 p.u.); res. ¥60,000; has 160 branch offices throughout the country and world-wide connection. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Dirs., H. Hyosu, etc.

Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), Ltd., K.K., Minami Naka-dori, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Est. 1880. Cap. ¥100,000 p.u.; res. ¥106,775. Pres., K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., K. Takeuchi; Dirs., M. Odagiri, Baron K. Iwasaki, etc. Tokyo Branch, Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku; Marunouchi Agency, 1 Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo.

Chiyoda Trust Co., K.K., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., Y. Kanemitsu, Dirs., S. Yamamoto, S. Minami, etc.

Kansai Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,119. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir., K. Kato; Dirs., G. Kobayashi, T. Niwa, etc.

Kashima Trust Co., K.K., Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1926. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥5,000 p.u.). Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir., Y. Hoshino.

Kokusai Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,070. Pres., S. Maeda; Mng.-Dir., S. Yamamoto; Dirs., S. Nishiwaki, K. Watanabe, etc.

Konoike Trust Co., K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1926. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥5,750 p.u.). Pres., Z. Konoike; Vice-Pres., G. Kishimoto; Mng.-Dir., K. Hemmi.

Kyodo Trust Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. Aug. 1927. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥101. Pres., K. Kikuchi; Vice-Pres., K. Kitamura; Mng.-Dir., H. Yoshida.

Kawasaki Trust Co., K.K., Kyoto. Est. 1927. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dir., I. Ikuta; Dirs., T. Inagaki, Count M. Hotta, etc.

Mitsubishi Trust Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1927. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥227. Pres., K. Kagami; Mng.-Dir., H. Tamura.

Mitsui Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1924. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥4,400. Chairman of Board, Baron Dr. T. Dan; Pres., U. Yoneyama; Dirs., Baron T. Mitsui, S. Ikeda, etc.

Oda Trust Co., K.K., Minamikayaba-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,700 p.u.); res. ¥542. Pres., S. Oda; Dirs., F. Kodaira, S. Oda, etc.

Sumitomo Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug.

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1925. Cap. ₹20,000 (₹5,000 p.u.); res. ₹1,400. Pres., K. Sumitomo; Mng.-Dirs., S. Imamura, S. Sato; Dirs., K. Sumitomo, etc.

Yasuda Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Branches in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nagoya. Est. May 1926. Cap. ₹30,000 (₹7,500 p.u.); res. ₹1,600. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dir., S. Hamasaki; Dirs., Y. Tozawa, C. Watanabe, etc.

Section II. Brewery

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Meguro, Tokyo-fu. Formed in Mar. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ₹80,000 (₹50,000 p.u.); res. ₹8,850. The foremost company in this line; annual output 880,000 koku. Brands, "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres., K. Makoshi; Dirs., C. Uyemura, S. Takasugi. etc.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Koyasu-machi, Kanagawa. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as K.K. with Japanese and foreign shareholders. Brands, "Kirin," "Laher," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ₹10,800 (₹8,300 p.u.); res. ₹5,054; annual output 400,000 "koku." Pres., I. Itami; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ida, C. Isono, etc.

Nippon Beer Kosen Co., K.K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96. Cap. ₹20,000 (₹13,987 p.u.); res. ₹2,213. Brand, "Union." Reorganized in 1821 amalgamating the Teikoku Mineral Water Co. and the Nippon Bottle Mfg. Co. Also produces various brands of table waters as "Hirano," "Mitsuya Cider," etc. Pres., K. Nezu; Dirs., T. Kameda, T. Yamamoto, etc.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Dairi-machi, Moji, Fukuoka Pref. Est. June 1912. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹5,500 p.u.); res. ₹953. Annual output 65,000 "koku." Pres., I. Sumida; Dirs., M. Miyamoto, etc.

Section III. Sugar Manufacturing

(Vid. Sugar, Chap. Industry, J.Y.B.)

Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Suna-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. Jan. 1896. Cap. ¥51,417 (¥34,750 p.u.); res. ¥14,633. Absorbed Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co., in '28. Factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa & Korea, producing 7,080 tons of sugar in '28 (end of Sept.) Pres., R. Fujiyama; Dirs., S. Ibuki, Z. Sawa, etc.

Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. & Colonization Co., K.K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥58,500 (¥34,825 p.u.); res. ¥8,680. Manufactured 4,072 tons of sugar in '28 (1st half). Pres., T. Maki; Dirs., S. Hashimoto, K. Takahashi, etc.

Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tainan, Formosa. Est. Dec. 1906. Capacity 560,000 piculs of crude sugar for 7 factories in Fukuoka, Kanagawa, and Formosa. Has connection with Meiji Confectionery Co. (Cap. ¥5,000) and Boso Condensed Milk Co. (Cap. ¥1,100). Cap. ¥48,000 (¥34,800 p.u.); res. ¥8,930. Chairman of Board, H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs., K. Arishima; Dirs., M. Fujino, S. Yasuda, etc.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. Dec. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,500 p.u.); res. ¥582. Pres., T. Arai; Mng.-Dir., J. Shiraishi, etc.

Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct.

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1909. Cap. ₹28,000 (¥10,750 p.u.); capacity 3,030 tons (sugar) in '28. Pres., R. Fujiyama; Dirs., K. Akiyama, K. Okura, etc.

Tainan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Est. Feb. 1913. Cap. ₹8,278 p.u. The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with Antal Co. and Giran Co. Capacity about 3,250 tons. Pres., U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawakami, etc.

Taisho Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Minami Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fuka. Est. Nov. 1919. Cap. ₹7,000 (¥6,894 p.u.); res. ¥1,018; capacity 280 tons per day. Pres., K. Nakaide; Dirs., T. Tsutsumi, Y. Kobayashi, etc.

Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Takao, Formosa. Est. Dec. 1900. Cap. ₹63,000 (¥38,100 p.u.); res. ¥12,797. Chairman of Board, N. Taketomo; Mng.-Dirs., T. Masuda, F. Hirayama; Dirs., T. Asabuki, K. Iwahara, etc.

Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taichu, Formosa. Est. Nov. 1910. Cap. ₹18,000 (¥13,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,050; output about 3,250 tons in '28. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with Minami-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. (Cap. ₹2,500 p.u.) Pres., M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., S. Makiyama; Dirs., S. Yamaguchi, etc.

Section IV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889. Cap. ₹3,000 (¥1,650 p.u.); res. ¥404; yearly output 360,000 barrels. Pres., K. Awoki.

Asano Portland Cement Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Founded Oct. 1912 by Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo. Cap. ¥106,310 (¥45,012 p.u.); res. ¥4,981; yearly output 11,180,000 casks. Pres., S. Asano; Vice-Pres., T. Asano; Mng.-Dirs., R. Asano & K. Kaneko.

Chichibu Cement Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1923. Cap. ₹12,000 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥179. Pres., T. Moroi; Dirs., K. Otomo, T. Kokura, etc.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Tokyo-fuka. Est. Feb. 1887. Cap. ₹35,000 (¥25,550 p.u.); res. ¥1,840; output 70,813,000 kan in 1928 (1st half). Chairman of Board, E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dirs., S. Futagami; Dirs., I. Ishikawa, Y. Murota, etc.

Dai Nippon Celluloid Co., K.K., Nishi-machi, Sakai City. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ₹10,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,876. Pres., S. Morita; Dirs., S. Saishu, S. Asano, etc.

Dai Nippon Seihyo (Ice Mfg.) Co., Ltd., Narihira-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ₹30,866 (¥23,601 p.u.); res. ₹3,241. Has 141 factories with capacity of producing 5,465 tons as in '28. Pres., E. Wago; Dirs., T. Takagi, Y. Masuya, etc.

Electric & Chemical Industrial Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Manufacturers of lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Est. May 1915. Cap. ₹28,000 (¥17,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,871. Chairman of Board, G. Fujiwara; Dirs., R. Takahashi, T. Kondo, etc.

Hoshi Seiyaku (Pharmaceutical) Kabushiki Kaisha, Osaki-machi Tokyo. Manufacturers of patent medicines. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥13,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,959. Pres., H. Hoshi; Dirs., S. Taniguro, S. Shiba, etc.

Iwaki Cement Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1907. Cap. ¥10,700 (¥8,204 p.u.); res. ¥1,008. Pres., S. Iwasaki; Dirs., M. Okada, M. Takagi, etc.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., K.K., Kasugade-cho, Konohana-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1916 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%. Cap. ₹8,000 p.u.; res. ¥46. Line of business—aniline salts, aniline and alizarine

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dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres., K. Inabata; Dirs., J. Inabata, S. Ohashi, etc.

Japan Match Mfg. Co., K.K., Arata-machi, Kobe. Est. June 1907. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥174; output about 80,000 cases. Pres., M. Naoki; Mng.-Dir., T. Yamamoto, etc.

Japan Paint Co., K.K., Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. June 1881 and reorganized as K.K. in '98. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,600 p.u.); res. ¥1,365; annual output about 60,000,000 lbs.; products exported to China, India and South-Seas. Pres., G. Obata; Dirs., T. Ito, Y. Nagara, etc.

Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., K.K., Kyobashi Itchome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥35,000 (¥25,500 p.u.); res. ¥955; monthly capacity 16,650 tons. Pres., T. Takehara; Mng.-Dir., K. Yoshida, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., K.K., Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1909. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,200 p.u.): res. ¥425. Amalgamated with Nippon Dye-Stuff Mfg. Co. in '18. Mng.-Dir., M. Kawanishi; Dirs., J. Kadono, K. Nezu, etc.

Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., K.K., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Jan. 1906. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥27,750 p.u.); res. ¥4,210. Mng.-Dir., M. Noguchi; Dirs., S. Ichikawa, Y. Watanabe, etc.

Oita Cement Mfg. Co., Hon-cho, Oita City. Est. Dec. 1918. Amalgamated Asahi Cement Co. in '22: annual output 1,500,000 casks. Cap. ¥11,067 (¥8,251 p.u.); res. ¥40. Pres., M. Kita; Mng.-Dir., T. Tagami; Dirs., O. Nagano, Y. Yamamoto, etc.

Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Onoda-machi, Yamaguchi Pref. Est. May 1881. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥18,600 p.u.); res. ¥2,889. Yearly output about 3,200,000 casks. Pres., S. Kasai; Mng.-Dir., S. Karino; Dirs., T. Hoshina, S. Asaeda, etc.

Osaka Alkali Co., K.K., Dojima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. One of the pioneer manufacturers of chemical manures, oils, etc. Est. 1880. Cap. ¥13,350 (¥12,294 p.u.); res. ¥283. Pres., H. Hasegawa; Dir., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Rasa Island Phosphorus Ore Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho Itchome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1913. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,550 p.u.); yearly capacity 1,500,000 tons of phosphate manure in '24. Pres., K. Tsunefuji; Dirs., S. Hori, K. Fukagawa, etc.

Sankyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Muro-machi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1913. Manufacturers of medicines. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,840 p.u.); res. ¥2,900. President, M. Shiobara; Dirs., S. Yoshida, G. Fukui, etc.

Teikoku Kayaku Seizo (Gunpowder Mfg.) Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥3,100 p.u.); res. ¥228. Pres., R. Kume; Dirs., I. Miura, S. Fukao, etc.

Tosa Cement Co., K.K., Kochi City. Est. Aug. 1908. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,400 p.u.); res. ¥519. Pres., T. Uda; Vice-Pres., C. Masuda; Dirs., S. Nagaya, K. Yamamoto, etc.

Toyokuni Cement Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥7,500 p.u.; res. ¥114. Pres., M. Fukuzawa; Dirs., S. Kajiwara, H. Komai, etc.

Section V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka. Est. 1716; reorganized as ltd. partnership; is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,800 p.u.); res. ¥206. **Tokyo Branch,** Marunouchi Bldg., Koj. Pres., S. Shimomura.

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Matsuya Dry Goods Store, K.K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,000 p.u.). Pres., T. Furuya; Dirs., H. Naito, S. Furuya, etc.

Matsuzakaya Dry Goods Store, K.K., Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1910. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.) Pres., M. Ito; Dir., Kitamura, etc.

Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized as K.K. with ¥2,000 capital, later increased to ¥15,000 (¥11,000 p.u.); res. ¥719. Branches at Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul & Dairen. Maintains a chain-store system in Tokyo. Awarded gold medals at foreign & domestic exhibitions. Chairman of Board, S. Kurachi; Mng.-Dir., H. Oda; Dirs., S. Aso, K. Kitada, etc.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo; founded 1662. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥6,493 p.u.); res. ¥480. Branch at Osaka. Pres., H. Omura; Mng.-Dir., S. Yamada; Dirs., K. Nishino, S. Ohashi, etc.

Takashimaya Dry Goods Store, K.K., Karasumaru-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥755. Pres., S. Iida; Mng.-Dir., N. Iida; Dirs., N. Tanaka, M. Iida. Tokyo Branch at Kyobashi.

Section VI. Electricity and Gas

(For Gas Industry & Electric Industry, vide Chap. on Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. on Railways, J.Y.B.)

Azumagawa Electric Power Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1922. Cap. ¥8,625 p.u.; res. ¥90. Pres., T. Usui; Vice-Pres., I. Nakahara; Mng.-Dir., Y. Isobe; Dirs., S. Urayama, T. Hirose, etc.

Chugoku Godo Electric Co., K.K., Kaminishikawa-cho, Okayama City. Est. June 1916. Cap. ¥31,000 (¥25,867 p.u.); res. ¥1,350. Pres., T. Sakano; Vice-Pres., U. Ushio; Dirs., M. Ohara, J. Nakamura, etc.

Chuo Electric Co., K.K., Umade-machi, Takata City, Niigata Pref. Est. Aug. 1906. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥12,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,208. Pres., G. Imai; Vice-Pres., K. Takeuchi; Mng.-Dir., S. Kunitomo; Dirs., K. Seguro, T. Shimizu, etc.

Daido Electric Power Co., K.K., Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1919 as Osaka Soden K.K. with ¥1,160 capital in Osaka; amalgamated with Kiso Denki Kogyo K.K. & Nihon Suiryoku Denki K.K. in Feb. '21 & assumed the present name, its capital increased to ¥100,000 p.u.; effected amalgamation with Osaka Denki K.K. in '23. Cap. ¥173,000 (¥127,973 p.u.); res. ¥3,153. Pres., M. Fukuzawa; Vice-Pres., J. Masuda; Dirs., K. Miyazaki, M. Ota, etc.

Denki Kagaku Kogyo (Electric-Chemical & Industrial Co.), K.K., Nichibei Shintaku Bldg., Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1915. Cap. ¥35,000 (¥21,875 p.u.); res. ¥1,871. Pres., S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Fujiyama, S. Agata; Dirs., C. Uematsu, T. Makita, G. Fujimura, K. Makoshi, T. Takahashi, etc.

Fuji Electric Power Co., K.K. Est. 1927. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥110. Pres., G. Shimura; Mng.-Dir., Y. Shikamura; Dirs., M. Motoki, Baron I. Morimura, etc.

Fukushima Electric Light Co., K.K., Okitama-cho, Fukushima City. Est. Oct. 1895. Cap. ¥11,930 (¥11,622 p.u.); res. ¥1,138. Pres., Y. Nishigata; Dirs., I. Kato, U. Kikuchi, etc.

Furukawa Electric Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919.

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Cap. ₹20,000 (₹12,500 p.u.); res. ₹1,425. Pres., S. Nakagawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Ogino, etc.

Hakodate Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Suyehiro-cho, Hakodate City. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ₹13,500 (₹8,300 p.u.); res. ₹565. Pres., S. Minobe: Dirs., K. Takashima, K. Anamizu, etc.

Hakusan Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ₹20,000 (₹12,500 p.u.); res. ₹183. Pres., M. Naruse; Mng.-Dir., T. Takagi; Dirs., J. Iba, T. Tanaka, etc.

Hiroshima Electric Co., K.K., Ote-cho, Hiroshima. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ₹36,525 (₹32,250 p.u.); res. ₹181. Pres., S. Umezuka; Vice-Pres., E. Kitagawa, Y. Mariya; Dir., S. Taniguchi, etc.

Hiroshima Gas & Electric Tramways, K.K., Ote-cho, Hiroshima City. Est. Oct. 1909. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹8,000 p.u.); res. ₹509. Pres., K. Miyake; Mng.-Dirs., S. Kurata, K. Matsumoto, etc.

Hokkaido Electric Light Co., K.K., Okawa-Tanaka Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ₹54,455 (₹33,545 p.u.); res. ₹1,110. Dirs., K. Anamizu, H. Okawa, etc.

Hokkaido Gas Works, K.K., Okawa-Tanaka Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Hokkaido Office, 373 Naiho-machi, Sapporo City. Founded Sept. 1910. Cap. ₹3,000 p.u.; res. ₹81. Pres., R. Kume; Mng.-Dir., H. Ota; Dir., T. Suzuki, etc.

Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Honcho 3-chome, Nagaoka City. Est. June 1905. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹7,500 p.u.); res. ₹719. Pres., S. Yamaguchi; Dirs., G. Tanabe, S. Homma, etc.

Ibigawa Electric Co., K.K., Minami-nabe-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1917. Cap. ₹18,500 (₹13,000 p.u.); res. ₹567. Chairman of Board, Y. Sakurauchi; Mng.-Dir., M. Kurushima; Dir., T. Sakaguchi, etc.

Izumo Electric Co., K.K., Matsuye City, Shimane Pref. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ₹11,000 (₹8,013 p.u.); res. ₹1,073. Pres., M. Orihara; Mng.-Dir., R. Suzuki; Dirs., R. Takahashi, S. Kiyohara, etc.

Jomo Electric Power Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1925. Cap. ₹15,000 (₹5,250 p.u.); res. ₹53. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dir., K. Fujita, etc.

Kagoshima Electric Co., K.K., Muika-machi, Kagoshima. Est. Sept. 1897. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹5,200 p.u.); res. ₹581. Pres., S. Kitoin; Mng.-Dir., S. Nagai; Dirs., G. Yamashita, S. Miyake, etc.

Kanto Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ₹17,000 (₹13,600 p.u.). Pres., S. Asano; Dirs., H. Asano, K. Nomura, etc.

Keihin Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho Itchome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1925. Cap. ₹21,000 (₹9,000 p.u.); res. ₹59. Pres., I. Wakao; Vice-Pres., K. Ueno; Dirs., K. Sasaki, T. Hirose, etc.

Keijo Denki (Seoul Electric) Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1908. Cap. ₹15,000 (₹10,500 p.u.); res. ₹1,865. Pres., S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., R. Musha; Dirs., S. Nakaya, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Sendagaya, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1910. Cap. ₹45,000 (₹21,375 p.u.); res. ₹2,315. Pres., T. Toshimitsu; Vice-Pres., T. Nakano; Dirs., G. Toshimitsu, A. Fujiye, etc.

Kobe Gas Works, K.K., Aioi-cho, Kobe. Est. June 1898. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹7,196 p.u.); res. ₹635. Pres., S. Kosone; Dirs., M. Kubo, K. Matsukata, etc.

Kumamoto Electric Co., K.K., Konya-cho, Kumamoto City. Est. June 1909. Cap. ₹26,100 (₹18,900 p.u.); res. ₹4,293. Pres., M. Uyeda; Dirs., T. Nagano, Z. Yasuda, etc.

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Kyoto Electric Light Co., K.K., Bizenjima, Takayakoji-Sagaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. July 1889. Cap. ¥52,000 (¥39,557 p.u.); res. ¥6,839; light supplied 1,439,531 lamps: power 94,339.00 h.p. in '28 (1st half). Pres. H. Tanaka; Vice-Pres., R. Tanabe; Dirs., Y. Yamamoto, Y. Ishikawa, etc.

Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Head Office: Minami Shin-machi, Oita City; Tokyo Office: Yuraku-cho Itchome, Marunouchi. Est. 1911. Cap. ¥86,000 (¥63,098 p.u.); res. ¥3,199; light supplied 1,385,388 lamps; power 20,224 h.p. in '28 (1st half). Pres., Baron K. Mortmura; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanahashi; Dirs., S. Imai, K. Murakami, H. Kimura, etc.

Kyushu Soden (Electric Power Transmission Co.), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Mng.-Dir., H. Horiuchi; Dirs., T. Fujiyama, T. Tanaka, etc.

Miye Godo Electric Co., K.K., Minami Hashizu, Tsu City. Est. May 1922. Cap. ¥29,360 (¥12,228 p.u.); res. ¥1,125. Pres., M. Ota; Vice-Pres., Y. Abo; Dirs., K. Takakuwa, G. Ihara, etc.

Niigata Electric Co., K.K., Kami Okawamaye-dori, Niigata City. Est. Dec. 1920. Cap. ¥18,400 (¥13,321 p.u.); res. ¥591. Pres., H. Saito; Mng.-Dir., S. Nakano; Dirs., K. Hoshino, S. Tani, etc.

Niigata Electric Power Co., K.K., Kami Okawamaye-dori, Niigata City. Est. June 1907. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥9,330 p.u.); res. ¥813. Pres., S. Shirase; Mng.-Dir., R. Shirase; Dirs., T. Watanabe, K. Fujita, etc.

Nippon Electric Co., Mita Shikoku-machi, Shiba, Tokyo. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥15,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,264. Chairman of Board, K. Iwadare.

Nippon Electric Power Co., K.K., Osaka Bldg., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Branch offices in Tokyo, Nagoya, Gifu & Toyama. Est. Dec. 1919. Cap. ¥106,105 (¥79,579 p.u.); res. ¥1,468. Pres., J. Yamaoka; Vice-Pres., Y. Ikeo; Mng.-Dirs., K. Shimomura, S. Fukunaka; Dirs., M. Ishihara, Y. Higo, etc.

Okazaki Electric Light Co., K.K., Kagota-machi, Okazaki City. Est. Apr. 1907. Cap. ¥23,000 (¥14,150 p.u.); res. ¥646. Pres., G. Sugiura; Dirs., B. Takaishi, Z. Ota, J. Kondo, etc.

Osaka Gas Works, K.K., Nakanoshima 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est Oct. 1896. Cap. ¥17,000 p.u.; res. ¥946. Pres., N. Kataoka; Mng.-Dir., H. Mayeda; Dirs., T. Nomura, C. Watanabe, etc.

Oyodogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.). Pres., G. Fujiwara; Dirs., R. Takahashi, T. Kondo, etc.

Sanyo Chuo Hydro-Electric Co., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥22,500 (¥19,373 p.u.); res. ¥411. Pres., T. Hayami; Mng.-Dir., N. Shizuno; Dirs., T. Inouye, E. Shimizu, etc.

Shikoku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Tadotsu City, Kagawa Pref. Est. Sept. 1898. Cap. ¥10,700 (¥8,592 p.u.); res. ¥889. Pres., T. Samukawa; Dir., F. Goda, etc.

Taiwan Electric Power Co., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Agency: Yayesu-cho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥28,200 p.u.); res. ¥745. Pres., T. Takagi; Dir., O. Okoshi, etc.

Tamagawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1923. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥1,702 p.u.). Pres., M. Nakajima; Mng.-Dir., M. Horiye; Dirs., E. Tatsuzawa, K. Yamasaki, etc.

Tamikawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Koriyama, Fukushima Pref. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,668 p.u.); res. ¥41. Pres. M. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawachi, T. Imaizumi; Dirs., S. Hatta, H. Harase, etc.

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Teikoku Electric Light Co., K.K., Kobiki-cho 9-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥57,360 (¥53,884 p.u.); res. ¥2,155. Pres., Y. Sashida; Spec.-Mng.-Dir., S. Nagahashi; Mng.-Dirs., R. Aoyama, T. Uyetake, N. Kawara; Dirs., T. Moto, T. Dan, etc.

Tenryugawa Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥22. Pres., M. Fukuzawa.

Tobu Electric Power Co., K.K., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Cap. ¥29,100 (¥22,440 p.u.); res. ¥1,152. Pres., M. Hashimoto; Vice-Pres., H. Mayejima; Dirs., K. Nishiyama, T. Maruyama, etc.

Toho Electric Power Co., K.K., Kaijo Bldg., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1887 in Nagoya under the title Nagoya Dento K.K. with a capital of ¥75,000; later assumed the present name amalgamating many electric co.'s, gradually increasing its capital to ¥144,321 (¥125,513 p.u.); res. ¥5,321; light supplied 3,139,636 lamps and power 317,630 h.p. Pres., Y. Itami; Vice-Pres., Y. Matsunaga; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanaka; Dirs., M. Tsunoda, Y. Takeoka, etc.

Toho Gas Works, K.K., Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. July 1922. Cap. ¥24,275 (¥13,275 p.u.); res. ¥535. Pres., S. Okamoto; Dirs., S. Totome, M. Ikeda, etc.

Tohoku Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1925. Cap. ¥35,000 (¥8,919 p.u.). Chairman of Board, T. Sakai; Dirs., T. Kasai, S. Tanabe, etc.

Tokogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.). Dirs., S. Asano, Y. Ikeo, etc.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., K.K., No. 22 Sakurada-Hongo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1883. Began business '86 amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs (Supply lights 8,777,302 to 2,125,414 customers; power 615,211 k.w. to 99,738 customers), besides supplied 62,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. Cap. ¥407,149 p.u.; res. ¥19,480. Chairman of Board, Baron S. Go; Pres., S. Wakao; Vice-Pres., F. Kobayashi; Dirs., T. Hirose, K. Hagiwara, etc.

Tokyo Electric Power Co., K.K., Eiraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1925 by fusing Gumma, Hayakawa, and later Shizuoka Power Cos. Cap. ¥68,250 p.u.; res. ¥485. Pres., T. Tajima; Vice-Pres., Y. Matsunaga. Amalgamation with Tokyo Electric Light Co. effected early in '28.

Tokyo Gas Works, K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1985. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥88,921 p.u.); res. ¥6,335. The only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c.f.t. Pres., S. Iwasaki; Dirs., T. Suzuki, R. Kume, etc.

Tokyo Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Sakurada-Hongo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1919. Cap. ¥32,000 p.u.; res. ¥770. Pres., S. Wakao; Dirs., Y. Yamaki, K. Fujita, etc.

Toshin Electric Co., K.K., Minami Denma-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥31,750 (¥22,838 p.u.); res. ¥932. Pres., S. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir., N. Mori; Dirs., T. Kawasaki, C. Suzuki, etc.

Toyama Electric Co., K.K., Hoshii-machi, Toyama City. Est. Jan. 1898. Cap. ¥15,950 (¥10,550 p.u.); res. ¥1,922. Pres., M. Kanaoka; Dirs., K. Sawata, S. Yamada, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Power Co., K.K., Osaka Bldg., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥92,500 (¥60,775 p.u.); res. ¥4,209; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co., Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Osaka Municipal Tramway. Pres., Y. Hayashi; Dirs., T. Kageyama, M. Asami, etc.

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Yahagi Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1919. Cap. ¥12,900 (¥9,325 p.u.); res. ¥643. Pres., K. Inouye; Vice-Pres., K. Fukuzawa; Mng.-Dir., S. Sugiyama; Dirs., T. Kawasaki, T. Samukawa, etc.

Yamagata Electric Co., K.K., Yoka-machi, Yamagata City. Est. Sept. 1898. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,091. Pres., M. Tsukada.

Section VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers

Dairen Exchange, K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥436. Pres., K. Harada; Dirs., T. Matsuno, M. Iota, etc.

Dairen Torihikijo Shintaku (Dairen Exchange Trust Co.), K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. June 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥23. Pres., M. Harada; Dir., K. Fukuda, etc.

Kyoto Exchange, K.K., Higashinotoin, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. '83. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,500 p.u.); res. ¥593. Pres., S. Sono; Dirs., N. Ito, K. Tanaka, etc.

Nagoya Exchange, K.K., Minami-ise-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. Dec. 1893. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,375 p.u.); res. ¥807. Pres., H. Takahashi; Dirs., J. Murase, K. Goto, etc.

Nikko Securities Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥345. Pres., S. Iwai; Dirs., I. Tanaka, S. Kikuchi, etc.

Nomura Securities Co., K.K., Adzuchi-machi 2-chome, Osaka. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥890. Pres., O. Kataoka; Dirs., M. Nomura, J. Matsushima, S. Hashimoto, etc.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1876. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,376. Chairman of Board, I. Hayashi; Dirs., H. Imamura, K. Asada, etc.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo (Osaka Stock Exchange), K.K., Kitahama, Osaka. Est. June 1878. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥29,500 p.u.); res. ¥917. Chairman of Board, M. Kamibatake; Dirs., C. Watanabe, H. Nakamura, etc.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns & Fabrics), K.K., Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1843. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,750 p.u.); res. ¥834. Chairman of Board, S. Watanabe; Dirs., S. Iwata, K. Kishi, etc.

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice & Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. First formed in 1876 as Tokyo Rice Exchange with ¥100 capital; increased capital to ¥1,500 by amalgamating Tokyo Produce Exchange in '08. Cap. ¥6,500 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥721. Chairman of Board, S. Kubota; Dirs., Y. Uyeda, T. Kakinuma, etc.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Tokyo Stock Exchange), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. May 1878. Cap. ¥47,000 (¥33,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,639. Chairman of Board, K. Okazaki; Dirs., K. Nagamitsu, R. Fujiyama, etc.

Yamaichi Securities & Finance Co., Ltd., Gs. K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Dealers in and underwriters of govt., prefectural, municipal & corporation bonds and stocks. Est. Nov. 1926. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥768. Pres., K. Sugino; Vice-Pres., D. Hiraoka; Dirs., O. Ota, T. Shimizu. Branches at Osaka, Nagoya, Okayama, Yokohama, Niigata, Hamamatsu, etc.

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Yokohama Torihikijo (Yokohama Exchange), K.K., Minami Naka-dori, Yokohama. Lines transacted—Raw silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine products, Sugar, Grains & Stocks. Est. May '94. Cap. ¥6,500 p.u.; res. ¥181. Chairman of Board, K. Isaka; Dirs., S. Matsuura, K. Takei, etc.

Section VIII. Exporters & Importers

Asano Bussan Kaisha (Trading Co.), K.K., Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. General exporters & importers. Est. 1914. Cap. ¥10. Pres., S. Asano; Mng. R. Asano.

Ataka Shokai, K.K., Koraibashi 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Exporters of cotton yarns, materials for paper manufacture, etc. & importers of dye stuff, woolen stuff, machinery, etc.

Fuji Seicha Kabushiki Kaisha, K.K., Kitaban-cho, Shizuoka City. Exporters of green tea.

Fujita Kogyo Kaisha (Mining Co.), K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Producers & exporters of electrolytic copper, electrolytic zinc, ferro-alloys, etc. Est. in 1893 as private enterprise of Baron Heitaro Fujita, head of Fujita Firm. Pres., Baron H. Fujita.

Furukawa Shoji (Trading) Kaisha, K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Exporters of copper & copper manufacture, electric suppiles; importers of mineral, electric machinery, etc. (See Furukawa Mining Co. Section Mining).

Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. June 1917. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,700. Manufacturers & exporters of cotton yarns, cotton underwear & other cotton manufactures. Branches at Tsingtao, Tientsin, Shanghai, Bombay, Calcutta, etc. Chairman of Board, I. Abe; Mng.-Dir., S. Nose.

Hamaguchi Shoji Kaisha (Trading Co.), Ltd., K.K., Koami-cho 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters of soy, etc. & importers of soya beans, wheat, etc. Pres., K. Hamaguchi.

Hara Gomei Kaisha, Ltd., Gm. K., 49 Bentendori 3-chome, Yokohama. One of leading Japanese silk exporters. Has a branch office in New York.

Hattori Trading Co., Ltd., K.K., Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters of watches, clocks, etc. & importers of materials for clock and watch making. Pres., K. Hattori.

Hibiya Shoten, Ltd., K.K., Horidome-cho 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters of cotton yarns and manufactures & importers of raw cotton. Pres., H. Hibiya.

Hobo, Kondo & Co., Gm. K., Kashima Bldg., Hiramatsu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters of silk manufactures & sundry goods & importers of wines, stationery goods.

Horikoshi & Co., Ltd., Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. General exporters & importers: principal lines of exports—cotton and silk goods, sundry goods; lines of imports—cement, iron plates & sheets. Est. 1893. Has world-wide connection. Pres., K. Horikoshi.

Iwai Shoten, K.K., Kitahama 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Exporters of provisions, silk cloth and other silk manufactures & importers of glass panes, etc. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 (7,000 p.u.). Pres., K. Iwai; Mng.-Dir., Y. Yasuno.

Jujiya Gakki-ten, K.K., Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers of musical instruments, gramophones, musics, etc.

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Kameya Tsurugoro Shoten, K.K., Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers of wines, provisions, spices, tobacco, etc.

Kamitaki Trading Co., K.K., Sumiyoshi-cho 5-chome, Yokohama. Exporters of straw braids, straw hats, etc. & importers of animal hides & skins, and the like.

Kamiya Dembei Shoten, K.K., Hanakawado-machi, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of wines and other alcoholic beverages.

Kanematsu Shoten (F. Kanematsu Co., Ltd.), K.K., Itomachi, Kobe City. Exporters of habutai, Fuji pongee, crepe, silk handkerchiefs and other silk goods & importers of wool, top, tallow, oleine, wheat, flour, timber, etc. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥4,000 fully paid up. Branches at Tokyo, Sydney & Melbourne. Pres. F. Kanematsu.

Katakura Seishi Boseki Kaisha, K.K., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Manufacturers & exporters of raw silk, waste silk and other silk yarns.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo Kaisha, K.K., Dojima Hamadori 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. Exporters and importers of electric dynamos, electric fans and other electrical supplies.

Kikai Boyeki Kaisha, K.K., Kajima Bldg., Hiramatsu-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of weaving, dyeing and all sorts of machinery.

Kurosawa Teijiro Shoten, Owaricho 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of general office furnitures & stationery, typewriters and supplies thereof.

Kyoeki Shosha, K.K., Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of musical instruments, musics, gramophones, etc.

Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha, K.K., Tori 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers of books, stationery, toilet articles, etc.

Matsumoto Kikai-ten, Gs. K., Honcho 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of medical instruments, hospital supplies, medicines, etc.

Matsumura Koshitsu Toki Kaisha, Gm. K., Chigusa-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya. Exporters of porcelain & earthenware.

Meidi-ya, K.K., Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers & dealers in groceries, provisions, and agents of Kirin beer, Buchanan's whisky, J. Brown's Scotch whisky, etc. Est. 1885 at Yokohama. Cap. ¥500. Purveyors to the Imperial Household. Pres., C. Isono.

Mikimoto Pearl Store, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Producers & exporters of Mikimoto culture pearls & importers of jewels, etc.

Mimatsu Shoten, Gm. K., Hongo 5-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of sporting and gymnastic apparatus and supplies.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha (Trading Co., Ltd.), Gs. K., Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. General importers & exporters, manufacturers, commission merchants, brokers & ship owners. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 fully paid up; res. ¥6,275. Chairman of Board, M. Miyakegawa; Dirs., R. Takahashi, K. Yamagishi, etc. Branches & agencies in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Lyons, Sydney, Vancouver, etc.; also home branches at Osaka, Kobe & 10 other places.

Mitsugashi Shokai, K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo. General importers & exporters: principally import of motor cars and accessories thereof, and agents for "Packard" cars. Branches at Osaka and Nagoya. Pres., T. Fujiwara.

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Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, K.K., Honcho 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. General exporters & importers: line of export—coal, beer, etc.; line of import—machinery, medicines, etc. One of the oldest establishments in the line. Reorganized as joint stock company in Oct. 1909. Cap. ¥15,000 fully paid up; res. ¥38,300. Pres., M. Mitsui; Dirs., G. Mitsui, Y. Yasukawa, S. Takemura, etc.

Morimura Shoten, Otamachi 3-chome, Yokohama. Exporters of silk yarns, silk manufactures, etc. & importers of waste silk, tussah silk yarns, etc.

Nagase Shoten, K.K., Hirano-cho 3-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka. General exporters & importers. Line of imports—automobiles, films, dye stuff, machinery, etc.; line of exports—chemicals, drugs, oils, and other manufactured goods. Branches at Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, and London. Pres., D. Nagase.

Nakayama Taiyodo, K.K., Mizusaki-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka. Exporters & importers. Line of exports—toilet articles, stationery, etc.; line of imports—drugs and toilet articles.

Nichibei Jidosha Kaisha, K.K., Bakuro-cho 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Importers of automobiles, motor cycles, motors for boats, etc.

Nichibei Kiito Kaisha (Silk Co., Ltd.), K.K., Otamachi 3-chome, Yokohama. Est. Jan. 1920, with the object of exporting raw silk to U.S.A. and other countries. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Mng.-Dir., S. Hoshino; Dirs., S. Umeda, C. Hirose, etc.

Nichizui Boyeki Kaisha, K.K., Kitahama 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Exporters of general Japanese produce, particularly cotton yarns and manufactures thereof, and importers of artificial silk, raw cotton, etc.

Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, K.K., Nakazawa, Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Pref. Manufacturers & exporters of musical instruments, veneers, etc.

Nippon Kogaku Kogyo Kaisha, K.K., Mita Toyo-oka-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Manufacturers & exporters of binoculars, telescopes, optical lenses, etc.

Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha, K.K., Nagamachi-gashi, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Pref. Producers & exporters of hard porcelain wares.

Nippon Menka Kaisha, K.K., Nakanoshima 3-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. Exporters of cotton yarns and cotton manufactures and raw silk & importers of raw cotton, wool, rice, etc.

Nippon Oil Co., Ltd., K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Exporters of refined oil & importers of crude oil, illuminating oil and gasoline.

Nippon Seicha Kaisha, K.K., Motohama-cho 2-chome, Yokohama. Exporters of green tea, black tea, etc.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Trading Co., Ltd.), K.K., Izumo-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. General exporters & importers. Principal line of exports—mineral produce; line of imports—agricultural implements, gun powder, fire-arms, etc. Est. Aug. 1917. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥750 p.u.). Pres., H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dir., M. Sugimoto.

Nishimura Boyeki-ten (Trading Co.), K.K., Karasumaru Nishi-iru, Sanjo-dori, Kyoto. Exporters of silk fabrics, kimonos, and other silk goods, & importers of fabrics and wall papers.

Nozawaya Export Co., K.K., Sumiyoshi-cho 2-chome, Yokohama. Exporters of silk and cotton piece goods.

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Oki Denki Kaisha, K.K., Tamachi 4-chome, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Manufacturers & exporters of telegraph and telephonic apparatuses and supplies.

Okura Shoji Kaisha (Trading Co.), Ltd., K.K. Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. General exporters & importers. Originally est. as a partnership in 1878 by the late Baron Kihachiro Okura. Principal lines of exports—cotton yarns, cotton cloth, etc.; Lines of imports—motor cars, machinery & raw cotton; reorganized in 1911 as a joint stock company with ¥10,000 capital. Pres., Baron K. Okura; Mng.-Dir., I. Kadono.

Saitama Engei Kaisha (Horticultural Co.), Ltd., K.K., Toyono-mura, Saitama Pref. Exporters of plants, seeds, etc.

Shimakyu Shoten, Gm. K., Honcho 4-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers & exporters of drugs, chemicals & dye stuff.

Shinyei Kiito Kaisha (Silk Co.), Ltd., K.K., Sakae-machi 3-chome, Kobe. Branches: Honcho 3-chome, Yokohama, & 432 4th Avenue, New York, U.S.A. Raw silk factors & exporters. Annual transactions—Over 8,000,000 lbs.

Shiseido, Gs. K., Izumocho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers of drugs, chemicals, toilet articles, fruit juice, etc.

Shofu Kogyo Kaisha, K.K., Honcho Futatsubashi, Kyoto. Exporters of insulators, scientific instruments, etc.

Suzuka Shoten, K.K., Sagacho 1-chome, Fukagawa-ku, Tokyo. Exporters & importers of fertilizers. Est. by the late Y. Suzuka. Cap. ¥50,000 p.u. World-wide connection in the line.

Uchida Trading Co., K.K., Kitahama 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1917. General exporters & importers. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u. Pres., T. Yagi; Dirs., U. Uchida, T. Murakami, etc.

Toyo Match Co., Ltd., K.K., Shimozawa-dori, Kobe City. Manufacturers and Exporters of safety matches.

Toyo Menka Kaisha (Cotton Co.), Ltd., K.K., Koraibashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Exporters of cotton yarns and cotton cloth & importers of raw cotton.

Toyo Seika Kaisha (Confectionery Co.), Ltd., K.K., Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Manufacturers & exporters of biscuits & all kinds of confectionery.

Yanase Automobile Co., K.K., Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Importers & dealers in motor cars and parts & accessories thereof.

Yokohama Gum Mfg. Co., Ltd., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Factories at Yokohama. Manufacturers, exporters and importers of rubber and rubber manufactures.

Yokohama Kiito Kaisha (Silk Co., Ltd.), K.K., Honcho 4-chome, Yokohama. Exporters of silk & cotton yarns and importers of raw cotton & spinning and weaving machinery.

Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd., K.K., Nakamura-cho, Yokohama. Exporters & importers of agricultural and horticultural products, seeds, etc.

Yonei Shoten, K.K., Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. General exporters & importers: lines of exports—silk & cotton goods; lines of imports—engines, machinery & shipbuilding materials. Formerly contractors to Government and agents for many foreign manufactories. Prop., N. Yonei.

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Section IX. Fishery and Marine Products

Kyodo Fishery Co., K.K., Furu-Minato-machi, Kobe City. Est. Nov. 1914. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,055 p.u.); res. ¥1,839. Pres., S. Matsuzaki; Dirs., K. Kokushi, K. Uyeki, etc.

Meiji Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1913. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,838 p.u.); res. ¥77. Mng.-Dir., K. Yoshifuji; Dirs., T. Akashi, U. Kamiyoshi, etc.

Nichiro Gyogyo (Fishery) Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Branch office at Hakodate, Hokkaido. Est. Mar. 1914. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥22,750): res. ¥1,934; amalgamated Food Stuff Co. and Kamchatka Fishery Co. in 1921. Engaged in fishing in Maritime Provinces; produce over 1,300,000 cases annually of canned salmon and crab meat packed by its cannery in Hokkaido. Brands, "Akebono" Salmon & "Day Break" Crab. Chairman of Board, S. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dir., R. Danno; Dirs., T. Hiratsuka, K. Nabeshima, etc.

Nippon Fishery Co., K.K., Honminato-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1906. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,573 p.u.). Pres., I. Kato, etc.

Toyo Whaling Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1909. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,314. Pres., I. Yokoyama; Dirs., C. Sone, K. Kosone, etc.

Section X. Flour Milling and Confectionery

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., K.K., Minami Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1906. Cap. ¥5,750 (¥3,275 p.u.); res. ¥582. Pres., T. Yoshimura, etc.

Meiji Confectionery Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,600 p.u.); res. ¥20. Chairman of Board, H. Soma; Mng.-Dir., K. Arishima; Dirs., Nakagawa, etc.

Morinaga Confectionery Co., K.K., Mita, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1910. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥13,300 p.u.); res. ¥1,673. Pres., T. Morinaga; Mng.-Dir., H. Matsuzaki; Dirs., T. Masuda, Z. Morinaga, etc.

Nippon Flour Milling Co., K.K., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥11,075. Capacity (in 24 hours) 17,600 barrels (as in '28) at its 12 shops. Chairman of Board, Y. Yasukawa; Mng.-Dir., T. Nakamura; Dirs., T. Hasegawa, K. Tanaka, etc.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., K.K., Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1907. Branches at Nagoya, Kobe and Shimonoseki. Owns 12 mills at Tatebayashi and elsewhere. Cap. ¥12,330 (¥9,402 p.u.); res. 4,400. Capacity (in 24 hours) 20,100 barrels as in '28. Pres., T. Shoda; Dirs., T. Ishijima, T. Hoshino, etc.

To-a Flour Milling Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Tokyo-fuka. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Daily milling capacity 3,500 barrels. Pres., Fujita; Mng.-Dir., M. Tonoki, etc.

Section XI. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1909. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥6,875 p.u.); res. ¥3,990; manufacturers of plate glass, run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shops at Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken, etc. Pres., T. Iwasaki; Dirs., H. Tamura, S. Yamada, etc.

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Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Co., K.K., Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as K.K. in 1903. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥3,327 p.u.); res. ¥316. Annual output about 8,212,758 (fire-proof) and 26,400,000 (decorative) as in '28; factories at Osaka (1) and Fukuoka Prefecture(3). Pres.. N. Nishimura; Mng.-Dir., T. Ito; Dirs., R. Takatsu, etc.

Section XII. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance, J.Y.B.)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Cap ¥300 p.u.; res. ¥27,986. Pres., K. Hara; Mng.-Dir., B. Harumichi, etc.

Asahi Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kyo-machi, Kobe. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥886. Pres., T. Okazaki; Dir., T. Kojima, etc.

Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Minamidenma-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,503. Pres., I. Kadono; Dirs., Count A. Kabayama, S. Matsubara, etc.

Chuo Fire and Accident Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1911. Cap. ¥5.000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥629. Pres., K. Morimoto; Dirs., G. Ayukawa, T. Kaijima, M. Fujita, etc.

Dai Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K.K. Est. 1924. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,000 p.u.); res. ¥640. Pres., S. Morimoto; Mng.-Dir., T. Mizawa, etc.

Daido Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yedobori, Osaka. Est. July 1902 . Cap. ¥300 p.u.; res. ¥52,000. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir., M. Matsui, etc.

Daiichi Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥178. Pres., S. Yanagi; Mng.-Dir., S. Ando; Dirs., O. Watanabe, N. Shiga, etc.

Jinju Life Assurance Co., K.K., No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥43,738. Pres., T. Shimogo; Dirs., H. Yoshimura, T. Tamaki, etc.

Kobe Kaijo Unso Fire Ins. Co. (Marine, Transit & Fire Ins.), K.K., Akashi-cho, Kobe. Est. May 1907. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥9,240. Pres., T. Okazaki; Dirs., S. Miki, C. Ito, K. Kishimoto, etc.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1906. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,227. Mng.-Dir., K. Hirose; Dirs., S. Kokura, S. Morimoto, Y. Tadokoro, etc.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1901. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥17,281. Pres., K. Kagami.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. cos. Est. 1881. Cap. ¥2,000 p.u.; res. ¥95,157. Pres., T. Takeichi; Mng.-Dir., U. Fujita; Dirs., M. Suyenobu, S. Kirishima, etc.

Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,143. Chairman of Board, K. Kagami; Dirs., K. Iwasaki, M. Kushida, etc.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. April 1892. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4.000 p.u.); res. ¥14,126; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres., H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dirs., K. Yamazaki, T. Kurosawa, etc.

Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,300 p.u.); res. ¥125. Pres., K. Hara; Dirs., G. Imai, S. Ota, etc.

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Nippon Life Ins. Co., K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥9,030. Chairman of Board, K. Yamaguchi; Pres., S. Hirose; Dirs., O. Tanaka, K. Nakamatsu, etc.

Nippon Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. March 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,650 p.u.); res. ¥5,815. Pres., G. Ukon; Vice-Pres., W. Ukon; Mng.-Dirs., F. Ukon, G. Yasoshima; Dirs., S. Yagi, S. Nakamura, etc.

Nisshin Life Ins. Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1904. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥500 p.u.); res. ¥730. Mng.-Dir., K. Harada; Dirs., E. Yamada, G. Masuda, etc.

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,790 p.u.); res. ¥310. Pres., G. Tarao; Mng.-Dir., U. Iga; Dirs., M. Kita, K. Kimura, etc.

San Francisco Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,800. Pres., M. Ogura; Dirs., S. Niikura, T. Matsumoto, etc.

Shin Nippon Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥9. Pres., Y. Yanagiwara; Dirs., S. Tamura, M. Yokoyama, etc.

Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1921. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.). Pres., Y. Shida; Dirs., S. Nagahashi, J. Kosaka, etc.

Taihei Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥633. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dir., T. Nagamatsu; Dirs., R. Komatsu, K. Minami, etc.

Taihei Life Ins. Co., K.K., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥1,000 (¥250 p.u.); res. ¥185. Chairman of Board, T. Eguchi; Pres., T. Ishii; Mng.-Dir., M. Tsukamoto, etc.

Taisho Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥75. Pres., K. Nanjo; Mng.-Dir., G. Iinuma; Dirs., T. Hara, S. Odagaki, etc.

Teikoku Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '18. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,223. Pres., K. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., S. Kuroda, etc.

Teikoku Kaijo Kasai (Marine & Fire) Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,?80. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Vice-Pres., T. Nagamatsu; Mng.-Dirs., T. Iwasaki, K. Miyake; Dirs., R. Furukado, H. Chijiwa, etc.

Teikoku Life Insurance Co., Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1927. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥93,000. Pres., E. Asabuki, etc.

Toho (Eastern) Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥414. Dirs., K. Makoshi, T. Seno-o, etc.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥10,610. Pres., Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres., Baron A. Nagamatsu; Dirs., R. Komatsu, K. Minami, etc.

Tokyo Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1879. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,500. Chairman of Board, K. Kagami; Mng.-Dir., R. Kimura; Dirs., M. Suenobu, Z. Kirishima, etc.

Yasuda Life Ins. Co., K.K., 33 Yoroigashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Jan. '80, as Kyosai Life Ins. Co.; changed to present name, Aug. '29. Cap. ¥300 (¥75 p.u.). Pres., Zengoro Yasuda; Dirs., H. Sasaki, M. Yanagiya, etc.

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Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Honcho, Yokohama. Est. July 1897. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥3,125 p.u.); res. ¥8,877. Pres., K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir., M. Yoshii; Dirs., G. Shibusawa, T. Ono, etc.

Section XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Japan Leather Co., K.K., Senju, Tokyo. Est. April 1907. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,668; factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai & Tientsin. Chairman, Baron T. Ito; Dirs., Baron K. Okura, N. Nishimura, etc.

Meiji Leather Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1911. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.); res. ¥113: is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi, K.K. Branch in Osaka. Pres., M. Nonaka; Dirs., J. Sekido, G. Uchino, etc.

Section XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.

(For output of Metals, Petroleum Oils & Coal, vid. Chap. Mining, J.Y.B.)

Asahi Oil Refinery Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1921. Absorbed in Apr. '22 the Teikoku Oil Co., K.K., increasing its capital to ¥9,600 (¥9,300 p.u.). Pres., Y. Nagasaki; Dirs., S. Okamoto, M. Yotsumoto, etc.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., K.K., Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1916. Cap. ¥10,500 p.u. Pres., S. Koga; Dirs., Y. Hara, M. Matsumoto, etc.

Dai-Nippon Petroleum Mining Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1916. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥4,735 p.u.); res. ¥42. Pres., S. Nakano; Dirs., Y. Uyeda, C. Hirose, etc.

Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mfrs. & Exporters of all kinds of Electric Wires and Cables, etc. Owns electric wire works (Yokohama), copper works (Nikko), electric cable works (Yokohama & Moji), battery works (Moji). Branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, Osaka, Nagoya, Moji, etc.

Furukawa Mining Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1918. Cap. ¥22,500; res. ¥2,920. Pres., Baron T. Furukawa; Vice-Pres., M. Yoshimura; Dirs., T. Suzuki, R. Suga, etc.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.), Honcho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889. First engaged in coal mining and railway business, but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work and shipping service, also undertaking the manufacture of coke and forestry business; in conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong & Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry at Muroran (Nippon Seikosho); also conducts an iron foundry at Wanishi, Hokkaido (Wanishi Iron Foundry). Cap. ¥70,000 (¥43,675 p.u.); res. ¥9,306. Chairman of Board, Baron T. Dan; Pres., T. Isomura; Dirs., K. Akabane, T. Takasu, etc.

Ibaraki Anthracite Colliery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥137,297. Pres., G. Abe; Mng.-Dir., M. Okabe, etc.

Iriyama Colliery Co., K.K., Ginza 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1896. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥967; own coal mines in Fukushima Pref. Pres., S. Kadono; Mng.-Dir., K. Umeura; Dirs., K. Watanabe, H. Okura, etc.

Iwaki Colliery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1884.

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Cap. ¥10,750 (¥9,100 p.u.); res. ¥1,698. Chairman of Board, S. Asano; Mng.-Dirs., R. Watanabe, K. Kurata; Dirs., M. Shiraishi, K. Watanabe, etc.

Kamaishi Mining Co., K.K., Honkawaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1917. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,290. Chairman of Board, T. Makita; Dirs., K. Nishimura, W. Kise, etc.

Kita-Karafuto (N. Saghalien) Mining Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1926. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.). Pres., T. Kawakami; Dirs., M. Okumura, M. Suyenobu, etc.

Kita Karafuto (N. Saghalien) Petroleum Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1926. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., Vice-Adm. S. Nakazato; Dirs., K. Shimamura, B. Yamada, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha (Mining Co., Ltd.), K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1918. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.): res. ¥3,860. Produce coal, metals and other minerals, and owns gold, silver and coal mines (at Sado, Ikuno, Osaruzawa, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.), also metallurgical works, refineries and factories, coke works, besides mining & metallurgical laboratory in Tokyo. Pres., I. Mitani; Dirs., S. Funada, S. Kawade, etc. (Vide Mitsubishi Firm, Section VIII).

Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (Mining Co., Ltd.), K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥16,016. Pres., Baron M. Mitsui; Dirs., T. Makita, H. Nanaumi, etc.

Nippon Oil Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1888. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥56,000 p.u.); res. ¥15,184. Pres., K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dirs., J. Tanaka, M. Tsushimo, T. Nakano; Dir., S. Ohashi, etc.

Nippon Sangyo Co., K.K. Formerly Kuhara Shoji Kaisha (Trading Co.), Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Branch Office at Nakanoshima, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1912. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥52,500 p.u.); res. ¥33,270. Possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases; established in 1917 big refineries at Mukden and Fushun (South Manchuria). Pres., G. Ayukawa; Mng.-Dir., Takeuchi; Dirs., K. Saito, H. Tsumura, etc.

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. 1883. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,554. Pres., S. Suzuki; Dir., S. Yoshida, etc.

Osaka Zinc Mining Co., K.K., Dojima Kita-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1911. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥7,489 p.u.). Chairman of Board, T. Sakano; Mng.-Dir., K. Oka; Dirs., K. Tsujimoto, K. Muramatsu, etc.

Santo (Shantung) Mining Co., K.K., Tsingtao, China. Est. Aug. 1924. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,250 p.u.); res. ¥25. Chairman of Board, S. Kadono; Dirs., M. Kokura, M. Kamizaki, etc.

Yamashita Mining Co., K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥20,000 (½ p.u.); combined with Yamashita S.S. Co., in '20. Pres., K. Yamashita, etc.

Section XV. Machinery, Machines, Tools, etc.

Asano Kokura Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Motohi-machi, Kokura City. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥28. Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., T. Yokohama; Dirs., M. Shiraishi, T. Asano, etc.

Chosen Electric Industrial Co., K.K., Seoul, Chosen. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥3,000 p.u.); res. ¥28. Pres., T. Shibata, etc.

Fuji Electric Supplies Co., K.K., Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Pref. Est. Aug. 1923. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,279 p.u.). Pres., W. Natori; Dirs., M. Yoshimura, H. Kajiyama, etc.

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Furukawa Electric Industrial Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1894. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,675. Pres., S. Nakagawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Ogino; Dirs., K. Nakajima, K. Mitani, etc.

Hidachi Manufactory Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,525. Mng.-Dir., N. Kodaira; Dirs., I. Furuyama. G. Ayukawa, etc.

Karafuto Kogyo Kaisha, K.K. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥48,101 p.u.); res. ¥4,318. Pres., H. Okawa, etc.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo (Elec. Enterprise) Co., K.K., Edobori Kitadori, Osaka. Est. Apr. 1913. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,400 p.u.); res. ¥424. Manufacture electric motors and apparatus. Pres., E. Kawakita; Dirs., T. Hayashi, K. Yamura, etc.

Kawasaki Sharyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Locomotive & Car Co.), K.K., Wadayama-dori 1-chome, Kobe City. Manufacturers of steam and electric locomotives, other railway carriages and waggons, steel and iron and bronze castings, girders and cranes, marine engine shafts, rods and other ingot forgings. Purveyors to the Imperial Railways.

Kisha Seizo Kaisha (R'ly Rolling Stock Mfg. Co., Ltd.), K.K., Shimaya-machi, Konohana-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1912. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,525 p.u.); res. ¥684. Pres., Dr. S. Hasegawa; Dirs., S. Imamura, H. Kuzuno, etc.

Kobe Seikosho (Kobe Steel Works), K.K., Yakihama-cho, Kobe. Est. Sept. 1905. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥4,637. Pres., O. Ito; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yorioka, M. Matsuda; Dirs., I. Suzuki, etc.

Kyushu Seiko Co. (Steel Mill), K.K., Yawata City, Fukuoka Pref. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,000 p.u.). Pres., K. Yasukawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Matsumoto; Dirs., S. Yasukawa, S. Murata, etc.

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Electrical Engineering Co.), K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1921 with Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.). Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers and other electrical machineries. Works at Kobe, Nagasaki and Nagoya. Run by the Iwasaki family.

Mitsubishi Kokuki Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd. (Aircraft Co.), Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Works at Nagoya and Kobe. Est. May 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u. Manufacturers of Internal combustion engines, Aircrafts and parts. Automobiles, etc. Run by the Iwasaki family. Pres., K. Funakoshi; Mng.-Dir., Y. Shibuya; Dirs., K. Kimura, H. Takada, etc.

Mitsubishi Seitetsusho (Iron Foundry), K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Manufacturers of iron and steel. Works at Kenjiho (Chosen). Est. Oct. 1917. Cap. ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥480. Chairman of Board, K. Funakoshi; Dirs., T. Matsuda, K. Iwasaki, etc.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1910. Manufacturers of steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,640 p.u.); res. ¥33. Mng.-Dir., K. Sasamura; Dirs., Y. Nagashima, K. Hashimoto, etc.

Nippon Seikosho (Japan Steel Works), Honcho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Factory at Muroran, Hokkaido. Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,868; Japanese and British; controlled by the Mitsui family. Manufacturers of steel, ordnance, etc. Chairman of Board, Count A. Kabayama; Dirs., M. Kawabe, Douglas Vickers, etc.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Locomotive & Car Mfg. Co.), K.K., Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,180. Manufacture railway locomotives, carriages, wagons, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres., K. Goto; Vice-Pres., Y. Mikame; Dirs., K. Yamaguchi, T. Taki, etc.

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Nippon Steel Pipe Co., K.K., Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Pref. Est. June 1912. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥15,225 p.u.); res. ¥736; annual output about 50,000 tons pipes & 150,000 tons iron rod, etc. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., M. Shiraishi; Dirs., S. Ohashi, S. Ota, etc.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., K.K., Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., S. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., K. Tamura; Dirs., K. Kimura, etc.

Oshima Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Oshima-machi, Tokyo-fuka. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,160 p.u.): res. ¥173. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir., T. Hasegawa; Dir., E. Tanaka, etc.

Shibaura Engineering Works, K.K., Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,339; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K.K. Pres., K. Iwahara; Dirs., Baron T. Dan, Y. Yasukawa, etc.

Sumitomo Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Shimaya-cho, Osaka. Est. June 1901. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥9,000 p.u.): res. ¥1,200. Chairman of Board, K. Yukawa; Dirs., M. Kokura, S. Kato, etc.

Tokyo Electric Co., K.K., Horikawa-cho, Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Pref. Est. Feb. 1896. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥15,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,101. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Vice-Pres., J. R. Geary; Dirs., K. Iwatare, O. Asano, etc.

Tokyo Gas & Electric Industrial Co., K.K., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo-fuka. Est. Aug. 1910. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,250 p.u.); res. ¥162. Pres., G. Matsukata; Dirs., Y. Imanishi, S. Tani, etc.

Tokyo Wire-rope Mfg. Co., K.K., Minami-Konya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1889. Cap. ¥10,500 (¥8,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,215. Pres., N. Akamatsu; Dirs., R. Tomura, M. Fukuyama, etc.

Toyo Seitetsu Co. (Iron Works), K.K., Zenigame-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917. Cap. ¥36,000 (¥30,600 p.u.); res. ¥800. Pres., Baron S. Go; Mng.-Dir., K. Nakajima; Dirs., K. Nishino, S. Ohashi, etc.

Section XVI. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vide Paper, Chap. Industry, J.Y.B.)

Fuji Paper Mill Co., K.K., Sanjikkenbori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1887. Cap. ¥77,700 (¥58,925 p.u.): res. ¥8,587. Own 16 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Saghalien and elsewhere, and 3 branches in China. Annual output, 560,000,000 lbs. paper & 600,000,000 lbs. pulp. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs., T. Takahashi, K. Suhara; Dirs., K. Ono, E. Tanaka, etc.

Hokuetsu Paper Mill Co., K.K., Nagaoka City, Niigata Pref. Est. May 1907. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥321. Dirs., T. Tamura, S. Ohashi, etc.

Karafuto Industrial Co., K.K., Tomarie-machi, Karafuto. Tokyo Office at Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1913. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥42,714 p.u.); res. ¥4,167; carry on manufacture of pulp and supply of electric power. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dirs., T. Hasegawa, K. Fujita, etc.

Kyushu Paper Mill Co., K.K., Kumamoto City, Kyushu. Est. July 1903. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥691. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir., T. Hasegawa, etc.

Mitsubishi Paper Mill Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as Gm. K.; reorganized in 1918 as such. Cap. ¥10,0000

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(¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres., T. Tawara; Dirs., K. Kimura, E. Fujino. The Co. runs two mills, one styled Takasago Mill at Takasago, Hyogo-ken, est. 1900, and the other Nakagawa Mill in Tokyo, est. 1917, each with annual output of about 16,000 tons.

Nippon Shigyo (Nippon Paper Mfg.) Co., K.K., Moto-machi, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1913. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥9,496 p.u.). Pres., H. Nakanouchi; Dirs., S. Kawasaki, T. Kawaji, etc.

Oji Paper Mill Co., K.K., Main office; Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded in 1872. Cap. ¥65,916 (¥48,683 p.u.); res. ¥17,260. Mills at Tomakomai and 9 other places. Subsidiary concerns; Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual output; Paper—394,250,000 lbs.; pulp—196,540 tons. Pres., G. Fujihara; Dirs., K. Takashima, N. Takata, etc.

Section XVII. Printing & Publishing

Nisshin Printing Co., Ltd., K.K., Enoki-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1907. General printing. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥237. Pres., K. Ichishima; Mng.-Dir. H. Yoshida; Dir., S. Kokuye, etc.

Shuyeisha Printing Co., Ltd., K.K., Kaga-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1894. General printing. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,000 p.u.). Pres., Y. Sugiyama; Dirs., H. Aoki, G. Masuda, etc.

Tokyo Printing Co., Ltd., K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1896. Cap. ¥1,000 (¥345 p.u.); res. ¥99. Pres., Y. Hoshino; Dirs., K. Matsui, R. Fujiyama, etc.

Toppan Printing Co., K.K., Nicho-machi, Shitaya-ku, Tokyo. Est. June 1908. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,375 p.u.); res. ¥284. Pres., G. Inouye; Dirs., T. Nakanishi, T. Asano, etc.

Section XVIII. Shipping

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Seoul, Korea. Est. Mar. 1912. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,216; own 34 vessels (29,571.18 tons gross). Pres., D. Onda; Mng.-Dir., K. Yoshimura; Dirs., J. Nomura, T. Oike, etc.

Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥39,629 p.u.); res. ¥8,895. Chairman of Board, Dr. Baron T. Dan also see Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha, Section XIV.)

Japan-China Steamship Co.—Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Karafuto Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1918. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥2,880); res. ¥220. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., E. Tanaka; Dirs., K. Fujita, M. Shiraishi, etc.

Katsuda Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Naka-machi, Kobe City. Cap. ¥19,000 (¥4,750 p.u.). Pres., G. Katsuta, etc.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. Apr. 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,055. Pres., K. Matsukata; Dirs., M. Hirose, M. Yasube, etc.

Kinkai Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1923. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,410. Pres., A. Shimamura.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Tokyo Branch—Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Koji. Est. July 1919 with the combination of several prominent shipowners. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥79,179 p.u.); res. ¥1,125. Pres., S. Kurokawa; Dirs., R. Asano, S. Ikeda, etc.

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Nippon Kaiun Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥4,162 p.u.). Dirs., K. Inugami, Y. Hara, etc.

Nippon Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Harima-machi, Kobe. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u. Pres., I. Tamura; Mng.-Dir., H. Tsumura; Dirs., H. Iijima, I. Takeuchi, etc.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1875. Cap. ¥106,250 (¥64,250 p.u.); res. ¥42,808; own 92 vessels, 601,000 tons. Pres., K. Kagami; Mng.-Dirs., N. Otani, R. Takeda; Dirs., T. Kikuchi, S. Ohashi, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S.S. Co.), K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥16,200 (¥10,125 p.u.); res. ¥4,740. Pres. B. Mori; Mng.-Dir., B. Tsunoda; Dirs., K. Hori, T. Shirani, etc.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, K.K., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1874. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥45,004. Pres., K. Hori; Vice-Pres., R. Fukao; Mng.-Dir., S. Murata, etc.

Tatsuma Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Nishinomiya, Hyogo Pref. Cap. ¥10,000. Pres., U. Tatsuma, etc.

Tokyo Bay S.S. Co., K.K., Shin-Funamatsu-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,400 p.u.); res. ¥351. Pres. K. Nakajima; Vice-Pres., K. Igarashi; Mng.-Dir. J. Hayashi; Dirs., M. Mitao, K. Isaka, etc.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1896. Cap. ¥8,125 (¥5,688 p.u.). Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., R. Asano; Dirs., I. Takahashi, etc.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Sakaye-machi, Kobe. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,217. Pres., K. Yamashita.

Section XIX. Shipbuilding & Dockyards

Asano Dockyard Co., K.K., Suyehiro-cho 2-chome, Yokohama City. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥26,499 p.u.); res. ¥922. Pres., S. Asano.

Ishikawajima Dockyards, K.K., Tsukudajima, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering Works; one of the oldest private establishments in the line. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥49. Mng.-Dir., M. Shibusawa; Dir., K. Matsumura, etc.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., K.K., Higashi-Kawasaki-machi, Kobe. Founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki & reorganized in '96 as K.K. Cap. ¥90,000 (¥69,750 p.u.); res. ¥8,747. Started in '17 marine transportation business and the manufacture of iron plate at its iron works newly built in suburbs of Kobe. Pres., F. Kajima; Mng.-Dirs., K. Ishii, M. Yamamoto; Dirs., K. Nagatome, etc.

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.), K.K., Marunouchi 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Shipbuilders; engine, boiler & machinery makers. Dockyards & engine works at Nagasaki, Kobe and Hiroshima, and Arms works at Nagasaki. Formerly part of the Mitsubishi Firm; reorganized in 1918 as independent joint stock company with capital of ¥50,000 (¥30,000 p.u.); res. ¥12,300. (See the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. VIII.)

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Soze-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1914. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,412. Pres., H. Tsumura; Dirs., B. Iijima, etc.

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Uraga Dockyard Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1897. Cap. ₹7,000 (₹4,375 p.u.); res. ₹1,695. Pres., Dr. J. Imaoka; Dir., N. Murakami, etc.

Yokohama Dockyard Co., K.K. Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est. June 1891. Cap. 5,000 p.u.; res. ₹1,536. Pres., K. Kawakami; Dirs., G. Abe, T. Tahara, etc.

Section XX. Railways and Tramways, Steam and Electric
(Municipal Undertakings Excluded)

Aichi Electric Railway Co., K.K., Atsuta Higashi-machi, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. Nov. 1910. Cap. ₹17,091 (₹12,647 p.u.); res. ₹515. Pres., K. Aikawa; Dirs., K. Takeda, T. Shimode, etc.

Chichibu Railway Co., K.K., Kumagaya-machi, Saitama Pref. Est. Nov. 1898. Cap. ₹12,000 (₹4,295 p.u.); res. ₹323. Pres., K. Moroi; Dirs., K. Kakihara, F. Nakamura, etc.

Chosen Kainan Railway Co., K.K., Ten-an district, South Chhyungchondo, Chosen. Est. Feb. 1920. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹7,000 p.u.); res. ₹47. Pres., S. Kunisawa; Vice-Pres., T. Akimoto; Dirs., S. Tsutsumi, S. Katayama, etc.

Chosen Railway Co., K.K., Keijo, Seoul. Est. Apr. 1916. Cap. ₹54,500 (₹17,650 p.u.); res. ₹436. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., T. Fukuhara; Dirs., T. Nitta, T. Hasegawa, etc.

Chugoku Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Ifuku, Okayama. Est. Apr. 1896. Cap. ₹4,300 p.u.; res. ₹1,070. Pres., I. Sugiyama; Dirs., K. Kondo, K. Kawasaki, etc.

Fuji-Minobu Railway Co., K.K., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1912. Cap. ₹16,000 (₹9,600 p.u.); res. ₹209. Pres., R. Horiuchi, Dirs., K. Nezu, H. Horiuchi, etc.

Geibi Railway Co., K.K., Kaniya-cho, Hiroshima. Est. Apr. 1912. Cap. ₹6,000 (₹5,050 p.u.); res. ₹143. Pres., K. Imada; Dir., M. Nakamura, etc.

Hakata Bay Railway Co., K.K., Nishi-Tozaki, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka. Est. June 1900. Cap. ₹6,330 (₹4,748 p.u.); res. ₹311. Pres., K. Ota; Mng.-Dir., S. Tanno; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Omono-mura, Osaka. B.O. Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897. Cap. ₹40,000 (₹32,500 p.u.); res. ₹2,978. Pres., T. Shima; Dirs., K. Kosone, S. Konishi, etc.

Hanshin Kyuko (Express) Electric Railway Co., K.K., Ikeda-machi, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1907 with a capital of ₹32,000 and fused Inawashiro Hydraulic Electric Railway Co. in 1921. Cap. ₹30,000 p.u.; res. ₹2,681. Pres., I. Kobayashi; Mng.-Dir., Y. Uyeda; Dirs., T. Hayashi, S. Inouye, etc.

Hanwa Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Honmachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka. Est. Apr. 1926. Cap. ₹20,000 (₹7,000 p.u.). Pres., K. Kimura; Dirs., M. Kita, Y. Hayashi, etc.

Iiyama Railway Co., K.K., Iiyama-machi, Nagano Pref. Est. May 1917. Cap. ₹10,000 (₹9,300 p.u.); res. ₹14. Pres., S. Wakao; Dirs., K. Takahashi, C. Makino, etc.

Ina Electric Railway Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1907. Cap. ₹25,565 (₹11,557 p.u.); res. ₹1,192. Pres., K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., G. Ihara; Dirs., K. Ikegaki, A. Yamaguchi, etc.

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Iyo Railway Co., K.K., Minato-machi, Matsuyama. **Est. Dec.** 1886. Cap. ¥28,312 (¥26,064 p.u.); res. ¥1,412. Pres., K. Inouye; Vice-Pres., M. Abe; Dirs., I. Kanno, D. Nakata, etc.

Keihan Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hirakata-machi, Kawachi-gun, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1906. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥49,844 p.u.); res. ¥4,950. Pres., M. Ota; Dirs., S. Baba, K. Watanabe, etc.

Keihin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Pref. Est. Mar. 1905. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,050 p.u.); res. ¥1,685. Pres., M. Aoki; Mng.-Dir., M. Handa; Dirs., K. Moriya, etc.

Keio Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hatagaya-machi, near Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1910. Cap. ¥12,900 (¥9,000 p.u.); res. ¥561. Mng.-Dir., T. Inouye; Dirs., Y. Kanamitsu, K. Watanabe, etc.

Keisei Electric Railway Co., K.K., Oshiage-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. July 1909. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥10,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,632. Pres., T. Honda; Mng.-Dir., K. Goto; Dirs., T. Toshimitsu, S. Tsuchii, etc.

Kongosan Electric Railway Co., Tentsugen-gun, Kogen-do, Chosen. Est. Dec. 1919. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥5,700 p.u.); res. ¥275. Pres., T. Kume; Mng.-Dir., I. Yamanouchi; Dirs., K. Makoshi, H. Furukawa, etc.

Kyushu Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kyo-machi, Kokura City. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥2,960 p.u.); res. ¥2,126. Pres., K. Matsukata, etc.

Meguro-Kamata Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1922. Cap. ¥13,250 (¥8,450 p.u.); res. ¥272. Mng.-Dir., K. Goshima; Dirs., M. Shinohara, K. Moroake, etc.

Minami Chosen Railway Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1928. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥12. Pres., K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir., U. Beppu; Dirs., S. Ohashi, etc.

Musashino Railway Co., K.K., Hanno-machi, Saitama Pref. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥6,330 (¥4,748 p.u.); res. ¥311. Pres., I. Ishikawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Kobayashi; Dirs., G. Koguma, G. Takahashi, etc.

Nankai Electric Railway Co., K.K., Minami-ku, Naniwa, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1895. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥43,200 p.u.); res. ¥3,012. Pres., C. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., I. Okada; Dirs., Otsuka, Y. Sasaki, etc.

Odawara Electric Railway Co., K.K., Odawara, Kanagawa Pref. Est. Sept. 1888. Cap. ¥6,600 (¥4,932 p.u.); res. ¥88. Pres., T. Nakane; Vice-Pres., K. Mori: Mng.-Dirs., K. Kiyooka, Y. Kikuchi, etc.

Odawara Kyuko (Express) Electric Railway Co., K.K., Sendagaya, Tokyo. Est. May 1923. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥15,000 p.u.); res. ¥12. Pres., T. Toshimitsu; Dirs., K. Yoshimura, R. Ito, etc.

Oji Electric Railway Co., K.K., Sugamo-machi, Tokyo. Est. 1910. Cap. ¥14,000 (¥8,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,106. Pres., Y. Kanemitsu; Dirs., Y. Kodaira, K. Hirose, etc.

Osaka Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami Hon-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1910. Cap. ¥40,970 (¥21,100 p.u.); res. ¥897. Pres., M. Kanamori; Mng.-Dir., T. Taneda; Dirs., C. Kenda, N. Kataoka, etc.

Seibu Railway Co., K.K., Yodobashi-machi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ¥13,000 (¥6,900 p.u.); res. ¥157. Pres., N. Okano; Dirs., K. Nezu, H. Okawa, etc.

Shonan Electric Railway Co., Honcho, Yokohama. Est. Dec. 1925. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥2,674 p.u.); res. ¥12. Chairman of Board, R. Nomura; Dirs., M. Handa, T. Kokura, etc.

Tamagawa Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shibuya-machi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1903. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥7,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,503. Pres., O. Tsuda; Dirs., R. Kitagawa, A. Inouye, etc.

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Tobu Railway Co., K.K., Hanno-machi, Saitama Pref. Est. 1897. Amalgamated Tojo Railway Co. in 1920. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥19,300 p.u.); res. ¥4,029. Pres., K. Nezu; Mng.-Dir., D. Yoshino; Dirs., M. Otsuka, K. Hara, etc.

Tokyo Subway Railway Co., K.K., Sanjukkenbori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The only subway undertaking under official charter; contemplated construction of about 9 miles subway in Tokyo. Work licensed in 1924 and its first section (Uyeno-Asakusa, about 1½ m.) open to traffic Dec. '27. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥38. Pres., R. Nomura; Mng.-Dir., T. Hayakawa; Dirs., K. Nezu, G. Masuda, etc.

Tokyo Yamate Kyuko Electric Railway Co., K.K. Est. 1928. Cap. ¥34,000 (¥3,400 p.u.). Pres., T. Toshimitsu; Vice-Pres., I. Ota, K. Wakao, etc.

Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo. Est. June 1910. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥6,106 p.u.); res. nil. Pres., T. Yano; Mng.-Dir., K. Goshima; Dirs., M. Shinohara, K. Moroake, etc.

Tsukuba High Speed Electric Railway Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1928. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥1,500 p.u.). Pres., T. Shimosaka; Mng.-Dir., N. Otsuka; Dirs., Z. Oita, etc.

Section XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving

Asahi Silk Co., K.K., Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1922. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥540. Pres., M. Kita; Mng.-Dir. T. Noguchi; Dirs., G. Kamibatake, J. Tamura, etc.

Ashikaga Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Yoshi-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥3,500 p.u.); res. ¥34. Pres., K. Iwahara; Dirs., S. Uchida, S. Ohashi, etc.

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Amagasaki City, Hyogo Pref. Founded in 1918. Cap. ¥52,000 p.u.; res. ¥37,900. Pres., K. Kikuchi; Vice-Pres., M. Fukumoto; Dirs., A. Matsumura, S. Matsumoto, etc.

Doko Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Shanghai, China. Est. May 1920. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,590. Pres., F. Taniguchi; Dirs., K. Akiyama, M. Sumita, etc.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Founded Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥45,500 (¥34,000 p.u.); res. ¥8,320. Originated Fuji Pongee. Pres., K. Morimura; Mng.-Dir., T. Mochida; Dirs., S. Miyamoto, M. Hayashida, etc.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Tamae-cho 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1892. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥5,600 p.u.); res. ¥10,210. Pres., S. Yatsushiro; Dirs., K. Shibatani, T. Nomura, etc.

Godo Keori (Woolen Weaving) Co., K.K., Nakatsu-hama-dori, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1927. Cap. ¥36,000 (¥25,000 p.u.); res. ¥250. Pres., K. Inabata; Mng.-Dir., Y. Kanehara; Dirs., F. Takemura, etc.

Gunze Silk Weaving Co., K.K., Ayabe-machi, Kyoto-fu. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥20,667 (¥11,717 p.u.); res. ¥5,550. Pres., S. Endo; Mng.-Dir., K. Katayama; Dirs., R. Hatano, G. Urano, etc.

Hinode Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Hidaka, Wakayama Pref. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,500 (½ p.u.); res. ¥1,463. Pres., C. Ito; Mng.-Dir., E. Okawa; Dirs., K. Yonezawa, K. Kuriyama, etc.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Sumida-machi, Minami Katsushika-gun, near Tokyo. Est. June '87. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥28,596 p.u.);

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res. ¥33,438. Chairman of Board, Y. Muto; Vice-Pres., R. Nagao; Dirs., H. Yamaguchi, S. Hashizume, etc.

Katakura Raw Silk Mfg. Co., K.K., Head Office, Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Yokohama Office, 198 Yamashita-cho; New York Office, 200 Madison Avenue; also branches at Kobe and Osaka. Est. 1877. Cap. ¥52,750 (¥26,375 p.u.); res. ¥15,400. Annual production 8,000,000 lbs. Pres., K. Katakura; Vice-Pres., G. Imai; Dirs., F. Ozawa, K. Takei, etc.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kishiwada, near Osaka. Est. Nov. 1892. Cap. ¥9,750 (¥6,186 p.u.); res. ¥10,087; mules 203,892 and looms 1,184. Pres., J. Terada; Dirs., M. Terada, T. Kishimura, etc.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kurashiki, Okayama Pref. Est. '87; rings 20,838. Cap. ¥17,200 (¥12,350 p.u.); res. ¥5,500. Pres., M. Ohara; Dirs., T. Takihara, R. Jinja, etc.

Muslin Weaving Co., K.K., Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka City. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥16,250 p.u.); res. ¥3,945. Dirs., Y. Kanahara, etc.

Naigai Cotton Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1887. Cap. ¥16,000 (¥13,250 p.u.); res. ¥14,975. Pres., A. Takei; Dirs., H. Abe, S. Amagi, etc.

Nikka Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Shanghai, China. Est. July 1918. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥8,800 p.u.); res. ¥1,535. Pres., M. Kita; Dirs., T. Tanabe, S. Kawasaki, etc.

Nippon Koori, K.K., Nishide-machi, Kobe City. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥16,715. Pres., S. Kawanishi, etc.

Nippon Linen Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1914. Cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; own 19 linen factories in Hokkaido and 2 factories near Tokyo. Pres., K. Kambe; Dirs., T. Yamaboshi, etc.

Nippon Menka (Cotton Trading) Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥26,000 p.u.); res. ¥19,751. Chiefly engaged in wholesale trade of cotton. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres., M. Kita; Vice-Pres., B. Yamada, etc.

Nippon Rayon Co., Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1926. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.). Daily production in 1928 5,990 lbs. Pres., K. Kikuchi; Dirs., M. Fukumoto, A. Matsumura, etc.

Nippon Seifu Co., K.K., Mukojima, Kii-gun, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. Nov. '96. Cap. ¥1,500 p.u. Pres., M. Ono; Dirs., S. Mizutani, T. Takehisa, etc.

Nippon Seima (Hemp Co.), K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥14,000 p.u.). Pres., R. Watanabe, etc.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma Pref. Est. Dec. 1902. Cap. ¥3,375 (¥3,075 p.u.). Throwing mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima and Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; patent processes for crape fancy yarns. Pres., Y. Mayebara.

Nippon Silk Weaving Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥444. Pres., Z. Fujii; Mng.-Dir., S. Nishino; Dirs., Y. Nishimura, A. Nakai, etc.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., K.K., Nishide-machi, Kobe. Est. Dec. 1896. Factories at Tokyo & Kakogawa. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥17,772. Pres., S. Kawanishi; Dirs., K. Tsukawaki, Kosone, etc.

Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kameido, near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings, 75,810, mules, 388,728. Cap. ¥27,000 (¥16,125 p.u.); res. ¥4,670. Pres., S. Miyajima; Dirs., Y. Murata, K. Matsumoto, etc.

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Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Jan. 1900. Cap. ¥18,750 p.u.; res. ¥16,800. Pres., F. Taniguchi; Vice-Pres., H. Akiyama; Dirs., K. Sumita, K. Iio, etc.

Osaka Woolen Spinning Co., K.K., Nagara Naka-dori Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. Apr. 1891. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥632. Pres., E. Shibakawa; Dirs., Y. Hirata, S. Yanagi, etc.

Ryomo Weaving & Finishing Co., K.K., Gumma Pref. Est. Mar. 1912. Cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crape, taffeta, and cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres., T. Kaneko; Mng.-Dir., H. Iizuka, etc.

Shin-yei Kiito Kaisha (Raw Silk Co.), Ltd., K.K., Head Office, Sakaye-machi 3-chome, Kobe; Branch offices, Honcho 3-chome Yokohama & 432, 4th Avenue, New York (U.S.A.). Est. 1887. Raw silk factors & exporters. Annual transactions, over 8,000,000 lbs.

Teikoku Linen Co., K.K., Uragashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1907. Cap. ¥34,250 (¥21,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,040. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Dirs., J. Sakamoto, R. Suzuki, etc.

Teikoku Rayon Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1918. Cap. ¥21,000 p.u.; res. ¥896. Pres., H. Sato; Mng.-Dir., S. Uchimi: Dirs., S. Hisamura, I. Hata, etc.

Teikoku Seima (Hemp) Co., K.K., Takasago-machi, Taichu, Formosa. Cap. ¥33,250 p.u.; res. ¥1,040. Pres., S. Makiyama, etc.

Tokyo Artificial Silk Co., K.K., Kurofune-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., T. Machida, etc.

Tokyo Keori (Woolen Fabric) Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥16,000 p.u.; res. ¥618. Pres., K. Fujita, etc.

Tokyo Muslin, K.K., Minami-Katsushika-gun, near Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1896. Cap. ¥30,512 (¥20,317 p.u.). Pres., S. Tsurumi; Dirs., Y. Niwa, S. Nakamura, etc.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile Fabric) Co., Senju 3-chome, Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥3,750 p.u.). Dyers and printers, also mfrs. of all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres., Y. Shioda; Mng.-Dirs., S. Takamura, K. Esaki, etc.

Toyo Menka (Cotton) Co., K.K., Koraibashi, Osaka City. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥15,000 p.u.); res. ¥5,604. Pres., I. Kodama, etc.

Toyo Muslin Co., K.K., Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Cap. ¥11,785 ¥11,475 (¥11,475 p.u.); res. ¥380. Pres., K. Wakao; Dirs., Y. Nagai, S. Muto, etc.

Toyo Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1914. Cap. ¥51,850 (¥36,850 p.u.); res. ¥41,650. Owns 22 factories. Pres., F. Abe; Vice-Pres., O. Shoji; Dirs., T. Kimura, M. Kamata, etc.

Toyoda Weaving Co., K.K., Shanghai, China. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,000 p.u.); res. ¥197. Pres., S. Toyoda, etc.

Yamaju Seishi Kaisha (Filature Co.), K.K., Hirano-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano Pref. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥12,500 p.u.). Pres., M. Koguchi, etc.

Section XXII. Real Estate & Building

Hakone Real Estate Co., K.K., Hoya-mura, near Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1920. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥229. Pres., Y. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dirs., S. Wakao, etc.

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Joto Real Estate Co., K.K., Takaida, near Osaka. Est. Mar. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., Y. Kajima; Mng.-Dir., Y. Uyeki; Dirs., S. Shibayasu, T. Koyama, etc.

Kansai Real Estate Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1919. Cap. ¥31,000 (¥7,750 p.u.). Pres., T. Takehara; Dirs., M. Terada, M. Yokoye, etc.

Keihan Real Estate Co., K.K., Tenjinbashi-suji, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,800 p.u.); res. ¥343. Pres., K. Watanabe; Dirs., M. Ota, M. Muraki, etc.

Kizugawa Real Estate & Canal Co., K.K., Tsumori-machi, Nishinari-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,966 p.u.); res. ¥101. Pres., M. Nishita; Dirs., Okutani, Z. Shirayama, etc.

Obayashi-gumi Co., Ltd., Kyobashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. One of the leading architects and building contractors. Branches in Tokyo. Nagoya and elsewhere. Pres., Y. Obayashi.

Osaka Hokuko Real Estate Co., K.K., Okishima, Konohana-ku, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1919. Cap. ¥35,000 p.u. Pres., K. Yukawa; Dirs., F. Tajima, S. Jo, etc.

Osaka Real Estate & Building Co., K.K., Ebisu-machi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka. Est. July 1911. Cap. ¥7,500 p.u.; res. ¥659. Pres., G. Kaku; Dirs., M. Nishida, C. Uyeda, etc.

Senbi Real Estate & Building Co., K.K., Naniwa-Shinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka. Est. Apr. 1913. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,075 p.u.). Pres., M. Shirai; Mng.-Dir., S. Oka; Dirs., S. Shirai, etc.

Shimizu-gumi Co., Ltd., Marunouchi Bldg., Koj., Tokyo. Oldest Architects, Constructors & Builders. Est. 1804. Branches at Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Otaru, Seoul, Dairen, etc.

Tokyo Building Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,385. Dirs., S. Miyamoto, H. Nagataki, etc.

Ujigawa Real Estate Co., K.K., Minato-ku, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1917. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥17,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,593. Pres., T. Fujita; Dirs., S. Komase, K. Inouye, etc.

Section XXIII. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., K.K., Noshiro, Akita. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥7,400 p.u.); res. ¥1,850. Pres., S. Kikuchi; Dirs., J. Aizawa, E. Shimizu etc.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka, K.K. Est. 1879 and reorganized as K.K. Aug. 1919 with Cap. ¥1,500 p.u., later increased to ¥4,500. Pres., R. Murayama.

Borneo Rubber Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥115. Pres., A. Yokoyama; Dirs., T. Watanabe, T. Kawano, etc.

Dai Nippon Seihyo (Ice Mfg.) Co., K.K., Narihira-cho, Honjo-ku, Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ¥30,866 (¥23,601 p.u.); res. ¥3,241; own 114 factories; capacity 5,465 tons in '28. Pres., E. Wago; Dirs., T. Takagi, Y. Masuya, etc.

Fukuko Kenchiku Josei Kaisha, Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1925. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥28. Pres., M. Numata; Dirs., S. Ohashi, K. Isaka, etc.

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Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1890. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,700 p.u.); res. ¥228. Pres., Baron K. Okura; Dirs., T. Kobayashi, I. Wakao, etc.

Kokusai Transport Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1872. Cap. ¥22,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,051. Pres., K. Nakano; Dirs., S. Yoshimura, T. Kobata, etc.

Malay Rubber Co., K.K., Yariya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917. Cap. ¥4,700 (¥2,800 p.u.); res. ¥263. Pres., I. Wakita; Dirs., R. Ikeda, G. Masuda, etc.

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha (Warehouse Co.), Ltd., Maruno-uchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥8,292. Branches at Kobe and Osaka; Warehouses at Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Yokohama. Dirs., S. Mitsuhashi, K. Iwasaki, etc.

Nettai Sangyo (Tropical Industrial) Co., K.K., Honcho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥6,500 (¥5,525 p.u.); res. ¥147. Pres., T. Kawada; Dirs., C. Yuga, S. Imamura, etc.

Nippon Cinema Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1912. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,375 p.u.); res. ¥139. Pres., E. Yokota; Mng.-Dir., N. Goto; Dirs., H. Negishi, Y. Kazama, etc.

Nippon Wireless Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1925. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥6,725 p.u.); res. ¥514. Pres., K. Uchida; Dirs., Y. Togo, S. Goshima, etc.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. Dec. 1893; reorganized as K.K. in 1898. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; run also the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Pres., H. Motoyama.

Shochiku Cinema Co., K.K., Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥6,875 p.u.; res. ¥154. Pres., Shirai; Mng.-Dir., T. Otani, etc.

Sugimura Warehouse Co., K.K., Kita-fukusaki, Minato-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1919. Cap. ¥10,400 (¥9,100 p.u.); res. ¥106. Pres., F. Taniguchi; Dirs., Y. Imanishi, E. Shimizu, etc.

Sumatra Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1919. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥2,400 p.u.); res. ¥57. Pres., H. Soma; Mng.-Dir., K. Arishima; Dirs., Y. Iwata, S. Uyemura, etc.

Tamagawa Water-Works Co., K.K., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥332. Pres., K. Kurihara; Dirs., C. Noguchi, K. Takibana, I. Nakahashi, etc.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., K.K., Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥4,765 (¥2,506 p.u.); res. ¥193. Pres., T. Takahashi; Dir., S. Yamaguchi, etc.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥13,023 p.u.); res. ¥1,803; supplies funds for undertakings in China. Chairman of Board, S. Kadono; Dirs., K. Katsura, R. Shiraiwa, etc.

To-a Tobacco Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1906. Cap. ¥11,500 (¥7,300 p.u.); res. ¥513. Pres., S. Minami; Vice-Pres., T. Takanashi; Dirs., M. Ishihara, etc.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., K.K., Shitaya Inari-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥8,450 (¥5,930 p.u.); res. ¥182; run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons & 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Mng.-Dir., R. Horiuchi; Dirs., N. Sagimoto, K. Umeura, etc.

Toshin Warehouse Co., K.K., Honkawaya-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

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Est. Oct. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,330. Pres., T. Mitsui. Mng.-Dirs., H. Okumura, R. Kadono, etc.

Toyo Takushoku Kaisha (Oriental Development Co.), K.K., Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1920. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥35,000 p.u.). Pres., S. Miyao; Dirs., R. Ikebe, S. Okada, etc.

Toyo Warehouse Co., K.K., Shin Yanagi-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya Est. Mar. 1926. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,000 p.u.); res. ¥40. Pres., T. Taki; Dirs., S. Hiraoka, S. Kamino, etc.

LEADING FOREIGN FIRMS

Importers & Exporters

Adet, Campredon & Co., 43 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Charles H. Moss, B. W. Cahusac, F. Ravetta, etc.

L'Air Liquide (Ekitai Kuki Kaisha), 38 Naka-machi, Kobe. Manufacturers of Liquid air-compressed Oxygen-Nitrogen-Argon-Neon-Dissolved Acetylene, etc. Dir., H. Melchior; F. Tatin, G. Bouillion, etc.

American Trading Co., Inc., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Vice-Pres. & Gen.-Mgr., F. N. Shea; G. N. Mauger, Wm. Hirzel, etc.

Andrews & George Co., Inc., Tokyo Office, 5 Shiba Park. Agencies at Dairen, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Nagoya, etc.

Andrews & George Co., Inc. (Safe Cabinet & Kardex Dept.), Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. A. Yates, etc.

Apcar & Co., A. M., 164 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Mng.-Dir., M. Apcar; S. Takano, S. Aramaki, etc.

Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., 9 Marunouchi E. Mgr., J. Storer, etc.

Asia Aluminum Co., Ltd., Sankyo Bldg., Muro-machi 3-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Dirs., M. Shiohara, E. Takamine, E. G. MacDowell, G. O. Morgan, etc.

Automatic Electric, Inc., 505 Toyo Bldg., Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj. Tokyo. Mgr., Harry S. Janes; Engineers, D. R. Dooley, J. K. Barrington, H. R. Rifleman, etc.

Belgo-Nippon Trading Co., 51 Harima-machi, Kobe. Mgrs., A. Verleysen, P. Domballe, etc.

Bohler Keitei Goshi Kaisha (Bohler Bros. & Co.), 20 Honzaimokugashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. E. Stoerl, O. Hess, O. Hahn, etc.

British Thompson-Houston Co., Ltd., Mitsui Bldg., 2 Honcho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Makers & importers of electrical machinery & Steam Turbines for Steam generation.

Brunner Mond & Co. (Japan), Ltd., Crescent Bldg., 72 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Importers of industrial chemicals, fertilizers, metals, etc. & Engineers. Chairman, P. H. Wootton; Dirs., R. T. Holder, W. G. Harrold, etc. Branch Offices at Tokyo (Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome), Osaka, Moji and Formosa (Takao).

Bunting & Co., Isaac, 100 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. E. I. Bunting, John Robson, etc.

Cameron & Co., Ltd., A., 93 Yedo-machi, Kobe. Est. 1893. General imports and exports. Mgr.-Dir., Ernest W. James; Dirs., C. L. Spence, F. W. Mackie, etc.

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Chilean Nitrate Committee, Osaka Bldg., 3 Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Dir., N. K. Roscoe; John Struthers, etc.

Clifford-Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., Ltd., 24 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Mng.-Dir., E. G. Price; Dir., F. V. Walker, etc.

Columeta Comptoir Metallurgique, Luxembourgeois (Luxembourg Steel Corporation), Nomura Bldg., Koraibashi 3-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Mgr., D. Mainzer, etc.

Comptoirs Soies (Societe Anonyme), 170 Sannomiya-cho 1-chome, Kobe. General importers & exporters.

Cornes & Co., 88 Naka-machi, Kobe. P. L. Spence, etc.

Curnow & Co., Ltd., J., 66 Main Street, Yokohama. George Russell, W. Russell, etc.

Dewette & Co. (Goshi Kaisha), Head Office, 112-A Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Tokyo Sales Office, Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Koj. Osaka Sales Office, Teikoku Bldg., Imabashi 1-chome, Higashi-ku. Importers of Balata, Coir yarns, Bristle fibre, Plumbago, Trocas shell, Essential oils, etc. Mgr., A. L. J. Dewette, etc.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 82 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Gen.-Mgr., D. Morrison; W. Butcher, J. H. Ewing, etc.

Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha, 37 Naka-machi, Kobe. G. Kuhweide, P. Becker, C. Bessrich, etc.

Dunlop Rubber Co. (Far East), Ltd., Wakinohama, Kobe. Mng.-Dir., V. B. Wilson; Dirs., G. Murphy, G. A. Morton, etc.

English Electric Co., Ltd. (Japan Branch), Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Rep., W. M. Booth; B. S. Anderson, P. C. Bullock, etc.

Ford Motor Co. of Japan, Ltd., 4 Midori-cho, Yokohama. Mgr., Benjamin Kopf; John V. Crowe, Poul Nielsen, etc.

Frazar & Co., Osaka Bldg., Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. J. F. Drummond, S. Lamb, A. C. Gower, etc.

Gadelius & Co., Ltd., Taihei Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Pres., K. Gadelius; Mng.-Dir., I. P. Troedsson; Dir., E. B. Brauns, etc.

General Motors Japan, Ltd., Tsuru-machi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Osaka. H. B. Phillips, R. A. May, R. A. Wilson, etc.

General Silk Importing Co., Inc., 112 Kita-machi, Kobe. Geo. C. Blake, E. F. Doerflinger, S. C. Bartlett, Jr., etc.

German Kaliasyndicate G.M.B.H. (Scientific Dept.), Japan Agricultural Office, 648 Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Dir., Dr. F. Kobayashi; Expert, Dr. Y. Toyama, K. Monden, etc.

Getz Bros. & Co., 14 Marunouchi C, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., V. G. Madden; A. d'Aquino, V. Kulikoff, H. Oberlein, etc.

Healing & Co., Ltd., L. J., Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Dirs., L. J. Healing, L. J. Graham, L. D. Collier, etc.

Helm Bros., Ltd., 48 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Chairman, E. W. Frazar; Dirs., F. N. Shea, C. J. Helm, etc.

Holstein & Co., Ltd., C., Uchida Bldg., 45 Naka-machi, Kobe. Tokyo Office—3/11 Naka-dori, Marunouchi. General importers & exporters. C. Holstein, W. Babick, etc.

Hunter & Co., E. H., 12 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Proprietor, R. Hunter; Gen.-Mgr., S. Hara, etc.

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Illies & Co., C. (Gomei Kaisha), Yuraku-kwan, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Rudolf Hillmann, Dr. Walther Becker, Walsemar Apel, etc.

International General Electric Co., Inc., Mitsui Bldg., 3 Hon-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Rep., J. R. Geary, etc.

Japan Import & Export Commission Co., 252 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Mgr., E. Jordan; K. Matsuo, K. Yui, etc.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Importers, Exporters, Shipping & Insurance Agents. Rep., R. G. Bell; W. H. L. Warrener, etc. (also at Tokyo & Kobe).

Kjellberge Successors Goshi Kaisha, Taihei Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., B. Johanson; H. Boman, G. Guston, etc.

Koerting & Co., Daido Seimei Bldg., 1 Tosabori-dori 1-chome, Nishi-ku, Osaka. J. Uffenheimer, W. Schlichting, Dr. Ing. J. Jordan, etc.

Lever Koitei Kabushiki Kaisha (Lever Bros. Japan, Ltd.), 18 Sannomiya-cho 2-chome, Kobe. Manufacturers of soaps, glycerine, and toilet preparations. Dir., A. McClellan, etc.

Leybold Shokwan, L., 520 Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. K. Meissner, C. L. Falian, H. Steinfeld, etc.

Macdonald & Co. of Kobe, J. M., 101 Yedo-machi, Kobe. Dirs., K. Takashiro, S. Nishibori, etc.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (Japan), Ltd., Head Office, Crescent Bldg., 72 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Yokohama Office, Union Bldg., 75-D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Mgr., E. W. H. Carpenter; B. Pulvertaft, Wong Why Mok, etc.

Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Ltd., 702 Yaesu Bldg., Koj., Tokyo. G. Scott, B. L. Metcalf, E. B. Wilson, etc.

Mexico & Japan Trading Co. (Nichiboku Boeki Shokai), Hachiban-kan Bldg., Hon-cho 1-chome (Main Street), Yokohama. H. Kobayashi, H. S. Mayebara, etc.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappiji (Netherlands Trading Society). (H. O., Amsterdam, Est. 1828), Kobe Office, 83 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Rep., M. H. Woutman.

Nichizui Trading Co., Ltd., Kitahama 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Pres., O. Treyer; Mng.-Dir., T. Nakagawa, etc.

Nickel & Lyons, Ltd., 7 Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Yokohama Office, 7 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Contracting stevedores, Freight brokers, Landing & shipping agents, Private & bonded warehousemen, Ship repairers & general engineers. Dirs., J. F. James, E. J. Kitson, etc.

Nippon Denki Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Electric Bond & Share Co., Ltd.), Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Chairman of Board, Kengo Mori; Pres., Y. Matsunaga; Dirs., K. Kagami, W. C. Potter, etc.

Nippon Suittsuru Yakuhin Gomei Kaisha, Kobiki-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Dr. H. Thomann, G. Salle, P. Metzger, etc.

Nipponophone Co., Ltd., Saiwai Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Prcs., J. R. Geary; Dirs., R. Irwin, O. R. Grimmesey, etc.

Oversea Trading Co., 23/77 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Jack Stern, Joseph Bitker, etc.

Owston & Co., Ltd., F., 1-D Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Dirs., C. Heseltine, E. Loftus, etc.

Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ltd., Shosen Bldg., Kobe. Importers & Marketers of Petroleum Products. Mng.-Dir., H. W. Malcolm; Dirs., T.

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G. Ely, P. B. Brown, etc. Branch Offices—Mitsubishi Bldg., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo & 75 Takezoe-cho 1-chome, Keijo (Seoul).

Sale & Co., Ltd., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Chairman, C. V. Sale; Vice-Chairman, F. G. Sale; Dirs., G. S. Sale, E. O. Sale, etc.

Schmidt Shoten, 7 Izumo-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Importers of Telescopes, Binoculars, Microscopes, Electro-Medical Apparatus, Chemicals, Drugs, etc. Proprietor, P. Schmidt; W. Theiss, etc.

Siber Hegner & Co., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. H. O. Pfister, A. Kengelbacher, H. Abegg, etc.

Siemens-Schuckert Denki K.K., Yaesu-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Dir., B. Mohr; Mgrs., Dr. M. Huth, W. Bunten, etc.

Standard Oil Co. of New York, 8 Bund, Yokohama. Gen.-Mgr., J. C. Goold; Asst. Gen.-Mgrs., H. A. Poole, J. A. Eaton, etc.

Strachan & Co. (Agencies), Ltd., W. M., Yusen Bldg., Eiraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Dir., E. P. Stroud; H. G. Underwood, Miss H. C. Harrison, etc.

Sulzer Brothers' Engineering Office, Crescent Bldg., 72 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Mgr., J. Gastpar; E. Staudt, W. J. Borrowman, etc.

Trade Representation of U.S.S.R. in Japan, 53 Harima-machi, Kobe. Mgr., A. Stetsenko; Sec., G. Pitade, etc.

Truscon Steel Co. of Japan, Ltd., Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref. Pres., F. N. Shea; Vice-Pres., R. F. Moss, etc.

Union Oil Company of California, T.K.K. Bldg., 7 Harima-machi, Kobe. Rep., W. W. Baer; Engineer, C. H. Talbot, etc.

Union Trading Co. (Gomei Kaisha), 7 Goko-dori 4-chome, Kobe. Engineers, Manufacturers of Fire-proof Doors & Fire Protection Experts.

Vacuum Oil Co., Crescent Bldg., Kobe. Gen.-Mgr., A. L. E. McGlew; Ass. Gen.-Mgr., J. G. S. Gausden, etc.

Westinghouse Electric Co. of Japan, Yusen Bldg., 735 Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mng.-Dir., J. W. White; I. Motokawa, H. J. Mason, etc.

Witkowski & Co., J., Goshi Kaisha, 118-125 Naka-machi, Kobe. P. Blum, M. Gottlinger, J. Weill, etc.

Zeiss Kabushiki Kaisha, Carl, Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Importers of Zeiss optical instruments. Dir., H. Kuh; C. Billmeyer, H. Schulze, etc.

Shipping

Ahrens & Co., Nachf., H. (Gomei Kaisha), 43 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama & Meikai Bldg., 32 Akashi-machi, Kobe. Agents for Norddeutscher Lloyd. H. Bosch, Fr. Schneider, Fr. Bjoernsen, etc.

American Mail Line, 50 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. F. C. Thompson, etc.

Butterfield & Swire, 7 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. H. W. Kerr, R. A. Wilkinson, etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 7 Harima-machi, Kobe. K. M. Fetterly, B. G. Ryan, etc.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 1 Bund, Yokohama. M. Fitzgerald, J. H. Nancollis, etc.

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Cook & Son, Ltd., Thos., 401 Shosen Bldg., Oriental Hotel, Kobe. R. Edgar, A. M. Shierlaw, M. Yussim, etc.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 82 Kyo-machi, Kobe. Gen.-Mgr., D. Morrison; W. Butcher, J. H. Ewing, etc.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. (Also at Kobe & Tokyo). Agents for Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Glen Line, Ltd., Prince Line, Ltd., & British Canadian Steamships, Ltd. Reps., R. Y. Bell, W. H. L. Warrener, etc.

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (Japan), Ltd. Agents for Peninsular & Oriental, British India (Apcar Line), Eastern & Australian, and Associated Lines. Offices, Union Bldg., 75 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama; Crescent Bldg., 72 Kyo-machi, Kobe; also at Osaka and Shimonoseki.

Messageries Maritimes (French Mail Steamers), 9 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. C. R. Millolis, V. C. Ruffilo, T. Nishikawa, etc. Kobe Agency, 69 Kyo-machi, Kobe.

Robert Dollar Co., The, General Agents for Dollar Steamship & American Mail Lines, 7 Kaigan-dori, Kobe.

States Steamship Co., 16 Maye-machi, Kobe. Hector M. Hunt, J. C. Soo, Ng. Kai Leon, etc.

U. S. Shipping Board, Shosen Bldg., 5 Kaigan-dori, Kobe. R. M. Johnson, O. S. Dick, etc.

Insurance

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. James A. Dixon, K. W. E. Forster, etc.

Continental Insurance Co. of New York, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., H. E. Esping; Ass. Mgr., W. W. Glass, etc.

Guardian Assurance Co., Ltd. (London), Hachiban-kwan Bldg., Hon-cho 1-chome, Yokohama. H. Kobayashi, etc.

Home Insurance Company of New York, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., H. E. Esping; Ass. Mgr., W. W. Glass, etc.

Joint & Foreign Fire Insurance Association of Japan, Naka-dori, Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Sec., W. F. Balden, etc.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., The, Mitsubishi Bldg., Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., G. Bispham, etc.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (of Canada), Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., T. C. Maitland; Sec., S. Lowrie, etc. Branch Offices at Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Fukuoka.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., 12 Naka-dori, Maruno-uchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., F. C. Howard; Ass.-Mgr., J. K. Brown, etc.

Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mgrs., A. W. L. Robertson, W. R. Bull, etc.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, 2 Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. W. D. Cameron, R. M. Donbson, etc.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., 28 Harima-machi, Kobe. Mgr., E. L. Hope; C. R. Davidge, etc

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd., Katakura Bldg., Tatami-cho, Kyo-bashi-ku, Tokyo. C. R. Agar, K. J. Brown, K. Yamaguchi, etc.

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Banks

Banque Franco-Japanese Succursals de Tokyo, 26 Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Pres., Ch. Dumont; Vice-Pres., S. Suzuki; Dirs., J. Yasuda, K. Sejimo, etc.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Mgr., A. E. Graves; Sub-Accountant, C. P. M. Jenkin, etc. Kobe Agency—67 Kyo-machi, Kobe; Mgr., H. L. Mullins.

Far Eastern Bank, Ltd., The, (Japan Branch), 66 Naka-machi, Kobe. Est. 1922. (H. O., Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. Cap. Rbls. 10,000,000).

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 2 Bund, Kobe. Mgs., D. M. Ross, F. B. Winter, etc.

National City Bank of New York, 12 Naka-dori, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Mgr., Dan. F. Waugh; C. F. Thomas, F. P. McGinty, etc.

Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, 37 Naka-machi, Kobe. Gen.-Mgr., W. M. Meertens; Mgr., B. H. van Kebel, etc.

Russo-Asiatische Bank (In Liquidation), 220 Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Liquidator, V. J. Lugebil, etc.

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APPENDIX C

LEARNED AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1881; publishes a monthly organ "Dai Nippon Nokai-ho," and maintains Tokyo Agricultural College (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution; mem. 9,820. Hon. Pres. H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres. Marq. K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres., Count M. Hotta; Dir., S. Sawamura, D. Agr. Add. Akasaka Tamelke, Tokyo.

Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1924; issues Journal of the Agr. Chem. Society of Japan, in Japanese (abstract in European languages), monthly; mem. 1,280: Pres., U. Suzuki, D. Agr. Office, Inst. of Agr. Chem., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Alliance Francaise.—A social body of French residents in Tokyo & Yokohama. Pres., Georges Andoyer. Add. 185 Yamate-cho, Yokohama.

American Association of Yokohama.—Pres., D. H. Blake; Vice-Pres., Dr. G. F. Draper. Add. 167 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

America-Japan Society, Tokyo, The.—Founded 1917; mem. 556. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa; Vice-Pres., Count A. Kabayama & E. W. Frazar. Add. Room No. 101, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

American Merchants Association of Tokyo.—Chairman, E. W. Frazar; Vice-Chair., P. E. Nicolle; Secy., J. S. Happer. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

America's Friends Society (Beiyu-Kyokai).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries; mem. about 300. Add. 3 Shibaguchi 1-chome, Tokyo.

Anthropological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1884; issues The Anthropological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 450; Chief Secy., A. Matsumura, D. Sc. Office, Anth. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Architectural Society.—Est. 1886; issues a monthly magazine devoted to the study of architecture; mem. 6,810. Pres., Y. Tsukamoto, Dr. Eng. Add. Marunouchi Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Architectural Society, Japan.—Founded 1917; publishes an organ "Architecture & Society"; mem. 1,500. Pres., Y. Kataoka. Add. Daido Bldg., Osaka.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan; est. 1872 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc.; meeting held monthly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Pres., G. B. Sansom; Vice-Pres., A. K. Reischauer & S. H. Wainright; Treasurer, N. K. Roscoe; Secys., Trevor Johnes & E. H. Dooman. Office, Osaka Bldg., Koj. Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Association for Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1817; publishes The Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 870. Pres., K. Uchida. Office, 5 Marunouchi Higashi-dori, Tokyo.

Association of Foreign Raw & Waste Silk Merchants.—Pres., Paul Nipkow; Vice-Pres., H. J. Huber. Add. 164 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Association of Japanese Geographers, The.—Est. 1923; publishes The Geographical Review of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 64. Pres., N. Yamasaki, D. Sc. Office, Geog. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Association of Patent Attorneys.—A foundation est. April, 1922, as an

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advisory body in legal matters; mem. 700. Dirs., K. Inomata, S. Horie, etc. Add. Patent Bureau, Tokyo.

Association of the Research on the Gastro-enterology, The.—Est. 1926; publishes The Journal of Gastro-enterology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,270. Pres., I. Matsuo, M.D. Office, Univ. Hosp., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Astronomical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1908; publishes The Astronomical Herald, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Chairman, K. Sotome, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Astronomical Obs., Mitaka-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Aviculture Society, Japan.—Est. '20; associated with National Association of Audubon Society, America. Reps., K. Iwabuchi & S. Washizuka. Office, Care Y. Yanagisawa, Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Osaka.—Founded 1897; mem. 43 banks. Chair., N. Yashiro. Add. Nakanoshima 1-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1880; fund consists of subscriptions in proportion to the paid-up capital of the associated banks: mem. 78 banks. Pres., T. Kushida. Add. Kojimachi Eiraku-cho, Tokyo.

Bankers' Club, Tokyo.—Est. 1880 as a social organ of Tokyo bankers; mem. 482. Pres., T. Yuki. Club-house, Kojimachi Eiraku-cho, Tokyo.

Bankers' Club, Yokohama.—Chair., K. Kodama; Man., T. Harada. Add. Otamachi 3-chome, Yokohama.

Barristers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1896; issues a monthly periodical; mem. 1866. Rep., K. Inomata. Add. Kojimachi Nishi Hibiya, Tokyo.

Belgian Society.—Est. 1913 with the object of promoting friendship between Japan and Belgium. Rep., J. Odera. Add. Belgian Embassy, Tokyo.

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; mem. about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., S. Akasaka. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

British Association of Japan.—Chair., J. L. Graham: Hon. Secy., Rev. F. E. Mercer. Add. 9 Marunouchi East, Tokyo. (Yokohama Branch. Chair., H. W. Kent. Add. 7 Bund, Yokohama).

British Ex-Service Association of Japan.—Pres., E. Loftus: Hon.-Secy. S. R. Kerr. Add.

British Legion (Tokyo Branch).—Pres., Captain M. D. Kennedy. Add. 14, Reinanzaka, Akasaka, Tokyo.

British Oversea League.—Hon.-Secy., F. Ivor Jackson. Add. 66 Bluff, Yokohama.

British Society.—Founded 1908 as a sister Society of the Japan Society of London. Mixed Japanese and British membership of about 250. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Chichibu: Hon.-Secy., A. W. Medley. Office, No. 1 Akasaka Enokizaka-machi, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne; the result of investigation is published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Office, Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

Cellulose Institute, The.—Est. 1924: publishes The Cellulose Industry. in Japanese, monthly: mem. 450. Office, Hongo-ku Kami Fujimae-cho, Tokyo.

Central Association of Industrial Guilds.—Est. 1910; issues a bulletin;

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mem. 12,665. Pres., G. Shimura. Add. Ushigome Agebamachi, Tokyo.

Central Association of Silk Traders Guilds.—Est. 1915; issues a monthly bulletin; mem. 92 guilds. Pres., G. Shimura. Add. Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Central Charity Association.—Created in 1908 in Tokyo, at the instance of Viscounts Shibusawa and Kiyoura, and a large number of prominent men with the object to inquire into the modus operandi and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad, to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation, to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charity works and help their conduct. Chair., Viscount Shibusawa. Office, Kanda Hitotsubashi-dori, Tokyo.

Central Sanitation Association.—A semi-official organ est. 1905 to investigate into general sanitation affairs under the control of the Home Minister; organized with a standing committee of 30 and a number of prominent medical and sanitation experts. Pres., The Home Minister. Add. Home Office, Kojimachi-ku Otemachi, Tokyo.

Ceramics Association, Japan.—Founded 1892; issues a magazine; mem. 1,600. Pres., Vis. K. Kaneko. Add. Nihombashi Hamacho 2-chome, Tokyo.

Chemical & Physical Research Institute.—Vid. Chapter on Education.

Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1878 as the Tokyo Chemical Society; changed to the present name, 1921; publishes The Journal of the Chemical Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,290. Pres., Y. Shibata, D. Sc. Office, Chem. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Chikyu Gakudan (Association of Geographers & Geologists).—Est. 1924; issues "Chikyu" (The Earth), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800. Chairman, T. Ogawa, D. Sc. Office, Geological Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Chosen Medical Society.—Est. 1911; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,000. Pres., K. Shiga, M.D. Office, Gov.-Gen. Hos., Renkendo, Keijo (Seoul).

Chunichi Bunka Kyokwai (China & Japan Culture Ass'n).—Founded 1920 originally as Mammo Bunka Kyokwai; object, the development of culture in Manchuria & Mongolia; issues two magazines monthly; mem. 3,850. Pres., J. Yamamoto. Add. Dairen.

Civil Engineering Society.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Civil Engineering Society, in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 2,510. Pres., B. Kusakabe, D. Eng. Office, Kojimachi-ku Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Club Germania.—Pres., C. G. Schramm. Club-house, 5 Bluff, Yokohama.

Columbia Society.—Pres., A. G. Kellogg; Vice-Pres., F. C. Thompson. Add. The President's Residence.

Cotton Spinners Union, Japan.—Est. 1882; issues a monthly bulletin; mem. 58 spinning cos. Chair., F. Abe. Add. Gosho Bldg., Kita-ku, Osaka.

Dai Nihon Butokukai (Japan Martial Art Ass'n).—Founded 1898; mem. 2,167,376. Pres., Gen. F. Hongo. Add. Heian Shrine, Okazaki Park. Kyoto.

Daito Bunka Kyokai (Great Eastern Cultural Ass'n).—Issues a magazine "Daito Bunka." Pres., H. Ogawa. Office, Kojimachi Fujimicho 6-chome, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ; mem. about 800. Pres., Dr. S. Takata; Secy., S. Tamura. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

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Electric Association, Japan.—Founded in 1912; mem. 3,077. Rep., O. Watanabe. Add. Marunouchi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Electric Club.—A social club est. 1922; mem. 1,400. Pres., S. Wakao. Club-house, Marunouchi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914: publishes a bulletin. Pres., Dr. J. Soyeda. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Engineering Society.—Est. 1879; reorganized 1922 as an associated body of several learned societies; issues The Journal of the Engineering Society, in Japanese; The History of the Industry of the Meiji Era, in Japanese, partly published; mem. 12 societies. Pres., Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Office, Kojimachi-ku Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

Esperanto Society, Japan.—Est. 1919; mem. 2,300. Rep., S. Nakamura Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawamachi, Tokyo.

Ex-Service Men's Association.—Founded 1910; publishes five magazines; mem. 3,000,000. Pres., Gen. H. Ichinohe. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Japan.—Founded 1882 and reorganized into a corporation 1909; issues a monthly organ; mem. 3,000. Patron, H.I.H Prince Fushimi. Pres., I. Itani. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Osaka.—Est. 1922; mem. 1,600. Pres., J. Izumi Add. Osaka Prefectural Office, Osaka.

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; holds meetings monthly and publishes its organ "International Trade" in Japanese monthly; mem. 650. Pres., Baron K. Morimura, Vice-Pres., T. Ishii. Add. Kyobashi Sojurocho, Tokyo.

Foreign Trade Association, Yokohama.—Est. 1922; mem. 250. Pres., K. Otani; Vice-Pres., K. Watano; Secy., M. Saito. Add. 34 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Forestry Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; mem. 5,000. Hon. Pres., H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres., Z. Kawase. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886; mem. over 830; Patrons, Prince Kan-in and French Ambassador; Chief Dir., Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Kojimachi-ku Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Fuel Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; publishes The Journal of the Fuel Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,780. Pres., Vice-Adm. Baron S. Sakamoto. Office, Fuel Research Inst., Kawaguchi, Saitama-ken.

Geographical Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1879; publishes "Chigaku Zasshi" (Geographical Magazine), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 272. Pres., Marquis M. Hosokawa. Add. Kyobashi-ku Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

Geological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1893; publishes The Journal of the Geological Society of Tokyo, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 553. Pres., N. Kanehara. Office, Geo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Historical Society.—Mem. 1,000; Pres., Dr. K. Tsuboi. Add. Historical Compilation Committee, Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Hokkaido Medical Society.—Est. 1922; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 500. Pres., B. Hata, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Sapporo.

Horticultural Association of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues The Journal of the Horticultural Ass'n. of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 150. Pres., H. Hara, D. Agr. Office, Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

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Hoseikai.—Founded 1914 as the central association for the control of societies for discharged prisoners; issues the bulletin. Pres., the Minister of Justice. Add. Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Illuminating Engineering Society of Japan.—Issues Journal of the Illum. Eng. Soc. of Japan, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1,230. Pres., T. Nomura. Office, Denki Club, Marunouchi Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy.—Founded in 1879; is subject to control of Minister of Education; joined in '06 the International Association of Academies; members limited to 100 elected from among learned scholars of literature and humanity (1st Dept.), and science pure and applied (2nd Dept.), and nom. by the Emperor; undertakes translation and research works; publishes proceedings. Pres., Dr. J. Sakurai, Privy Councillor; Secretary, Dr. M. Anesaki. Loc. Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy of Arts.—(Vid. Chapter on Arts and Crafts).

Imperial Aero Society (Teikoku Hiko Kyokwai).—Founded 1914; issues the Bulletin; mem. 87,000. Vice-Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho; mem. 2,566. Pres. S. Kunisawa. Add. Marunouchi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Indian Merchants Association, Yokohama.—Pres., Detaram Issardas Mahtani; Vice-Pres., Parsram Tahirajrai. Add. 202 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Est. 1903; publishes a magazine; fused the Japan-Dutch Society; mem. 1,100. Pres., Visc. E. Shibusawa; Mng., Y. Soejima. Add. Kyobashi Tsukiji 3-chome, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Japan.—A corporation founded 1917 by manufacturers for investigating various industrial problems, encouraging invention, promoting industry, etc.; mem. 990. Chairman, Baron Dr. T. Dan; Mng.-Dir., S. Ohashi. Add. Marunouchi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Osaka.—Est. 1929; object, to help development of industries; issues a bulletin; mem. 4,050. Rep., K. Hirasa. Add. Osaka Technical College, Osaka.

Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1888; issues The Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, in Japanese, monthly, and The Selected Papers from the Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, occasionally; mem. 5,521. Pres., S. Inada. Office, Mitsubishi Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Institute of Japanese Architects, The.—Founded 1886; issues Journal of Architecture, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4,712. Pres., T. Yokoyama, D. Eng. Office, Marunouchi Building, Tokyo.

Institute of Telegraph & Telephone Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Journal of I.T.T.E.J., in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 1,790. Pres., Y. Yonezawa. Office, Bureau of Tech. Affairs, Communications Dept., Tokyo.

International Educational Society.—Founded 1921; mem. 180. Pres., Count H. Hayashi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

International Law Association.—Publishes a magazine; mem. 340. Pres., Visc. H. Fukuoka. Office, Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

International Press Association.—Founded 1920 as a social organ of prominent Japanese and foreign journalists, foreign press correspondents, etc.; mem. about 50. Pres., M. Zumoto. Office, Shimbun Rengo Sha. Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

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Invalided Soldiers' Home.—Started 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo; moved in 1908 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family; only about 80 are present living in the Home, all the sixteen thousands of invalids, being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers was somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan; has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which ¥100,000 was donated by Baron I. Morimura.

Iron & Steel Association, Japan.—Est. 1915; issues The Iron and Steel, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,360. Rep., S. Hattori. Office, Kojimachi-ku Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Japan-Chile Trade Association.—Est. 1928; mem. 50. Pres., K. Inabata. Add. Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Japan-China Business Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 200. Pres., Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. No. 6, Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Japan Economic Federation.—An associated body of leading business organizations in Japan est. 1913 with the object to investigate various economic problems; joined the International Chambers of Commerce League. Pres., Baron T. Dan, D. Eng. Office, Kogyo Club Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Japan-German Society.—Founded 1922; mem. 350. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Kuni; Pres., Y. Sata, D. Med. Add. Kitaku Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Japan-Italian Society.—Founded 1888; mem. 94. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres., Marq. N. Nabeshima. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Japan-Mexico Society.—Founded 1927; mem. about 50. Pres., Vice-Adm. Keizaburo Moriyama.

Japan-Siamese Association, The.—Est. 1927 with the object to promote friendly relations between Japan and Siam. Mixed membership of about 100 Japanese and resident Siamese. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Chichibu; Hon. Pres., The Siamese Minister. Add. Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Japanese Association for Textile Industry.—Est. 1885; issues The Journal of Fabric Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,500. Office, Shiba-ku Shinbori-cho, Tokyo.

Japanese Association for the Advancement of Science.—Est. 1925; holds annual meetings either in Tokyo or Kyoto and issues Report of the annual meetings, in Japanese; mem. 1,500. Pres., T. Araki, M.D. (ex-Pres. Kyoto Imp. Univ.) Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Association for Tuberculosis, The.—Est. 1923; issues "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,400. Pres., T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Nogata-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Association of Hygiene, The.—Est. 1903; issues Journal of Hygiene & Infectious Diseases, bi-monthly; mem. 1,100. Pres., C. Yokote, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg. & Bact., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Ceramic Association.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Ceramic Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,300. Pres., Visc. K. Kaneko. Office, Tohoku Building, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Japanese Dermatological Association, The.—Est. 1901; issues Japanese Journal of Dermatology & Urology, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 2,500; Pres., K. Doi, M.D. Office, 45 Shimo-Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

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Japanese Genetic Society.—Est. 1920; issues Japanese Journal of Genetics, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 428. Chief Secy., S. Ikeno, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Agr. Exp. Station, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Japanese Gynecological & Obstetrical Association.—Est. 1902; issues Journal of Japanese Gynecological & Obstetrical Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,500. Pres., S. Kinoshita, M.D. Office, Gyn. & Obs. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Microbiological Society.—Est. 1904; issues Journal of the Japanese Microbiological Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2,000. Pres., K. Kiyono, M.D. Office, Microbiological Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Japanese Neurological Society, The.—Est. 1901; issues Neurological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,200; Superintendent, S. Kure, M.D. Office, Neuro. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Ophthalmological Society, The.—Est. 1897; issues Journal of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800. Pres., Y. Onishi, M.D. Office, Ophth. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ., Fukuoka.

Japanese Pathological Society.—Est. 1911; issues Journal of the Japanese Pathological Society, in Japanese, and Transactions of J.P.S. in European languages, both annually; mem. 754. Pres., M. Nagayo, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Pediatric Association.—Est. 1896; issues Pediatric Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3,007. Pres., T. Hirota, M.D. Office, Koishikawa-ku Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Japanese Society for the Study of Diseases of Digestive Organs.—Est. 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 3,200. Pres., K. Hirayama, M.D. Office, Hosp. for Dig. Org. Disease (Icho-byoin), Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Anatomy.—Est. 1893; mem. 111; Pres. Y. Koganei, M.D. Office, Inst. of Ana, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Brewing.—Est. 1906; issues The Journal of the Japanese Society of Brewing, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 14,200. Pres., H. Kuroda. Office, Government Inst. of Brewing, Takinogawa, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Society of Cancer Research, The.—Est. 1908; issues The Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, in European languages, annually, and The Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 298. Pres., T. Honda, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Dental Surgery, The.—Pres., N. Takahashi. Office, 9 Nishiki-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Internal Medicine.—Est. 1903; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2,360. Pres., K. Tsuji, M.D. Office, Tsukiji 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Laryngology, Otology & Rhinology.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Society of Lary., Oto. & Rhinology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,160. Pres., W. Okada, M.D. Office, Inst. of Lary., Oto. & Rhi., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Preventive Medicine.—Est. 1923; issues "National Hygiene" (in Japanese), monthly. Pres., S. Toda, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Japanese Society of Surgery, The.—Est. 1899; publishes Journal of the Japanese Society of Surgery, in Japanese; mem. 2,090. Pres., R.

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Torikata, M.D. Office, Inst. of Surgery, Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Japanese Society of Veterinary Science.—Est. 1921; issues Journal of the Japanese Soc. Vet. Sci., quarterly; mem. 317. Pres., N. Nitta, D. Vet. Office, Inst. Vet. Sci., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Japanese Urological Association, The.—Est. 1912; issues The Journal of the Japanese Urological Association, in Japanese, 8 per year; mem. 805. Pres., K. Hirokawa, M.D. Office, Derm. & Uro. Inst., Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Japanisch-Deutsches Kultur-institute (Nichidoku Bunka Kyokai).—Est. 1921. Mng.-Dir., Dr. J. Takakusu. Add. Nihon Kogyo Club Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Jishu Kwai.—Est. 1921; publishes The Sky and Waters, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 40. Pres., T. Okada, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Marine Observatory, Kobe.

Journalists' Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 600. Rep., T. Nozawa. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1694; mem. 4,100; publishes an organ. Pres., Dr. S. Hozumi. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kaikosha (Military Club).—Founded 1877; military officers' club with mem. of over 3,000. Pres., Marshal Visc. K. Kawamura. Add. Kudan, Tokyo.

Keimei-kai.—A foundation est. in 1918 with a fund of ¥1,000,000 contributed by Mr. T. Akaboshi, a millionaire, for facilitating special researches, investigations, compilations and invention; translates foreign works; holds lecture meetings; issues publications, etc. Dirs., N. Hirayama (Chairman), S. Tsurumi (Mng.-Dir.), etc. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Keio Medical Society.—Est. 1920; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 500; Pres., Baron S. Kitasato, M.D.; Vice-Pres., T. Kitashima, M.D. Office, Keio Univ. Hospital, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kiitsu Kyokai (Association Concordia).—Founded 1912 by leading thinkers and religionists for discussing problems of religion and thoughts. Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Kinki Gynecological Society.—Est. 1915; issues "Kinki Fujin-kwa Gakkwai Zasshi," in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1,250. Secretaries, H. Okabayashi, M.D., J. Ogata, M.D. Office, Gyn. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Kodokan.—Founded 1898; object, promotion of moral and physical culture through practice of "Judo"; mem. 20,000. Pres., J. Kano, Life Mem. House of Peers. Add. Koishikawa Sakashitamachi, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—A social club est. 1879 by graduates of and others connected with Keio University; mem. 3,332. Pres., E. Kamada, Privy Councillor. Add. Kojimachi-ku Uchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Kokka Gakkai (Political Science Society).—Issues a magazine; mem. 1,800. Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Law College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kokubo Gikai (National Defence Association).—Est. about '17 by those interested in the defence problems. Rep., Vice-Adm. Kamiizumi; Dr. Matsunami. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Kuramaye Industrial Association.—Est. 1906 by the graduates of and those connected with the former Tokyo Higher Technical School as an organ to promote industrial development; mem. 5,645. Pres., H. Soma. Add. Kojimachi Yaesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Kyocho Kwai (Labor & Capital Harmony Ass'n).—Est. 1919. Pres.,

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Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Kyoto Dermatological Society.—Est. 1923; issues Acta Dermatologica. partly in European languages, monthly; mem. 1,500. Pres., S. Matsumoto, M.D. Office, Derm. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Kyoto Medical Society.—Est. 1904; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1,100. Pres., A. Fujinami, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Kyushu Medical Society.—Est. 1907; issues the Journal, mostly in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,400; Pres., I. Kubo, M.D. Office, L.O.R. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ., Fukuoka.

Lacquer Workers Association, Japan.—Est. 1890; object, to promote progress and development of lacquer industry; issues a bulletin; mem. 1,000. Pres., M. Noma. Add. Kanda Matsudacho, Tokyo.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country; mem. 120. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

League of Nations Association.—Founded 1920; issues a monthly "International Understanding" (in Japanese) and pamphlets; mem. 8,695. Pres., Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Kojimachi Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Librarian's Association, Japan.—Est. 1892; reorganized in '06 for investigating matters concerning library management, etc.; publishes reports; mem. 1,281. Rep., K. Matsumoto. Add. 392 Azabu Gazembo. Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; mem. 38 life ass. cos.; publishes a quarterly bulletin. Rep., S. Kuze. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Life Boat Association.—Est. 1889; has 72 stations throughout the country with 54 branches; granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court '16. Act. Pres., Visc. T. Hanabusa.

Manchuria Medical Association.—Est. 1912; issues "The Oriental Medicine," monthly; mem. 625; Pres., G. Todani, M.D. Office, Manchuria Med. Col., Hoten (Mukden).

Mathematical Association of Japan for Secondary Education, The.—Est. 1919; publishes Journal of Math. Ass. Jap., in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 1,619. Pres., T. Hayashi, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. for Women.

Medical Association of Formosa, The.—Est. 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1,000. Pres., T. Horiuchi, M.D. Office, Taihoku Higher Med. Sch., Taiwan.

Medical Association of the Japanese Government Railway, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,921. Pres., S. Sato, M.D. Office, Tokyo Rly. Hosp., Shinjuku, Tokyo.

Meteorological Society of Japan.—Est. 1882; issues The Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan, monthly; mem. 336. Pres., K. Nakamura, D. Sc. Add. Central Meteo. Observatory, Tokyo.

Mil. & Naval Officers Wives Association.—Est. 1906; attends to various social works; mem. 12,000. Pres., Mrs. Momoko Kuroki. Add. Ushigome Wakamatsucho, Tokyo.

Military Surgeon Corps, The.—Est. 1909; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 5,500. Pres., Surgeon-Gen. K. Yamada, M.D. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., War Dept., Tokyo.

Minakata Botanical Laboratory.—Est. 1922 for supporting the research

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work of Dr. Kumakusu Minakata, a noted scientist specializing in moss and lichens; fund ¥100,000; publishes Reports. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Mining Institute of Japan, The.—Est. 1885; publishes The Journal of the Mining Institute of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,190. Pres., A. Matoba, D. Eng. Office, 15 Kyobashi-ku Kagacho, Tokyo.

Mining Society of Chosen, The.—Est. in 1917; publishes the Bulletin of the Mining Society of Chosen, monthly, and The Journal of the Mining Society of Chosen, quarterly; mem. 250. Pres., K. Kuroki. Office, Minami Yonekura-cho, Keijo (Seoul).

Mining Society of Taiwan, The.—Est. 1912; publishes The Journal of the Mining Society of Taiwan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 250. Pres., Y. Komatsu. Office, Akashi-cho, Taihoku.

Municipal Research Board (Tokyo).—Est. 1922 with the view to investigating problems affecting municipal system by the late Count Goto and others on the advice of Dr. Charles Beard; mem. 150. Add. Kojimachi-ku Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

National Research Council.—Founded 1920; consists of 2 Departments, General Affairs and Scientific, comprising 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics; cooperates with the International Research Council formed by the late Allied States, and also serves as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. Has in maximum 100 scientists as its members; the first general meeting held in Dec. 1920. Pres., Dr. Baron K. Furuichi, Privy Councillor; Vice-Pres., Dr. J. Sakurai, Privy Councillor.

National Society of Medicine (Kokka-Igaku-kai).—Members, 3,500, dues, ¥4.80. Add. Medical Jurisprudence Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

National Society of Physiology, The.—Est. 1924; issues The Physiological Studies, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2,623. Pres., H. Ishikawa, M.D. Office, Physiological Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Natural History Society, Sapporo.—Est. 1891; issues Transactions of the Sapporo Natural History Society, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 196. Pres., K. Miyabe, D. Sc. Office, Botanical Inst., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Sapporo.

Naval Medical Association, The.—Est. 1887; issues The Journal, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 790. Pres., I. Hirano, Surgeon Vice-Adm. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Nihon Teiyen Kyokai (Japan Garden Society).—Publishes a monthly magazine the Teiyen (Garden). Pres., Dr. S. Honda. Add. Shimotsuka, Tokyo.

Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution; mem. 860. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa. Club-house, Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Nippon Eibungaku Kwai (Japan Association for the Study of English Literature).—Est. 1928 by those interested in the study of English language & literature; holds lecture meetings occasionally & issues "Studies in English Literature," both in Japanese & English, quarterly. Reps., S. Ichikawa, Dr. Lit., K. Ishida, K. Doi, etc. Add. Inst. of Eng. Literature, Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).—Created in 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo to promote the cause of humanity.

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Ohara Social Problems Research Institute.—Est. 1919. Rep., I. Takano Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Oriental Association (Toyo Kyokai).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea & Manchuria; maintains schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work; issues two monthly magazines Toyo & Toyo Gakuho; mem. 3,000. Pres., ——. Add. Koiimachi Uchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Oriental Medical Association, Kyoto.—Est. 1926; issues Oriental Journal of Diseases of Infants, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 700. Pres., T. Suzuki, M.D. Office, Pediatric Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Ornithological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1912; mem. 214; is associated with the National Association of Audubon Society of America; issues "Aves" twice a year, also publishing books and pamphlets concerning ornithology and holding periodical meetings thrice a year. Pres., Prince Takatsukasa; Dir., Dr. N. Kuroda. Office, Zoological Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Pan-Pacific Club, Osaka.—Founded 1923; with the object to promote international relationship of the Pacific countries; mem. 200. Rep., Y. Chikaraishi. Add. Osaka Prefectural Office, Osaka.

Pan-Pacific Society.—Founded '23 by those interested in the Pacific problems; holds occasional meetings. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa. Office, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Paper Mills Union, Japan.—Est. 1880; issues a monthly magazine; mem. 54 mills. Chair., G. Fujiwara. Add. Kojimachi Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Peers' Club.—Est. 1874 as a social body of the titled class; mem. 1,255. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Kojimachi-ku Sannencho, Tokyo.

Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1881; issues Pharmaceutical Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4,006. Pres., N. Nagai, D. Sc., D. Phar. Office, Ushigome-ku Shimo Miyabi-cho, Tokyo.

Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1879, as Mathematical Society of Tokyo; changed to the present name, 1919; issues Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 713; Chairman, K. Terasawa, D. Sc. Office, Physical Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Physiological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; mem. 100. Secy. in charge, K. Hashida, M.D. Office, Physiological Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Phytopathological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan, partly in English; mem. 300. Pres., S. Kusano, D. Sc. Office, 12 Koishikawa-ku Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Portland Cement Cos. Union, Japan.—Est. 1912; mem. 16 cos. Chair., S. Sato. Add. Teikoku Bldg., Higashi Imahashi, Osaka.

Protection of Animals, Tokyo Society for.—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office, Azabu Hominuracho, Tokyo.

Rayon Mills Union, Japan.—Est. 1928; mem. 8 rayon cos. Add. Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Red Cross Society, Japan.—Started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1886. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being the best in the Far East; it attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years; every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service.

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of three year course. The latest statistics returned at the end of 1928-29 fiscal year are as follows: 21 hospitals, 2 hospital ships, 160 medical corps, 236 doctors, 5,537 nurses and helpers. The total membership of the society was 2,508,578 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 1,223,182 in number of days treated, and out-patients 4,385.274. Expenditure in 1928-29 amounted to ¥43,602,599; total property assessed at ¥60,880,294. Hon. Pres., H.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Pres., Baron N. Hirayama. Office, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Roentgen Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues Journal of the Roentgen Society of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year; mem. 410. Pres., Y. Tashiro, M.D. Office, Inst. of Orthopaedic Surg., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Rotary Club, Tokyo.—Established 1920; social and cultural society of Japanese and foreign businessmen resident in Tokyo; membership 50. Chairman, S. Ichinomiya.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; mem. 453; Hon. Pres., H.I.H. Prince Kan-in; Pres., ——. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Saiseikwai.—A foundation est. 1911 with funds granted by Imperial court to extend medical aid to the poor; maintains hospitals in Tokyo and elsewhere for the treatment of the helpless patients; mem. 43,166. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa. Office, Shiba Akabane, Tokyo.

Scientific Agricultural Society, The.—Est. 1887; publishes Journal of the Scientific Agricultural Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,583. Pres., K. Aso, D. Agr. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Scientific Fishery Association, The.—Est. 1915; issues Proceedings of Sci. Fish. Association, semi-annually; mem. 114. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Seamen's Rescue Society.—Est. 1880; gives training at its training institutes at Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki and 6 other places to about 400 higher class seamen and 700 ordinary hands; gives employment through society's intermediation to officers and men; care for at its hospitals a number of decrepit sailors or aids families of deceased sailors. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Fushimi. Pres., K. Uchida. Add. Kyobashi-ku Akashicho, Tokyo.

Sericultural Association, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French Bulletin as its organ; reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad; mem. 282,134. Patron, Prince Kan-in. Pres., Count T. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Shipbuilding Association.—Founded 1897; issues a magazine; mem. 1,900. Rep., J. Imaoka, Dr. Eng. Add. No. 6, Marunouchi Naka-dori, Tokyo.

Shipowners Union, Japan.—Est. 1894; issues a monthly report; mem. 170. Pres., K. Hori. Add. Kyobashi-ku Akashicho, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Est. 1926; issues its organ in Romanized Japanese; mem. 7,000. Pres., Dr. A. Tanakadate. Add. Hongo-ku Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge.—Founded 1921; publishes a monthly magazine "Kagaku-chishiki" as its organ; holds lecture meetings. Add. Marunouchi Yaesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Society of Agriculture & Forestry, Sapporo.—Est. 1908; issues Journal of the Society of Agriculture & Forestry, in Japanese; mem. 521. Pres., T. Minami, D. Agr. Office, Faculty of Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Sapporo.

Society of Astronomical Friends, The.—Est. 1920; issues The Heavens, in Japanese, monthly, and Bulletin, in English, occasionally; mem. 1,500.

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Chief Secy., I. Yamamoto, D. Sc. Office, Inst. of Cosmical Physics, Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Society of Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1898; issues The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3,850. Pres., I. Fujino. Office, Inst. of App. Chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Society of Forestry, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Society of Forestry, in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 2,765. Pres., H. Hirasawa, D. For. Office, For. Exp. Inst., Naka Meguro, Tokyo.

Society of Heating & Refrigerating Engineers.—Issues The Journal of S. H. R. E., in Japanese bi-monthly; mem. 503. Pres., S. Chujo. Office, Imp. Rly. Ass'n, Kojimachi-ku Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Society of Mechanical Engineers, The.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineering, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4,175. Pres., Baron C. Shiba, D. Eng. Office, Kojimachi-ku Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Society of Naval Architects of Japan.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year, and The Miscellany of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, bi-monthly; published A Study of Ancient Ships of Japan, in English, etc.; mem. 1,742. Pres., K. Yamoto, D. Eng. Office, Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Society of Ordnance & Explosives, The.—Founded 1905; issues Journal of the Society of Ordnance & Explosives, in Japanese, bi-monthly; mem. 420. Pres., U. Tanekoda. Office, Inst. of Tech. of Ord., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Society of Oto- Rhino- & Laryngological Clinic, The.—Est. 1925; issues The Oto- Rhino- and Laryngological Clinic, mostly in European languages, bi-monthly; mem. 500. Pres., S. Hoshino, M.D. Office, Inst. of Oto-Rhino- & Lary., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Society of Social Medicine, The.—Est. 1887; issues Journal of Social Medicine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 980. Pres., S. Mita, M.D. Office, Inst. of Forensic Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

South Seas Association.—Founded 1915; publishes a monthly bulletin; mem. 1,366. Pres., Baron K. Den. Add. Kojimachi-ku Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled Tokei Shushi; also issues the Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual and a number of statistics; mem. 868. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Kyobashi Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Stock-Breeding Association, Central.—Founded 1915; issues a magazine as an organ; mem. 8,600. Pres., Baron S. Hirayama. Add. Akasaka-ku Tameike, Tokyo.

Suikosha (Naval Club).—Founded 1872; naval officers' social club with mem. of 11,000; publishes a bulletin. Pres., Adm. K. Takarabe. Office, Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Suiyo Kwai (The Kyoto Association for Mining & Metallurgy).—Est. 1900; publishes The Journal of Mining and Metallurgy, in Japanese, three times a year; mem. 361. Pres., D. Saito, D. Eng. Office, Inst. of Min. & Metal., Kyoto Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

Sunday School Association, Japan.—Est. 1907; mem. 922 Sunday Schools. Rep., T. Yamamoto. Add. Kanda Nishikicho 1-chome, Tokyo.

Teikoku Agricultural Association.—Est. 1910; issues a monthly bulletin; mem. 47 agricultural associations. Pres., E. Yahagi, D.L. Add. Kojimachi-ku Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Teikoku Fishery Association.—Est. 1922; publishes a monthly maga-

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zine. Pres., Baron R. Murakami. Add. Toyo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku Uchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Teikoku Forestry Association.—Est. 1919; issues a monthly bulletin; mem. 150. Pres., S. Honda, D. Agr. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai (Society for Protecting Industrial Property).—A corporation founded in 1905; mem. 3,349. Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Marunouchi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kaiji Kyokwai (Imp. Maritime Ass'n.)—Est. 1899; object, to investigate various maritime affairs; mem. 63,225. Pres., Baron C. Shiba, D. Eng. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kogeikwai (Industrial Ass'n.)—Est. 1926; object, to promote development of industries; publishes a monthly magazine as its organ; mem. 800. Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Yusen Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kyoikukai (Imp. Educational Society).—Est. 1882; an unofficial advisory body in educational matters; publishes books and magazines; awards honor to those of meritorious services to education; mem. 5,000. Pres., Count H. Hayashi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

Textile Weaving Association, Japan.—Est. 1885; object, to help development of weaving industry; issues a bulletin; mem. 1,500. Pres., S. Shibata. Add. Nichibei Shintaku Bldg., Kyobashi-ku, Kitamakicho, Tokyo.

Toa Dobunkai.—Founded 1899; maintains schools at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, chiefly devoted to the education of Chinese and Japanese desiring to work in China; mem. 2,500. Pres., Count N. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tohoku Medical Society.—Est. 1916; issues The Journal, in Japanese, 5 per year; mem. 1,020. Pres., G. Fuse, M.D. Office, Fac. Med., Tohoku Imp. Univ., Sendai.

Tokyo Botanical Society, The.—Est. 1882; issues The Botanical Magazine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 430. Pres., M. Miyoshi, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Univ. Bot. Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tokyo Charity Association.—Est. 1871; maintains a hospital & a medical college in Tokyo; issues a bulletin; mem. 932. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Shiba Atagomachi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; membership about 420. Pres., H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres., Marquis Inouye; Acting Hon. Secy., Mr. A. W. Medley; Hon. Treas., Vis. H. Akimoto. Club-house, Kojimachi-ku Sannen-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Entomological Society.—Est. 1917; publishes "Konchu" (The Insect), in Japanese; mem. 126. Pres., C. Sasaki, D. Sc. Office, Forestry Exp. Inst., Naka Meguro, Tokyo.

Tokyo Medical Society.—Est. 1886; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,200. Pres., T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Physiological Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

University Graduates' Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and others having connection with the above institutions; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary; mem. 3,000. Add. Kanda Nishikicho, Tokyo.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct of the Japan Red Cross Society (which see), this philanthropic body of women possesses over 18,900 members throughout the country. Chairman, Dowager Marchioness Nabeshima. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

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Women's Association, Japan.—Est. 1922; object, to elevate social status of Japanese womanhood; mem. 1,000. Pres., Mrs. Tsuyuko Kamimura. Add. Shiba Atagomachi 1-chome, Tokyo.

Women's Association, National.—Founded 1899; aims at promoting women's culture. Pres., Madam Utako Shimoda. Add. Jissen Jogakko, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Women's Educational Association, Japan.—Est. 1920; issues a monthly bulletin; mem. 10,030. Pres., Marchioness E. Nabeshima. Add. Akasaka Temmacho, Tokyo.

Women's Patriotic Society.—Founded by the late Madam Okumura (d. 1907). The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those killed in war; the Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war; keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war; since 1918 the Society has attended to relief works in general. Mem. 1,447,100; expenditure (from beginning to '23) ¥1,465,568; fund ¥2,000,213. Hon. Pres., H.H. Princess Dowager Higashi Fushimi; Chair. Mrs. Hisako Motono. Office, Kudan, Tokyo.

Women's Peace Association, Japan.—Est. 1921; mem. 350. Pres., Mrs. H. Inouye. Add. Kojimachi Sambancho, Tokyo.

Yokohama United Club.—Chair., P. Nipkow; Secy., S. R. Kerr. Add. No. 4 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Young Men's Association, Japan.—Founded 1922; consists of local young men's ass'ns. all over Japan. Pres., Prince F. Konoye. Add. Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Zoological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1877; publishes The Zoological Magazine, in Japanese, monthly, and Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 538. Pres., A. Oka, D. Sc. Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Zootechnical Science Society of Japan.—Est. 1924; issues Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science, quarterly; mem. 350. Pres., R. Iwazumi, D. Agr. Office, Inst. Veterinary Sci., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Zymurgy Society of Osaka.—Est. 1910; publishes The Journal of Zymurgy, in Japanese, twice a month; mem. 4,500. Pres., Y. Nishiwaki. Office, Osaka Technical College, Osaka.

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APPENDIX D

MEDICAL, SHOPPING AND GASTRONOMIC DIRECTORY

For the benefit of those foreigners, especially tourists, inclined to engage the service of medical practitioners, or to go on shopping, etc., without the aid of so-called guides.

Medical Service

Regulation tariff

Consultation ¥1-5. Visit ¥2-20. Prescription ¥1-2. Examination of discharge ¥1-5. Medicine, either internal or external, for one day 30 sen-¥1. Hypodermic injection ¥1-3. Serum treatment ¥3-10. Fee for operation differs according to its nature. Then the fee to a veteran physician who examines only a limited number of patients on special introduction may be not less than ¥50.

Physicians

Name	Speciality	Address
Hashimoto, Sessai,	M.D.	Internal—Dir., Kolshikawa Hos., Tokyo.
Hirayama, Kinzo,	M.D.	Digestive organs—Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.
Inada, Ryukichi,	M.D.	Internal—Tokyo Imp. Univ. Hospital.
Irisawa, Tatsukichi,	M.D.	Internal—Physician-in-ord. at Court.
Kikkoji, Shaku,	M.D.	Gastro-enteric—Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Kimura, Tokuya,	M.D.	Respiratory organs—Izumibashi Hos., Tokyo.
Kitazato, Shibasaburo,	M.D.	Bacterio-pathology—Pres., Keio Med. Coll. and Dir., Keio Hos., Tokyo.
Manabe, Kaichiro,	M.D.	Internal and Physico-med.—Tokyo Imp. Univ. Hos.
Minami, Daiso,	M.D.	Gastro-enteric—Dir., Minami Gastro-enteric Hos., Kobikicho, Tokyo.
Miura, Kinnosuke,	M.D.	Internal—Surugadai, Tokyo.
Niki, Kenzo,	M.D.	Internal—Komagome Hos., Tokyo.
Nukada, Yutaka,	M.D.	Internal—Dir., Nukada Hospital, Azabu, Tokyo.
Sasa, Rempei,	M.D.	Heart, Kidney, etc.—Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sasaki, Ryuko,	M.D.	Internal—Dir., Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sato, Tsunemaru,	M.D.	Internal—Chief Physician of Imperial Household, Tokyo.
Shimazono, Junjiro,	M.D.	Internal—Tokyo Imp. Univ. Hos., Tokyo.
St. Luke's Hospital		Internal & Surgery—Tsukiji Akashi-cho, Tokyo. (Pres., Dr. Teusler).
Takata, Ko-an,	M.D.	Respiratory organs—Nankoin Hos., Tokyo and Chigasaki, Tokaido.
Yoshimoto, Seitaro,	M.D.	Internal—Deputy-Pres., Japan Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Surgeons

Name	Profession & Address
Hayashi, Akira,	M.D.—Pres., Tsukiji Hospital, Tokyo.
Kondo, Jihan,	M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and in charge of the Kondo Ward.

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Kubo, Inokichi, M.D.—Chief of Surgery Dept., St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo.
Mogi, Kuranosuke, M.D.—Prof., Kelo University.
Sato, Sankichi, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Junten-do Hospital.
Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and in charge of Surgery, University Hospital.
Takagi, Kikan, M.D.—Prof., Jikeikai Univ. Hospital.

Childrens Diseases

Karasawa, Kotoku, M.D.—Prof., Kelo University.
Kuriyama, Shigenobu, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ.
Miwa, Shintaro, M.D.—Pres., Miwa Enjudo Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.
Segawa, Masayo, M.D.—Pres., Segawa Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.

Obstetrics & Gynecology

Higuchi, Shigeji, M.D.—Dir., Higuchi Hos., Tamuracho, Tokyo.
Iwase, Yuichi, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Kawazoi, Masamichi, M.D.—Prof., Kelo University.
Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D.—Dir., Kinoshita Hos., Kojimachi, Tokyo.
Obata, Isei, M.D.—Dir., Hamada Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D.—Dir., Sakaki Hos., Sambancho, Tokyo.

Skin Diseases

Akutsu, Soburo, M.D.—Dir., Akutsu Hos., Kanda Awajicho, Tokyo.
Doi, Keizo, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Pres., Japan Der'cal Society.
Nakano, Hitoshi, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Okamura, Teruhiko, M.D.—Dir., Okamura Der'cal Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Eye-diseases

Inouye, Nobuo, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.
Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Komoto, Jujiro, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Dir., Komoto Eye Hospital.
Matsumoto, Yasuzo, M.D.—Chief Oculist, Japan Red Cross Hos., Azabu Gazembo-cho, Tokyo.

Ear, Nose, Throat Diseases

Chiba, Shin-ichi, M.D.—Dir., Chiba Hos., Asakusa, Tokyo.
Masuda, Inji, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Okada, Waichiro, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir., Okada Hos., Sambancho, Tokyo.

Mental Diseases

Kure, Ken, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Kure, Shuzo, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Miyake, Koichi, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Sata, Yoshihiko, M.D.—Dir., Sata Brain and Nerve Hos., Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.
Shimoda, Kozo, M.D.—Prof., Kelo University.

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Dentist

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, D.M.D.—Pres., Tokyo Dental Coll., Kanda Misakicho, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D.—Prof., Tokyo Imp. University.
Osaki, Marezo, D.M.D.—Kojimachi Hanzomon, Tokyo.

Where and What To Buy

TOKYO

CURIOS

Hayashiya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-sayacho.
S. Nakamura—Kyobashi-ku Naka-bashi Hirokoji.
Tamonten—Nihombashi-ku Shin-emoncho.

CULTURE PEARLS

Mikimoto — Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Miyamoto Shoko — Kyobashi-ku Yazaemoncho.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Matsuya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Matsuzakaya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Mitsukoshi—Nihombashi-ku Surugacho.
Shirokiya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

CLOISONNE

Ando—Kyobashi-ku Motosukiya-cho Shichome.

COLOURED PRINTS

Shimbi Shoin—Kyobashi-ku Shin-sakanacho.

BOOKSELLERS

Maruzen Co.—Nihombashi-ku Tori Sanchome.
Kyobun-kwan—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

IVORY CARVINGS

S. Nakamura—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.
Tayama & Co.—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.

SILK & EMBROIDERIES

S. Nishimura—Kyobashi-ku Yamashitacho.
Takashimaya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-demmacho.

LACQUER WARES

Kiya—Nihombashi-ku Muromachi Nichome.
Kuroeya — Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

PORCELAIN

Sangin—Kyobashi-ku Minami-kinrokucho.

YOKOHAMA

DEPARTMENT STORES

Echizenya—Isezaki-cho.
Nozawaya—Isezaki-cho.
Tsuruya—Isezaki-cho.

IVORY CARVINGS

Nakayama—Benten-dori.
Watanabe & Co.—Benten-dori.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Goto Sobey—Benten-dori.
N. Yamamoto—Benten-dori.
Nikko House—Benten-dori.
Okii—Benten-dori.
S. Matsuya—Benten-dori.

TORTOISE SHELL

Y. Yezaki—61 Benten-dori.

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GOLD & SILVER WARES

Asahi Shoten—Benten-dori.
Sakuma—Benten-dori.

LACQUER WARES

Kameda—Benten-dori.

PORCELAIN

K. Tashiro—Benten-dori.

CURIOS

Samurai Shokai—Honcho-dori.

KYOTO

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Kuroda—Teramachi Shijo Minami.
S. Nozawa—Shijo Otabicho.

CLOISONNE

Kin-un-ken—Shirakawabashi Sanjo-dori.
T. Kato—Shinmonzen.

CURIOS, BROCADES & BEADS

S. Hayashi—Shinmonzen.
Yamanaka Art Gallery—Awata.
K. Yokoyama—Nawate.

DAMASCENE WARES

O. Komai—Furumonzen.
S. Komai—Shinmonzen.
Ohayo—Shinmonzen.

DOLLS & TOYS

Namikawa—Shijo Otabicho.

LACQUER WARES

H. Nishimura—Okazaki Park.
T. Yasuda—Shinmonzen.

PORCELAIN

Kinkozan Pottery—Awata.
Satsumaya—Furumonzen.
Yasuda—Sanjo Shirakawa.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Daimaru—Shijo-dori.
Daimaruichi—Shinmonzen.
S. Nishimura—Karasumaru Sanjo-dori.
S. Nomura—Shinmonzen.
Takashimaya—Karasumaru.

BAMBOO WARES

S. Yoshida—Shinmonzen.

KOBE

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & SCREENS

Nikko House—Motomachi.
Takashimaya—Motomachi.

CURIOS & BRONZE WARES

Harishin—Motomachi.

DAMASCENE & SILK WARES.

C. Sakata—Kita-nagasa-dori.

IVORY CARVINGS

M. Koshiishi—Motomachi.

POTTERY & CLOISONNE

R. Okamoto—Motomachi.
Y. Taniguchi—Motomachi.

What to Eat and Where to Eat

Just as in other matters of daily life foods in Japan may broadly be divided into native and European-style as to preparations, with a minor division of Chinese foods completing the whole field of operation open to the ingenuity of Japanese cooks. The native diet may again be roughly subdivided into the Tokyo and the "Kamigata" (Kyoto-Osaka) style, the latter more delicately prepared and aimed at utilizing to best advantage the inherent taste of stuffs used, while in the former which originally satisfied the less fastidious taste of the Kanto warriors of Kamakura and

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Yedo, sugar is more freely used, and also greater importance is attached to appearance than in the other style. It is significant to note that the "Kamigata" cooking is growing more and more popular in Tokyo and that the traditional Tokyo style is gradually losing ground. Then foreign-style restaurants are steadily acquiring greater favour, in that they are served more readily, perhaps less costly and look more up-to-date.

As to expense there is not much to choose between restaurants of the two divisions, the geisha-girl fee being a conspicuous item in the bill of one and the liquor item in that of the other. We are speaking of full dress banquet. In either case one must be prepared to spend per capita ¥20, tips included. Chinese dinner is more moderate, and so is the native dinner when the professional girls' service is dispensed with. Of course the à la carte meal at chop-houses is least expensive, and it is at those Nawa-no-ren eating shops that the best of delicacies and of sake such as please dilettants are served.

Japanese-style Restaurants—High-grade

Name	Feature	Address
Chuka-tei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Fukagawa-tei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Fukui-ro	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Ginza Bishoku Club	Mixed	Ginza.
Hachi-shin	Kamigata	Kakigaracho, Tokyo.
Hanano-chaya	Mixed	Near Hibiya Park, Tokyo.
Hyotei	Kamigata	Below Sanno Hill, Tokyo.
Ikeda	Kamigata	Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Jisho-ken	Kamigata	Tabata at rear of Uyeno Park.
Kagetsu	Mixed	Shimbashi, Tokyo.
Kame-sei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Kasuga	Kamigata	Near Maruzen Book-store, Tokyo.
Kinsui	Kamigata	Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Koyo-kan	Tokyo	Shiba Park, Tokyo.
Naniwaya	Kamigata	Nihombashi Gofukucho, Tokyo.
Nanshu-an	Tokyo	Shiba Park, Tokyo.
Okitsu-an	Kamigata	Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.
Sanno Bishoku Club	Mixed	Sanno Hill, Tokyo.
Yamato	Tokyo	Nihombashi Himonocho, Tokyo.
Yaozen	Tokyo	Tsukiji Shintomicho, Tokyo.

"Nawa-noren" Chop-houses

Maru-ume	Kamigata	Yotsuya Arakicho, Tokyo.
Maru-hana	Tokyo	Nihombashi Muromachi, Tokyo.
Jimbei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Hiramatsucho, Tokyo.
Yedo-Gin	Tokyo	Near Shimbashi Station, Tokyo.
Yedokko Ryori	Tokyo	Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.

Specialized Eating-houses

(A) Kabayaki or Broiled Eels

Chikuyo (5 Branch shops)	Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Kandagawa	At foot of Kanda Myojin, Tokyo.
Jubako (also catfish, carp, etc.)	Asakusa Sanya, Tokyo.
Komatsu-ya	Near Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Owada	Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

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(B) Tempura, or Fish, Vegetables, etc. fried

Name	Address
Hanacho	Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.
Hashi-zen	Shibaguchi, Tokyo.
Daishin	Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.
Mochiku	Kyobashi Izumocho, Tokyo.
Ten-kin	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Momiji	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.

Fowl and Beef Chop-houses, either specialized or combined

Bozu Shamo	Fowl	Opposite Eko-in, Ryogoku.
Daikin	Fowl and other dishes	Behind Asakusa Park.
Imayo	Both served	Kanda Ogawamachi, Tokyo.
Kawatetsu	Fowl	Ushigome Kagurazaka, Tokyo.
Matsu-ki	Both served	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Mikawaya	Beef	Yotsuya-mitsuke, Tokyo.
Sue-hiro	Fowl	Nihombashi Kami-makicho, Tokyo. Nihombashi Gofukucho, Tokyo.
Tori-yasu	Fowl	Ryogoku Yonezawacho, Tokyo.
Toyokuni	Both served	Hongo Sanchome, Tokyo.

Other special dishes à la japonaise are **snapping-turtle, sushi** or (a boiled rice sandwich), **soba** (backwheat spaghetti) and **udon** (vermicelli), **shiruko** (sweetened red-bean soup), **Loach soup**, etc.

Chinese Cooking

Bansui-ken	Outside Toranomon, Tokyo.
Chuka-dai-ichi-ro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Gajo-en	Shibahama, Shiba, Tokyo.
Kaihoro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Kairaku-en	Nihombashi Kitajima-cho, Tokyo.
Shanghai-tei	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Toto-tei	Near Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Foreign-style Restaurants

Chuotei	Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.
Empress	Sankyo Bldg., opposite Mitsukoshi.
Fugetsu-do	Kyobashi Minami Nabecho, Tokyo.
Grill Ginza	Ginza Yarlyacho, Tokyo.
Imperial Hotel	Near Hibiya Park.
Seiyo-ken	Marunouchi Bldg., 7th floor, opposite Tokyo Station.
Tawaraya	Uchigome Kagurazaka, Tokyo.
Uyeno Seiyoken	Uyeno Park.
Yamato	Minagawa Bldg., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

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APPENDIX E

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III. Diplomacy & Politics.
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V. Law.
VI. Literature & Translation.
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VIII. Civilization & Education.
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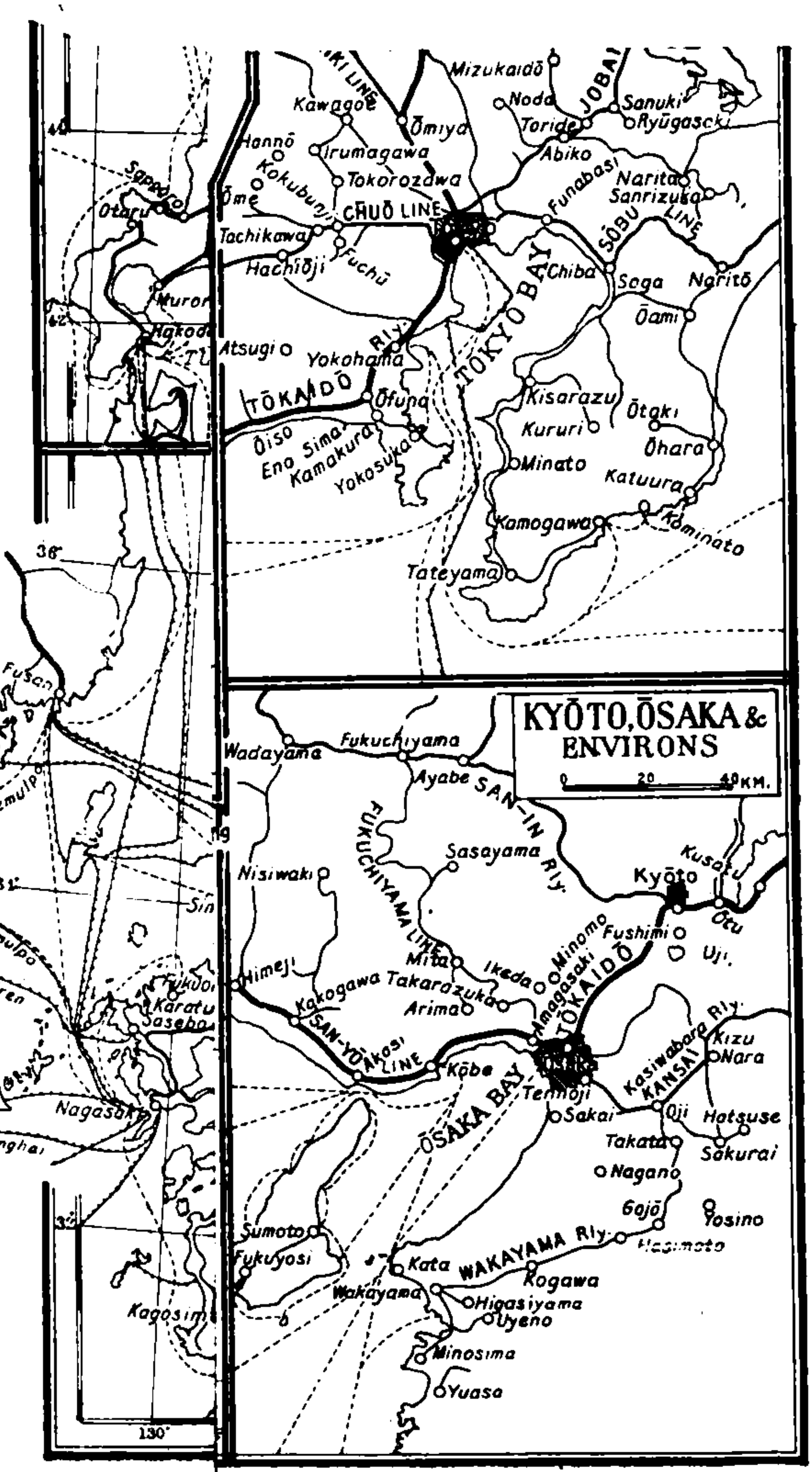

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